The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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NOTICE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE INTER-OCEAN will to-morrow celebrate its entry into the Tenth Year of its existence by the publication of a Thirty-two Page Paper---just four times its regular size. It will be full of all the good things going. Be sure and ask your Newsdealer or Newsboy for it.

Dealers desiring extra copies can order by telegraph at our expense.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Transportation.

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT OMAHA, Neb., March 15, 1881.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, April 21, 1881, or at the same hour (allowing for the difference in time) at the offices of the Depot Quartermasters at Cheyenne and Ogden, at which places and time they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the transportation of military supplies on the following described routes in the Department of the Platte during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1881, and ending June 30, 1882:

From Neligh, Nebraska, or western terminus Sioux City & Pacific R. R., to Fort Niobrara, Neb.

From Sydney, Nebraska, to Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

From Cheyenne Depot, Wyoming Ty., to Forts Laramie, Fetterman, and McKinney, Wyoming Territory.

From Rock Creek Station, U. P. R. R., to Forts Fetterman and McKinney, Wyoming Ty.

From Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming Ty., to Fort Washakie, Wyoming Territory.

From Milford, Utah, or southern terminus of the Utah Southern Railroad Extension, to Fort Cameron, Utah.

Proposals for transportation on any or all of the above-named routes will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Each proposal must be in triplicate, separate for each route, and accompanied by a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), executed strictly in accordance with the printed instructions, and upon the blank form furnished under this advertisement, guaranteeing that the party making the proposal shall not withdraw the same within sixty days from the date announced for opening them; and that if said proposal is accepted and a contract for the service bid for awarded thereunder, he will, within ten days after being notified of the award (provided such notification be made within the sixty days above mentioned), accept the same and furnish good and sufficient security at once for the faithful performance of the contract.

Blank proposals, form of contract, and printed circulars stating the estimated quantities of supplies to be transported, and giving full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office, or to the offices of the Depot Quartermasters at Cheyenne and Ogden.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for transportation from ——— to ———."

M. I. LUDINGTON, Chief Quartermaster.

Proposals for Military Supplies.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, ST. PAUL, Minn., March 18, 1881.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, and at the office of the Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence at Chicago, until 11 o'clock a. m. on Monday, the 28th day of March, 1881, at which time and place they will be opened, in presence of bidders, for furnishing for the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered at such places in Chicago or St. Paul as may be required, on or before April 12, 1881:

240,361 pounds bacon, short clear sides.
77,000 pounds hard bread, from winter-wheat flour.
38,500 pounds corn-meal, white, kiln-dried.
68,372 pounds beans, white, medium, hand-picked.
3,121 pounds peas, split.
37,000 pounds rice, white, plump, clean.
6,400 gallons vinegar, cider (apple).
15,500 pounds candles, stearic acid.
34,300 pounds soap, dry, hard, laundry.
54,000 pounds salt, dry, fine, dairy.
11,000 pounds yeast-powder, strictly pure and wholesome.
187 gallons lard-oil, unadulterated, winter strained.
147 gallons sperm-oil, unadulterated, winter strained.
5 gross wicks, solar.
15,800 pounds corn, selected, white flint, shelled.
2,100 pounds corn, selected, yellow dent, shelled.
4,000 pounds bacon, breakfast, canvased.
7,100 pounds salt, table, in 5 and 10 pound pockets, dry, fine.

Samples of all articles, except salt meats, must be furnished, and must equal the standard samples to be seen at the office mentioned in the advertisement.

Full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, kinds of packages required, blanks for proposals, etc., will be furnished on application to this office or to the office of the Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence at Chicago.

Bids will be received for the whole or any portion of the above amounts, which are to be increased or diminished as may be required at the time of making the awards.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for ——" (name the article), and addressed as follows: For deliveries in Chicago, to Maj. J. W. Barriger, C. S., U. S. A.; for deliveries in St. Paul, to the undersigned.

M. R. MORGAN, Major and C. S., U. S. A.

Proposals for Fuel.

Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, Office of Chief Quartermaster, Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1881.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, March 26, 1881, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery of such quantities of Kindling Wood and Anthracite Coal as may be required by the Quartermaster's Department in this city during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.

Proposals for either class of the stores mentioned, or for quantities less than the whole required will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals, and printed circulars stating the estimated quantities required, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Ass't Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York--London--Paris.

Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.

Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second-class cabin, $60; steerage $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $[illegible], and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents. J. W. ESCHENBURG, 104 Fifth-av., Local Agents.

Hamburg American Packet Comp'y

LESSING........March 31 | FRISIA............April 7
SUEVIA........April 2 | VANDALIA........April 9

Rates to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First cabin, $100; second, $60; steerage, $30; round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $21. C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, 61 Broad-st., New York. FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, General Western Agents.

DIRECT FOR GIBRALTAR AND MARSEILLES.

The following steamers will leave New York direct for Gibraltar and Marseilles, taking freight and passengers:

VILLE DE MARSEILLES, Cabours...April 6, 11 a. m.

Rates of passage: First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $32.

For particulars address LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.

W. F. WHITE, Cabin Agent, WM. B. WINTER, Steerage Agent, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

ALLAN LINE

OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

VIA QUEBEC. VIA BALTIMORE.

PASSAGE all classes between principal points in Europe and America at lowest rates.

Accommodations Unexcelled.

Three weekly Sailings each way.

Emigrant and Steerage Passage through to all points at special rates.

ALLAN & CO., Gen. Agts., 72 La Salle-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $26. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N.Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

FOR SALE.

SLATE QUARRY FOR SALE.

Forty-five acres adjoining Slatington, Pa. Two thirty feet beds of dark-blue Roofing Slate, permanent color. Not worked for eight years. Twenty thousand squares of slate could be taken out without additional stripping. No better slate quarry in Pennsylvania. Address

A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa.

COME WEATHER OR NO.

BOYCOTTERS

OF

CHICAGO,

BRING YOUR BOYS

TO THE

BOYCOATING

Department

OF

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.

For Style, for Cut, for Make, for Taste, and lastly for Lowest Prices. America's Greatest Clothiers. You will see more Children's Clothes in five minutes than you can find in a half day's plodding around town, and 'twont cost you a cent to just see it. We have invited you again and again, and if you come once you will come again and again.

Cor. Madison & Clark-sts.

The Greatest Clothing House in the World, occupying the whole building, 190 feet frontage on Madison and Clark-sts.

POLITICAL.

CHARLES L. WOODMAN, ESQ.

The undersigned residents and taxpayers in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of Chicago, respectfully request you to allow your name to be used as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for Alderman at the ensuing city election.

Your acts as a former representative in the City Council gave universal satisfaction, and knowing you to possess excellent business qualifications, and to be a gentleman of the highest integrity, we earnestly solicit you to become such candidate, pledging to you our hearty support.

Respectfully,

P. J. Quinn,	G. Hassam,
Julius Jonas,	Thos. Mackin,
John Hermann,	Carl Haerting,
Gustav Hettich,	J. G. Neumeister,
Ed Barsch,	J. Blum,
Jas. Maxwell,	F. Neuberger,
Henry Imberg,	W. F. Bischoff,
John Krueger,	W. D. Kerfoot,
F. Poppe,	Ad. Ernst,
Moses Weil,	Egbert Jamieson,
Marcus Weil,	H. J. Lenzen,
Solomon Weil,	S. H. Harbeson,
Leopold Weil,	T. Scanlan,
Emanuel R. Weil,	Ed Millan,
A. Adler,	M. O. Byrne,
M. Wasserman,	Ad. Potter,
R. Prindiville,	L. Gotzelman,

And many others.

LIFE INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF MAINE.

JOHN E. DeWITT, President.

SURPLUS, MASSACHUSETTS STANDARD:

December 31, 1877	$77,269.58
" " 1878	154,478.27
" " 1879	250,950.73
" " 1880	306,213.77

SURPLUS, NEW YORK STANDARD:

December 31, 1879	$595,269.73
" " 1880	644,013.77

WESTERN DEPARTMENT, 133 La Salle-st........Chicago, Ill. A. G. FOWLER, Manager.

PREPARED FOOD.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

DR. RIDGE'S PREPARED FOOD

FOR INFANTS,

Is the best and safest diet. All physicians recommend it.

GALE & BLOCKI,

SOLE AGENTS,

81 Clark-st.; 44 & 46 Monroe-st., Palmer House; and 126 N. Clark-st., Chicago.

MARMALADE.

James Keiller & Son's DUNDEE MARMALADE

For Sale by First-class Grocers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The New York Clipper

HAS CHANGED ITS FORM

From eight to sixteen or more pages, and the DAY OF ISSUE IS ALSO CHANGED From Tuesday to Wednesday.

THE CLIPPER is the oldest and best-known journal of its class, and PUBLISHES weekly the LATEST and most reliable THEATRICAL AND SPORTING NEWS. For sale by all newsdealers and agents. Price, ten cents per copy. Subscription, $4 per annum. Send ten cents for a specimen copy.

FRANK QUEEN, Editor and Proprietor, P. O. Box 3[illegible]. 88 and 90 Centre-st., New York.

OUR LITTLE ONES.

For April, 15 cents. All Newsdealers have it. $1.50 a year. Liberal terms to agents. Send three-cent stamp for specimen to RUSSELL PUBLISHING CO., Boston, Mass.

The Tribune.

Persons unable to purchase copies of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *at News Agencies and on railway trains where Chicago papers are sold will confer a favor by reporting the facts to this office, giving full particulars.*

ADVICES from Washington indicate that there will be no extra session.

FAIR weather, cloudiness, possible snow, and lower temperature for this region today.

THE Rhode Island Republicans have renominated all the present State officers. They will be elected.

GEN. SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has been ordered back to England from South Africa, also Gen. Newdigate.

PRESIDENT GREVY thinks that Jules Ferry did not act in good faith with him in not opposing the *Scrutin-de-Liste* bill.

THE Chief Engineer of the Mexican Government reports Capt. Eads' Tehuantepec ship railroad entirely practicable.

EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL MAYNARD has been chosen as orator at the unveiling of the Farragut statue at Washington on the 25th of April.

MR. HUGH J. JEWETT will take some time to determine whether he shall accept or decline the Presidency of the World's Fair Commission.

MR. T. M. SINCLAIR, a prominent pork-packer of Cedar Rapids, Ia., died yesterday from injuries received by falling through a hatchway the previous day.

A ROW between Italian and other miners at Northville, Cal., recently resulted in the killing of one Italian and the wounding of a number of persons on both sides.

IT is reported that the Mexican Government has determined to refuse a modification of Romero's concession made to the railroad company organized by Gen. Grant.

THE State Senate Committee on Railroads agreed to report the names of Railroad Commissioners Bogue and Smith for confirmation yesterday. The report will without doubt be adopted to-day.

THE St. Louis Republicans have nominated the following ticket for city officers: For Mayor, William L. Ewing; Controller, E. L. Adreon; Auditor, Gen. A. J. Smith; Treasurer, Jacob S. Merrell.

THE Villard party are about to commence legal proceedings to prevent the Northern Pacific Railway Company from issuing the $18,000,000 worth of new stock as contemplated by that corporation.

LEONARD and Doyle, two stock men of Jack County, Texas, had a dispute. They met in a secluded place to settle. There was one witness. Leonard killed Doyle and mortally wounded the witness.

BY a vote of 183 to 45 the German Reichstag yesterday adopted a resolution declaring that the cost of the inclusion of Altona in the Zollverein must be passed on by that body. Bismarck remains to be heard from.

DURING the two months ending Feb. 28, 1881, $29,946,353 worth of domestic provisions, tallow, and dairy products were exported from this country, against $18,790,830 worth of the same class of goods exported last year.

IN another column will be found a report by Master-in-Chancery Waller, which will be found interesting to the taxpayers of the Town of Lake, showing as it does how the Condit-Muirhead combination of politicians managed the finances of that town.

MR. HENRY F. GILLIG, General Manager of the American Exchange in Europe, is in this city at the present time arranging for the establishment of a branch of the Exchange here, in order, as he says, "to meet the tide of first-class British travel which is setting this way."

THE President has nominated Joseph O Jones for Postmaster at Terre Haute, Ind.; Henry Davis for Postmaster at Bedford, Ind.; Charles P. Chandler for Receiver of Public Moneys at Oberlin, Kas.; and Thomas H. Cavanaugh to be Register of the Land-Office at the same place.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL PALMER of Pennsylvania holds that the act passed by the Legislature of that State in 1874 allowing members extra pay is unconstitutional. The members are entitled only to $1,000 each per session. Most people will think that that is more than they are worth.

JUDGE PHILLIPS, of North Carolina, the present Solicitor-General, declines the Judgeship of the Court of Claims, to which he was nominated by the President Tuesday. The salary of the office is only $4,500, and he thinks he can make much more than that in the practice of his profession.

TURKEY is preparing for the inevitable. It has entered into contracts with a Newcastle (Eng.) firm for the delivery of a supply of coal at Scio, Rhodes, Crete, Volo, Salonica, and the Dardanelles; 80,000 troops are massed at the frontier; and great activity is apparent at all military points.

A CONVENTION of representative colored Republicans of Maryland was held at Baltimore yesterday. Resolutions were adopted favoring a fair distribution of Federal patronage among the colored men, and a committee was appointed to wait on the President to urge the views of the Convention.

SENATOR CONKLING is very confident that he can induce a majority of the Senate to vote against the confirmation of Mr. Robertson as Collector of the Port of New York. Senator Platt will assist Conkling in fighting the nomination. Both gentlemen attribute the appointment to the influence of Secretary Blaine.

THE headquarters of the Yorktown Centennial Association were formally opened at the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., last evening. The ceremonies consisted of a military parade, a procession of German and other singing societies, speeches by Gov. Halliday, Congressman Goode, and others. The opening prayer was offered by Bishop Keane (Roman Catholic), the closing prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hogue (Presbyterian). The German societies sang "The Star Spangled Banner,"—this being the first time since the War it has been publicly sung in Richmond,—and the band played "Yankee Doodle." Both were heartily, enthusiastically applauded.

THE bill to submit a prohibitory constitutional amendment to the people of Texas failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority of the Legislature of that State yesterday. The vote stood 54 to 31. An effort will be made to reconsider. The temperance people are willing to exempt beer and wine from the operation of the amendment.

THE London *Times* says that it has reason to believe that the United States and France will become bimetallic nations, for a time at least, and expresses the hope that all the countries of the Latin Union will follow their example, that Germany will agree to continue the suspension of the sales of silver, and that England will maintain the silver standard in India.

GEN. SIR EVELYN WOOD telegraphs the English Secretary of War that the Boers who were concerned in the massacre of a portion of the Ninety-fourth (English) Regiment on the 20th of December last were included in the amnesty granted. Gen. Wood adds in the same breath that British prestige in the Transvaal had not suffered from the terms of the peace. A likely story, indeed.

THE British garrison at Pochesftrom have vindicated the prestige of British arms in the Transvaal. Recently the commander of the garrison became annoyed at a number of Boers who occupied a prison near the garrison, and sent some soldiers to dislodge them. The result is that sixteen Boers were killed. Three British soldiers met the fate of their comrades at Majela Hill.

IT is said that the German Government contemplates legislation to restrict emigration. A discussion on the subject took place in the Reichstag yesterday. A Polish member said that emigration was due to the anti-Catholic law, excessive taxation, and laws against the Polish language. A Socialist member, who has a level head, said emigration from Germany was due to economic causes.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria has appointed the Czar honorary Colonel of a regiment of lancers, of which the late Czar was also an honorary Colonel, and which bears his name. He has also made the new Czar an honorary Colonel of an infantry regiment. This may be taken as an attempt to offset the action of the Austrian Legislators who refused to adopt a resolution of condolence on the death of the Czar.

THE jury in the case of young Kalloch, charged with the murder of De Young, of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, after being out twenty-four hours, brought in a verdict of not guilty yesterday. This outrageous verdict was received with applause by the mob of hoodlums assembled in court. The evidence against Kalloch was of the most convincing kind, and that for his defense of the most flimsy nature. The verdict goes to show that juries packed to acquit are not peculiar to Chicago.

VISCOUNT FOLKESTONE, a Tory member, asked Mr. Forster yesterday in the House of Commons whether the Government intended to take any steps in reference to Mr. Dillon's speech on Judge Fitzgerald. Mr. Forster answered that the matter was receiving the serious attention of the Government, but he declined to state what course was proposed. He also stated that Mr. Dillon's assertion that 5,000 Irish families are threatened with eviction was an exaggeration. In one district where 788 ejectment decrees were issued last year there were only seventy-three decrees issued this year. The Land League is evidently doing good work.

ACCOUNTS received yesterday go to prove that the loss by the conflagration of the Opera-House at Nice was underestimated by the first reports. Already 150 bodies have been taken from the ruins, and it is thought that about 200 persons perished altogether. Among the victims were the tenor De Villiers, a Frenchman aged 35, the basso, a Pole named Miller, aged 60, and a singer of Continental reputation; the baritone, Carbono, and a number of chorus singers. The fire was caused by a gas explosion at the back of the stage. The scenery was immediately enveloped in flames. The building was very unsafe, the means of exit being wholly inadequate.

THE Democrats filibustered yesterday to prevent the election of the Republican caucus nominees for Senate officers. After several dilatory motions were voted down, a motion to adjourn was carried by the failure of the Clerk to hear, or rather to record, the vote of Senator Hale. During the session there were some sharp passages between Senator Brown, who yesterday proved himself a veritable Bourbon, and Senator Logan, and also between Senators Brown and Hoar. Senator David Davis generally voted with the Republicans. In a speech explaining his course he said that the constitutional majority had a right to appoint the officers, and that he would aid in bringing about the result. The Democrats evince a determination to prevent the election by every possible means, and Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, announced the purpose of the Republicans to persist in their determination to elect the officers. There are those who think, however, that Conkling and other "Stalwarts" will yield to the Democrats, if the latter will help him to defeat the confirmation of Robertson and others obnoxious to them.

DR. BUCHANAN, of bogus medical diploma fame, now in jail at Philadelphia, has confessed to his misdeeds, and has delivered up to a Philadelphia newspaper all matriculation books, minutes of the Faculty, and minutes of the Trustees of the "medical" colleges with which he was connected, and various other documents. He gives the names of the parties to whom his diplomas were issued, and the names of the wholesale drug firms in Philadelphia through whom he disposed of some of them. Some of these parchments were sold rather cheap. Three members of the "Faculty" signed 500 of them for $5 each. The Spanish Consul at Philadelphia for a sum of $350 certified to a number of the diplomas sent to foreign countries. He gives the names of a number of professional abortionists, tells of the manner in which they ply their murderous vocation, relates his experience in grave-robbing and getting up patent medicines, gives the names of twenty-five concerns in this country that sell diplomas, and relates how he managed to make some people believe that he had committed suicide, etc., etc. The narrative is rather interesting. It will be particularly interesting to about 20,000 people who are concerned in Buchanan's disclosures.

WASHINGTON.

The Republican Majority of the Senate Commence the Contest.

David Davis Announces that He Is Not Bourbon Enough to Filibuster.

Hoar Brands Extreme Obstruction as the Very Essence of Treason.

Brown, the "Independent" Senator from Georgia, Becomes the Bourbon Leader.

The Struggle, After Four Hours, Is Suspended Through an Error.

Conkling Confident He Can Triumph Over Garfield, as He Did Over Hayes.

Secretary Windom's Chances to Redeem $150,000,000 of Six Per Cents.

Probability that He Can Buy at Least $120,000,000 Without Selling His Four Per Cents.

Positively No Extra Session—Grant Out in the Cold—Virginia—Nominations.

IN THE SENATE.

THE BOUT YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The Republicans to-day attempted to proceed with the organization of the Senate by the election of the officers, and were met by the Democrats at every step with filibustering motions. The result was that, after four hours of debate, the Senate adjourned, leaving the question where it was at the beginning. The day's debate seems to have pretty clearly shown two facts,—first, that the Republicans are agreed that they will insist upon the organization of the Senate in accordance with the constitutional majority; second, that the Democrats will undoubtedly resist this effort, and to that end will resort to filibustering expedients for a period not yet possible to name, but which one of the most radical of their speakers to-day declared would be December next, the period when, by constitutional limitation, this session must expire.

THE REPUBLICANS IN CAUCUS

were not fully agreed as to the policy of attempting to force the election of these officers before the regular session, but the few who opposed this surrendered their views to the opinions of the overwhelming majority, and will act heartily with their associates until the object is accomplished. That the Republicans will ultimately be successful there can be no doubt, unless death shall reduce their number, or some unexpected result shall cause them to lose their present slender constitutional majority of one. But whether the change can be effected at present is a question of some doubt. The Republicans, however, if the talk of the cloak-rooms is to be taken as an indication of their probable public acts, are not disposed to allow any considerable business of the executive session to be accomplished until the Senate shall be organized. There is no reason, they say, why, having control of and responsibility for the Committees, they should not in like manner, have the disposal of the subordinate offices, for the incumbents of which, being the constitutional majority, they must be responsible.

NOTHING IS KNOWN OF THE DEMOCRATIC PURPOSE

beyond the decision of their caucus of this morning. That decision was that they would oppose by every possible expedient all attempts to remove the present Democratic officers and to appoint those supported by the Republican caucus. The time fixed by one of the members of the caucus as the time when the Democrats would abandon this contest was the crack of doom. Bombastic declarations of this sort are always common at the beginning of filibustering contests, but generally it proves true that after the physical contest has continued for some days the majority ultimately controls. Still, the Democrats are very resolute. Some of the Republicans are a little half-hearted, and a great many of them are very anxious that the Senate shall adjourn as soon as possible. The New York nomination of yesterday which was so offensive to the New York Senators has introduced a new element into the controversy, and it was noticed to-day that

ROSCOE CONKLING

was not the leader of the movement in favor of the Republican candidates, as it had been expected that he would be. He remained silent in his seat, and it was plain to see that he for one just now did not care to excite any Democratic antagonism. He is very skillful at a still hunt, and in his great contests has never failed to secure efficient Democratic support. He expects to do so now. The Republicans were subjected to some criticism by the Democrats owing to the fact that they had presented as their caucus nominee for Sergeant-at-Arms Riddleberger, of Virginia, an ex-Confederate soldier and a Readjuster, and some sharp things were attempted to be said in setting forth the supposed inconsistencies of this position. But the sharp sayings on the Democratic side were for the most part confined to attempts. The effort seemed to be to give a jocose turn to the filibustering movement, but the jocularity was of the clumsiest kind. There were few notable incidents in the debate. Maxey endeavored to be awkwardly facetious, and characterized George Gorham, politically, in a Texas phrase, as a "pitching mustang." Pendleton, with a great show of respect for the decorum and dignity of the Senate, announced that the Democrats proposed to filibuster until doomsday.

DAVID DAVIS, OF ILLINOIS,

was very restive. He looked down uneasily and uncertain from his place upon the fence. Generally he voted against filibustering, and saved the Vice-President from the necessity of giving the casting vote. Once or twice he voted with the Democrats on dilatory motions, and, finally, weary of the contest, he disappeared in the cloak-room. Garland took the most rational position of any of the Democrats. He said that, while he should do his utmost at this session to prevent a change of officers from reason of what he called justice to the present holders of these positions, he should not at the regular session oppose a change. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, availed himself of the opportunity to demonstrate that the claim that he is an independent in politics will not be fulfilled. He took the most advanced ground of Bourbonism to-day, but was once somewhat embarrassed by a sharp thrust from Logan, who called upon him to define his position, and reminded him of the fact that he (Logan) had met him at the Republican Convention in Chicago when Grant was nominated, and that Brown there made a Republican speech and voted for Grant for President.

THE MOST STRIKING PASSAGE

in the debate was that in which Senator Hoar, with the earnestness for which on occasions he is noted, rose and, in reply to the statement of Brown that the Democrats would filibuster until December, declared that such a statement was of the essence of revolution and treason. It was, in effect, to say, Mr. Hoar said, that hereafter this is to be a Government not of a majority or of two-thirds, but of four-fifths, and that there is no power in the Senate except to do such acts as four-fifths of the body shall decide. Mr. Brown, in reply, attempted a sort of *Tu-quoque* argument, but could not answer the position of Senator Hoar, that filibustering, carried to its extreme limit, is a usurpation of power, and the denial to the majority, under the technical terms of law, of the right to control legislation. Gen. Mahone was alluded to by some of the Democratic speakers in uncomplimentary terms, and his friends with difficulty restrained him from replying. When he does undertake to dissect the record of Gov. Brown lively times are anticipated.

AMONG THE SUBJECTS DISCUSSED

by the Republican caucus yesterday was the suggestion that the Senate should, at the present session, appoint a committee of seven to investigate violations of the Election laws and report at the next session as to the action necessary for a prevention of the same. No decision was reached. If there should be an extra session of Congress the House would be able to provide for such an investigation, but if the House should not come together until next winter, some Senators are in favor of making the examinations from the Senate end of the Capitol. The Committee, if appointed, would proceed to consider the violation of the Election laws in Southern Congressional districts.

DAVID DAVIS' SENSATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—Both Republicans and Democrats were treated to a surprise by Senator David Davis to-day. As soon as the Senate met the resolution for officers came up, and, after Mr. Pendleton had shrewdly appealed to Mr. Dawes not to press the resolution at this session, and been refused, Mr. Davis took the floor, and, in a short speech, attempted to justify his vote on the reorganization of the Committees, and then said he was clearly of opinion that, as a majority in the Senate had reorganized the Committees, that they should also have the control of the Senate officers, and he would not interpose any vote against the speedy accomplishment of that result. This speech created a profound sensation on the Democratic side, while the Republicans showed unmistakable satisfaction. The Democrats then begun filibustering, and offered motion after motion to adjourn or go into an Executive session. There was one majority against all these motions, Mahone and Davis voting with the Republicans.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—Mr. Dawes called up the resolution for the election of officers of the Senate.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois, said: On a recent occasion I stated the reasons that determined my vote on the organization of the Senate, not expecting to satisfy that class of politicians accustomed to party discipline and unable to appreciate free thought and independent action. Fair criticism is always entitled to respect, and the public man who shrinks from it, even when harsh, does not deserve forbearance. An attempt has been made to have it appear that the Legislature which elected me to the Senate contained a Republican majority, and that the State of Illinois, in population, was also largely Republican. Both these assumptions are unfounded. The Legislature at that time stood as follows: Republicans—Senate, 21; House, 79; Democrats—Senate, 25; House, 67; Independents—Senate, 5; House, 6. It is thus seen that the Republicans and the Democrats were almost equally divided and that a few Independents turned the scale. For President Hayes received 279,232; Tilden, 258,601; and Cooper, 17,233 votes. Hayes' clear majority was 2,398 in a poll of over 500,000. These figures prove how closely balanced the two parties were in 1876-'77. More than 90 per cent of the votes voluntarily cast for me as Senator were from Democrats, without pledges, conditions, or correspondence of any kind whatever.

THEY KNEW MY POLITICAL ANTECEDENTS,

and they also knew that neither honor, which was freely conferred me, nor any other distinction that could be offered, would alter any conviction I had formed, or deflect me from the course of duty as appeared to my best judgment. Having accepted this generous trust under these circumstances, good faith required me to sustain the organization of the Senate as it had existed in the last Congress. No principles were involved, but merely the control of the committees and officers. I have voted steadily against the change, and I shall continue in that way until the end is reached, being answerable only to my conscience and constituents for this act. What my friend, the distinguished Senator from New York, properly calls "a constitutional majority," was disclosed when the Vice-President, and not a member of this body, gave the casting voice for the committees. However fleeting or fractional that majority may be,

WE ARE COMMANDED TO ACCEPT IT

and to obey it, and the majority that chose the committees is fairly entitled to choose the officers of the Senate. One naturally goes with the other, in order to perfect organization. This conclusion will neither be delayed nor obstructed by any vote of mine, and it cannot be reached too soon for the public interest. I do not regret at all that the new Administration which has to confront the country with its policy should have the control of both branches of Congress. The responsibility for the measures to be proposed cannot be avoided with the power to initiate all legislation. The majority is not large enough to indulge in rash experiments, and the minority is sufficiently strong to check any tendency to excess. Between these two elements the great voice of independent opinion can always be heard with effect, and the country has every prospect of peace and prosperity.

MR. GARLAND

opposed the present election of officers, on the ground that it would work great injustice to the present incumbents.

Mr. Cameron (Pa.) asserted the determination of the Republican side to sit the question out.

Mr. Brown accepted the issue, and stated his intention to sit here until December, before he would consent to change officers.

A BITTER CONTEST.

At 4 p. m. it looked as if the contest over the election of Senate officers would be a question of physical endurance. Mr. Cameron (Pa.) had given open notice on the floors that the Republicans intended to fight it out to the bitter end. The Democrats accepted the issue, and there was evident determination on both sides. The Democrats stated that when night came they would leave fifteen of their number, sufficient to call yeas and nays, and others would go home to rest. The Republicans, after ascertaining that the Democrats meant to continue a determined fight, also detailed reliefs. The contest promised to be one of the most determined that ever occurred between parties in the Senate.

MR. BROWN

said the recent action of the Republican party and the Senator from Virginia had shown that a period had been reached when no more would be said about Confederate Brigadiers,—that the period had been reached that was spoken of by a very old book when it said, "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid and calf, and young lion, and failing together a little child shall lead them." That period had been reached when the lion of debt-paying Republicanism and the lamb of Readjustment and partial repudiation had lain down in loving embrace together in green pastures of luxuriant richness. He would not say a child or

A LITTLE GENERAL

should lead them, but that a gallant Confederate General would lead them. [Laughter.] He hoped the day had come when the bloody chasm had been bridged, and when that old bloody shirt of which so much had been heard would be folded up and buried beyond hope of resurrection.

Mr. Hoar said that he regarded the declaration of the Senator from Georgia, that it was his purpose to occupy the time of the Senate from now until the 1st of December in preventing an expression of the will of a constitutional majority of this body in regard to the election of its officers as containing the very essence of revolution and treason to the institutions of this country.

Mr. Brown was sorry he would have to prove the Senator a traitor. Does the Senator deny that he sat here and refused to vote in the Forty-sixth Congress.

Mr. Hoar—I do.

Mr. Brown—You deny you sat in your seat just before the termination of the Forty-sixth Congress and refused to vote?

Mr. Hoar—On the occasion to which the Senator refers

I REFUSED TO VOTE ONCE OR TWICE,

and then proceeded to do so.

Mr. Brown—That, I suppose, we ought to term "petty treason," because the Senator only did it once or twice, but his party did it a good many times.

Mr. Beck said that he had found among the caucus candidates the name of Harrison H. Riddleberger for Sergeant-at-Arms, and had heard it whispered that some man of that name—of course (ironically) it could not be this man—had introduced in the Virginia Legislature what was generally considered a repudiating bill, and from the infliction of which the people had only been saved by the veto of a Democratic Governor. He (Beck) would like a little while to see if the Republican party had become so much attached to the Confederate Brigadier and Hancock Elector as well, and he therefore would move to adjourn. Rejected—yeas, 31; nays, 32.

Several other dilatory motions having been voted down,

MANY AMUSING PASSAGES

occurred between Messrs. Logan and Brown as to their previous political records.

Mr. Logan contended that the Constitution gave the majority a right to elect its officers. It did not fix the time when they should be elected, and therefore the majority should fix it.

Mr. Brown—If it can.

Mr. Logan—Those who prevent it, prevent it in the face of the Constitution, which they are under oath to obey.

Mr. Brown here interrupted, and he and Mr. Logan had a controversy upon the constitutional question whether the Senate had a right to elect officers at this session.

Mr. Logan said that he had heard of "artful dodgers," but of none so artful as the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. Brown made some sarcastic reply. A number of ironically complimentary remarks were exchanged by the two gentlemen, and then Mr. Logan concluded his speech with the declaration that the proposition of the Senator from Georgia was revolution against the power of the Senate under the Constitution, and was only a step that might go further and be revolution against the power of the Government.

The motion to go in executive session was lost—yeas, 28; nays, 28.

Mr. Pendleton then moved to adjourn. The motion,

UNEXPECTEDLY, WAS AGREED TO—

yeas, 28; nays, 27.

Mr. Mitchell was temporarily absent, and did not vote, nor did Mr. Davis, Illinois. Mr. Hale voted No in a tone too low to be heard by the Clerk, and was not recorded,—a fact which he did not discover until after the Vice-President had declared the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

CONKLING.

WHAT WILL HE DO ABOUT IT?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The nomination of Mr. Robertson as Collector of the Port of New York has been much talked of to-day. Conkling's friends manifest no anger, but say that the Administration was indebted to Robertson for bolting the Grant ticket at Chicago, and that, having paid the debt by his appointment, no sorrow will be expressed should he not be confirmed. Others say that the appointment was made by the President without consulting any member of his Cabinet, to show Mr. Conkling that he must not expect to control the Republican party of the State of New York any longer.

SEVERAL FRIENDS OF THE PRESIDENT

are to-night giving interpretation to the nomination of Mr. Robertson as Collector at New York. They declare it to be in the nature of a declaration of independence on the part of the President of dictation from the Conkling element. Their understanding is that Mr. Conkling indicated not only that he desired to control the offices which were given to him in the first batch of nominations, but that he was looking eventually to the control of the New York Custom-House as well. To this last demand the nomination of Mr. Robertson is declared to be in the nature of a most explicit answer. Whether this report is true or not, the practical effect of the nomination is the same as if the version were correct, and Mr. Conkling is reported by his friends to look upon the matter as an open declaration of war.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—Mr. Conkling's friends say that he does not apprehend any difficulty in securing the rejection of Judge Robertson as Collector of New York. The nomination is in Mr. Conkling's hands, as Chairman of the Committee, and he will not delay action upon it. He believes that the Senate will not, against the wishes of both of the Senators from New York, confirm the nomination, and therefore he says he is not disturbed over it. The politicians to-day credit Mr. Blaine with having brought about the nomination, as a reward to Robertson for having divided the New York delegation at Chicago, and favored Blaine's nomination.

THE FEELING

over the New York appointments has become very bitter, and is not confined by any means to the stalwart Republicans of that State. That element, no matter to what State they belong, is indignant at what they consider a direct insult offered to their faction. Among the New York Representatives open dissatisfaction is freely expressed at the appointment of Robertson, as well as that of Merritt, which was, they say, made without the advice or knowledge of either Senators Conkling, Platt, or Vice-President Arthur, or the New York member of the Cabinet, and in direct violation of an agreement, implied if not expressed, that they should be consulted in regard to all appointments in their State. They consider it a violation of good faith, and see in it plainly the work of Blaine, without whose knowledge Merritt's promotion could not have occurred.

MR. CONKLING IS VERY INDIGNANT.

He says the President has seen fit to recognize an element that does not number over 20,000 in the State, and to reward bolting with one of the best positions in the gift of the Executive.

THE BREAK-UP.

DEMOCRATS ASTONISHED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The Democratic managers are again surprised at the aggressive character of the Mahone movement. They were not looking for the sharp division of the whole State of Virginia on the subject at this spring's election; but, to their astonishment, the issue is to be forced throughout the State at the coming May election. There is great confidence felt here among the Republicans that the old Democracy will suffer an overwhelming defeat in Virginia. Marked effects are expected in several Southern States in the elections of

of next fall as the result of the action in Virginia.

VIRGINIA.

An exceptionally well-informed gentleman, who has recently visited Virginia, and who has been acquainted with the politics of that State, says that Senator Mahone is receiving the support of many white men who have heretofore acted with the Bourbon Democrats. In one county, where all the whites have been Bourbon Democrats, many have changed their views since Mr. Mahone's action in the Senate, and are heartily approving his course. He adds that many of the young men of Virginia, who are tired of the old Democracy, will now come to Mahone, not because he is a Readjuster, but because he represents a revolt against the dwellers in the graveyard of politics, and is in favor of a free vote, fair count, and impartial treatment of white and colored. He says that before Mahone's election the negroes of Southern Virginia had sent agents to Kansas and Indiana, and were contemplating emigration, because the laws discriminated against them. Now they are better contented.

GREAT PROBLEMS.

DESIRE TO KNOW WHAT SECRETARY WINDOM IS GOING TO DO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—There has been a great deal of speculation as to what course the Secretary of the Treasury will take to provide for the payment of the bonds which become redeemable in May and July, in case an extra session of Congress is not called for the purpose of passing a Funding bill. Upon this subject the officers of the Treasury Department and the Senators who would be most likely to be consulted have been extremely reticent, and no statement regarding the various plans considered has been authorized. Within the past twenty-four hours, however, a rumor has been in circulation to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury has, among other projects, considered that of using money in the Treasury to buy, before the 1st of next December, $150,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds. It has also been asserted that this plan embraces the idea that it will be

PRACTICABLE TO AVOID THE NECESSITY

of issuing the $104,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds. There is some reason to believe that a project like that above outlined has been taken into consideration, but nothing is known regarding the probability that it will be adopted. In the statement of liabilities and assets of the Treasury, issued on the 1st inst., there were embraced certain items not belonging to the Treasurer's general account, and amounting on that day to about $83,000,000. This amount was considerably larger than the usual liability on account of the several items, because the fund for the redemption of notes of National banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation had been suddenly swelled from about $20,000,000 to nearly $37,000,000 by the retirement of bank circulation on account of the threat contained in the fifth section of the Funding bill.

AMONG THE OTHER ITEMS

making up the $83,000,000 mentioned were the following: Post-Office Department account, $2,414,927; disbursing officers' balances, $18,966,122; undistributed assets of failed National banks, $476,507; 5 per cent fund for the redemption of National-bank notes, $14,088,424; Treasurer's transfer checks and drafts outstanding, $9,271,316. A half dozen smaller items were also included in the $83,000,000. It has always been the practice of the Treasury to keep on hand 100 per cent of these liabilities, all of which are subject to payment on demand, but there is no law requiring this to be done, and an examination of the monthly statements show that the balances on account of the several items which make up this class of liabilities

HAVE NOT FALLEN BELOW $65,000,000

at any time during the last thirteen months. It is reported to have been suggested to the mind of Secretary Windom, therefore, that there is no need of keeping in the Treasury constantly enough money to pay all these liabilities, but that a reserve of 40 per percent (the same amount held against outstanding greenbacks) would be sufficient to meet all probable current demands upon the Treasury on account of the liabilities mentioned. If this suggestion should be adopted and the monthly or daily balance of these various accounts be estimated at $65,000,000, the Secretary would be able to obtain from this source $39,000,000 with which to buy 6 per cents. Included in the Treasurer's general account are items amounting to about $12,000,000 which also preserve a nearly uniform balance, and against which it has also been the practice of the Treasury to hold a reserve of 100 per cent.

IF 40 PER CENT

reserve should be considered sufficient to meet all probable current demands upon this balance, the Secretary might derive from this source an additional sum of $7,000,000 with which to purchase 6 per cents. This would make $45,000,000. An officer of the Treasury said to-day that, at a liberal estimate, the surplus revenues from this time to December will amount to $8,000,000 a month, or $72,000,000 in the nine months. This sum, added to that before mentioned, would make an aggregates of $118,000,000 which would be available for the purchase of bonds. This would leave $32,000,000 of the $150,000,000 first mentioned unprovided for. Secretary Sherman always insisted very strenuously that, to maintain confidence in resumption, a reserve equal to 40 per cent of the outstanding legal-tenders should be kept in the Treasury. This requires $138,400,000. The monthly balance for the last thirteen months has always exceeded $140,000,000, and has sometimes exceeded $150,000,000. On the 1st inst. it was a little more than $158,000,000, or

ABOUT $20,000,000 MORE

than the required specie reserve. But this balance is very fluctuating, and could not be depended upon greatly to increase the fund upon which the Secretary of the Treasury could draw for the purchase of bonds, unless, indeed, he should think it prudent to reduce that fund lower than Mr. Sherman ever deemed advisable.

GRANT.

HE HAS GOT NOTHING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—A prominent Grant man, referring to the recent nominations, says that, while the Administration appears to have given Gen. Grant consideration, it really has denied him the only two requests that he asked. These requests, this gentleman said, were that Gen. Badeau should be retained as Consul-General at London, and that John Russell Young should be sent as Minister to Mexico. Gen. Badeau has not been retained at London, where his salary and the fees from the auxiliary Consulates and unofficial fees aggregate an income of $12,000, and he has been sent to Denmark, with a fixed salary of $5,000, and in a much more expensive city, where, also, he will be denied the facilities which he desired for the completion of his book. Mr. John Russell Young, too, is not to be sent as Minister to Mexico, and it does not now appear that any personal friend of Gen. Grant will go there. Gen. Hurlbut, of Illinois, expects that he is booked for that position.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

SURE THING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—Gentlemen who are in the confidence of the President and members of his Cabinet express very positively to-night the opinion that no extra session of Congress will be called this spring. Until this morning, they say, there was some doubt in the President's mind, but they now declare that the matter is virtually settled, and that there will be no extra session. Probably an official announcement of this decision will be made after the meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow. Every reason, pro and con, has been heard and weighed, and the decision will be the result of the most careful and mature deliberation.

NOTES.

HAMBURGHER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Hon. E. C. Hamburgher, of Chicago, who is here looking after the appointment of Consul-General at Berlin, has succeeded in procuring the indorsements of all the Republican members of Congress from Illinois except one for the place. Kiesmann, who has held the office for about twenty years, the Congressmen say, will probably be superseded, in which case Hamburgher's friends claim he has a good prospect of succeeding him.

CONGRESSMAN DAVIS

expressed himself to-night as being exceedingly desirous of getting through with pressing business connected with his office here, in time to reach Chicago to aid in securing a Republican victory at the Mayoralty election. He leaves to-morrow.

MAJ. WEBB C. WILKINSON, OF CHICAGO,

expects an appointment in the War Department in a day or two.

MAJ. CRAWFORD,

of the Bloomington *Leader*, is to receive an appointment in connection with the State Department.

JOHN STILLWELL

is still here, and bears his defeat for the Marshalship most philosophically, especially as he is to be tendered another satisfactory position.

COL. CLARK E. CARR,

who has been appointed and confirmed for the sixth term Postmaster at Galesburg, starts for home in the morning, happy over his good fortune. There was literally no opposition to his reappointment.

SENATOR BEN HARRISON

and other Indiana Republicans think that Indiana so far has received but slight recognition from the Administration in the dispensation of patronage, and are making a strong fight for good places. Senator Harrison is especially anxious for the appointment of Col. Dudley to the Commissionership of Patents or Pensions. Dudley prefers to be Commissioner of Patents, but will not receive that place. His friends to-day are confident he will receive the position of Commissioner of Pensions.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL PHILLIPS

does not fancy giving up his important place, with his salary of $7,000 per annum, to William E. Chandler, and accepting a shelf in the Court of Claims, with a salary of $4,500. Mr. Phillips says that Attorney-General MacVeagh was not consulted, and did not know that the President proposed to appoint Mr. Chandler until after his nomination had been sent to the Capitol.

JULIUS CÆSAR

was at the White House to-day. He was dressed in faded army blue, and carried himself erect. He didn't get to see the President, but made known his business. He wanted to get a clerkship somewhere,—anywhere. He didn't seem to be crazy, but he was. He claimed to be the old original Julius,—upon whom adversity had set its heel,—and he wanted something. He told the doorkeeper that he regarded President Garfield as one of the "greatest gods on high Olympus." He was conducted downstairs and invited to promenade.

THE FRIENDS OF PIGOTT,

Postmaster at Quincy, call attention to the fact that their victory in the matter of Pigott's appointment is as much a Blaine victory as the appointment of "Long" Jones was a victory of Logan. Pigott, they say, assisted in organizing the Blaine movement in Illinois. For this he was marked by the Grant men, and Wilcox, editor of the Quincy *Whig*, was selected as Pigott's successor. Senator Logan presented the name and the papers of Wilcox. Pigott was supported by the Blaine men. Farwell has been very earnest in advocating Pigott, and Col. Ingersoll has made his cause his own. The result is that Pigott is successful. Wilcox is, of course, greatly displeased, and one of his editors who is here in his anger has declared that henceforth the Quincy *Whig* will be an independent newspaper, and will support the Republican party when it pleases.

A HIT, A PALPABLE HIT.

The Hon. R. R. Hitt, of Illinois, now Secretary of Legation, at Paris, will be nominated to-morrow for First Assistant Secretary of State. This is one of the best selections that could be made for this important place. Mr. Hitt is a gentleman of fine education, of many years' experience in diplomatic offices, of close intimacy with some of the most prominent public men in Washington during the War and during the period of Reconstruction. He has been Secretary of Legation in Paris, first under Minister Washburne, and subsequently under Gov. Noyes. He is thoroughly acquainted with the diplomatic service abroad, and will bring to his office such training as will enable him to administer it with the greatest efficiency from the start. While this is not in any sense a personal appointment of Secretary Blaine, he is fortunate in securing the services of a gentleman so well fitted to assist him in his new duties. Col. John Hay, who has for some time been anxious to leave the public service, will now devote himself to his private business.

DECLINES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—Solicitor-General Phillips declines the Judgship of the Court of Claims, to which he was nominated yesterday.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated the following:

Postmasters—Joseph O. Jones, Terre Haute, Ind.; Henry Davis, Bedford, Ind.; Hamilton E. Baker, Rolla, Mo.; Henry N. Cook, Columbia, Mo.; Presley C. Lane, Palmyra, Mo.; Cornell Crysler, Independence, Mo.; William Lydwith, Jacksonville, Fla.

Receiver of Public Moneys—Charles P. Chandler, Oberlin, Kas.

Register Land-Office—Thomas H. Cavanaugh, Oberlin, Kas.

A Commission has been organized to represent the United States at the forthcoming electrical exhibition in Paris.

HORACE MAYNARD, OF TENNESSEE,

has been chosen orator at the unveiling of the Farragut Statue in this city April 25.

THE TOTAL VALUES OF EXPORTS

of domestic provisions, tallow and dairy products for the two months ended February, 1881, was $29,946,353; same period in 1880, $18,790,830; total values of exports of provisions and tallow for four months ended February, 1881, $52,168,399; four months ended February, 1880, $34,196,425; total values of dairy products for ten months ended February, 1881, $22,219,097; ten months ended February, 1880, $15,399,607.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Senate Judiciary Committee held a meeting to-day. Nothing was done in regard to the Supreme Court and Circuit Court nominations, except to send for papers and lay them aside for future consideration.

TRANSFER BOOKS CLOSED.

No registered 5s of 1881 embraced in the 101st call can be purchased by the Government during April next, as the transfer books will be closed that month.

ROLLED UNDER A TRAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 24.—A Mankato special to the *Pioneer-Press* says another fatal accident occurred to-day, this time on the Wells branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Fred Fritsche, 64 years of age, living at Minnesota Lake, was caught in a cut one mile north of that place by Conductor Kuler's train, due there at noon. He heard the train coming and clambered out on to the bank, and was sitting on the edge of the bank when the train came up. The engine passed by all right, but he thought he was too close, and attempted to get back further, when the snow gave way under him, and he rolled down on the track. Two empty box-cars passed over his left leg and arm, and a deep gash was cut over his left eye. He was taken back to Minnesota Lake, and lived until 1:30 this afternoon. The old gentleman, realizing that his time on earth was short, expressed a wish to see his son, who lives at Mapleton, and when the train arrived he was at the depot waiting for the train to come to Mankato. On being told of the accident he did not express any sorrow, and when the passengers suggested the propriety of his going back to Minnesota Lake, he said: "No; if de old man was hurt he must tie, but I must tend to my pusiness in Mankato." The indignation of the passengers was so great that there was loud talk of hanging him to a telegraph pole, and if there had been a rope aboard the train it might have gone hard with this loving and dutiful son.

AN ENGINE DISABLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—The Northwestern express train due here at 8:10 from Chicago was delayed three hours at Lake Forest by some disarrangement of the engine machinery. Another locomotive was brought from Chicago to finish the run. The accident was of no consequence except in the delay caused. The break was in the lever. It was fortunate that the accident occured while the train was convenient to a telegraph office. Otherwise the loss of time would have been greater in procuring a substitute engine.

THE STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Arrived, the Marathon, from Liverpool, and State of Nebraska, from Glasgow.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Woman-Suffrage in Michigan the Special Order for Next Wednesday.

Speech by Congressman Horr on the State of the Country.

A Lioness in the Person of an Alleged Murderess Visits the Capitol.

Wisconsin Not Likely to Enjoy the Luxury of Biennial Sessions.

Pennsylvania Will Refund $10,000,000 of Her Debt at Four Per Cent.

President Garfield Thanked by the New York Senate for Robertson's Nomination.

Routine Work in Indiana—An Extra Session Called by the Governor of California.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 24.—Next Wednesday afternoon the question of submitting to the people at the spring election the woman-suffrage question will be made the special order.

The following Senate bills have passed the House: To appropriate $2,500 for Pioneer Society expenses and publications; to amend the laws making Normal School diplomas certificates of ability to teach; granting patents of land to George W. Foster, of Allegan, and William H. Harris, of Branch; to provide for the disposal of unclaimed moneys in the hands of administrators, etc., swamp-land grab for a ditch in Clarence, Calhoun County; also House bills to set off part of the Town of Fair Haven, Huron County, and call it the Town of Winsor, and a bill relative to limiting the jurisdiction of Chancery Courts to cases less than $100.

The House University Appropriation bill, which calls for $160,500, passed the House this morning by a vote of 70 to 3. The nays were Messrs. Bloom, Bolger, and Howard.

In the Senate the bill to make a new State office, to be known as the Superintendency of State Property, was reported favorably.

The Senate has passed bills as follows: Senate bill for the payment of interest on educational funds; House bills to amend the law relative to title of real-estate property by descent; to amend the law relative to summons of jurors; to amend the incorporation of Pentwater; to reimburse the Treasurer of Oxford for money stolen from him; to amend the Detroit Police act so as to permit an increase in the number of patrolmen.

At the closing of the House to-day Congressman Horr, who was present, was called upon for a few remarks on the state of the country. Upon taking the rostrum he said that he thanked them for the compliment, but that, so far as speechifying was concerned, he had spoke himself out during the late campaign. He would say, however, that the Nation had in the Executive chair to-day one of the brainiest men that had filled that position in many years; that Gen. Garfield was a capable man, the superior of whom this nor any other country had ever produced. He predicted that we were entering upon an era of business prosperity never equaled in this country before, and said that this state of affairs had been brought about by pure legislation and the economical administration of public affairs. In this respect the country had well followed the example of Michigan. He was proud of Michigan, and only felt ashamed of one thing, and that was the niggardly and parsimonious salaries paid its public servants. He paid a high compliment to the Administration of President Hayes, and said that for the welfare of the country he thought an extra session advisable. He spoke in his happiest vein, and was frequently and warmly applauded.

Mrs. Barnard, the woman who stands charged with murdering Mrs. Curtiss, at Lapeer, recently, by pouring kerosene on her and setting her on fire, visited the Capitol, and was quite a lioness.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 24.—The Senate to-day passed bills appropriating $5,000 for the survey of wet lands by an engineer to be appointed by the Governor; legalizing the corporation of a Baptist association in Gibson County; amending the act incorporating the Indianapolis Insurance Company (now the Bank of Commerce); making stockholders liable for three times the amount of stock; providing for reinvestment of Perdue University funds in 5 per cent twenty-year State bonds; and providing for but one voting precinct in towns of less than 2,000 population.

The bill providing for a Police Judge in Indianapolis was taken up, but, pending a lively discussion, it went over until to-morrow.

The House laid the bill upon the table to abolish the Superior Court in Cass County, after which bills were passed legalizing the acts of officers of Ridgeville, of Milton, and Argos; authorizing County Boards to raise the bond of the Superintendent of the Poor Farm to $5,000; for the protection of wild game; to amend Sec. 4 of the act regulating the indebtedness of counties not to exceed 3 per cent; concerning articles adrift or wreck; concerning liens of mechanics and material men; to provide for sales of lands forfeited to the State; for sale of lands purchased on behalf of the State; compelling railroads to fence their tracks.

The bil for the relief of the poor makes but one change in the old law: That Poor-Farm Superintendents are required to give a $1,000 bond, which the County Commissioners may increase to $5,000, if it should be thought desirable.

The Mechanic Lien bill is a codification of old laws for the most part. What changes are made look toward the enlargement of the rights of mechanics. One provision is that a mechanic having a lien need not employ an attorney, but simply file notice with the County Recorder.

The drift law is greatly needed, for heretofore when wrecks or property cast adrift or ashore were saved there was no way in which the owners of the property and those who saved it could arrive at a settlement. The bill provides, in case there is a disagreement, appeal can be had to magistrates. In case there should be no claimant, the property, after being duly advertised, shall be sold within one year, half of the proceeds to go to the school fund and half to those saving the property.

The Game law makes deer-killing a crime at any season of the year. Mr. Skinner said it was believed by all hunters in this section that only fifty or sixty remain in the Kankakee region.

Senator Kahlo has received dispatches from Washington stating that he is almost certain of the Berlin Consulship. A telegram from Clerk Ramsdell, now in Washington, says that Mr. Kahlo is the first on the list. The appointment, however, may not be made for some days.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 24.—In the Assembly to-night, Assembly Bill No. 225 came up on the recommendation of the Committee on Claims for indefinit postponement. This was resisted by the friends of the bill. This is a measure intended to round out and complete the system of State charities by providing a State public school for dependent and neglected children,—a class heretofore overlooked. The bill appropriates $30,000 to erect buildings and establish such a school, with the necessary adjuncts. The measure was strongly urged by the Governor in his annual message, and is backed by the State Board of Charities and Reform. It was introduced into the Assembly by the Hon. George D. McDill, and was advocated by him in a speech of great power, beauty, and eloquence. The passage of the bill through the Assembly is a great triumph for Mr. McDill, and ought to be a matter of pride to his district.

A joint resolution for adjournment April 1 was offered and laid over.

In the Senate the bills for appropriations to the various charitable and penal institutions were discussed at some length, variously amended, and ordered to a third reading.

To the Western Associated Press.

MADISON, Wis., March 24.—In the Assembly the Speaker requested all Committees to report all bills to-day.

The bill making railway companies liable for injuries to employés was recommended for indefinit postponement.

A bill was passed requiring railroads to receive certain freights.

The joint-resolution making Sheriffs eligible for reelection was killed.

The Senate bill making insanity a ground for divorce was ordered to a third reading.

The biennial sessions resolution was taken up and a long debate followed. The rules were finally suspended and the Assembly resolution passed.

In the Senate resolutions in relation to biennial sessions were referred to McGrew. It is understood they will be smothered.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 24.—In the Senate Mr. Davis' bill regulating the manner of making improvements in Cincinnati passed.

Mr. Perkins' bill regulating the salaries of Penitentiary officials passed.

Mr. Pringles' bill affixing punishment upon disturbers of public processions passed.

Mr. Meare's bill, amending the law so that bondsmen of guardians may file exceptions to their accounts, and have credited any charges that the guardian may have had against the ward, passed.

The House was a slaughter-house, metaphorically speaking. The following bills were indefinitly postponed:

Mr. Sullivan—For killing game out of season.

Mr. Kirchner—For compensation of jurors before Justices.

Mr. Dial—For records of inquests of lunacy by Probate Judges.

Mr. Striker—Relative to acceptance of negotiable paper and notarial fees.

Mr. Tyler—Constitutional amendment for appointment of pro-tempore Judges in cases of disqualification.

Mr. Robinson—Resolution relative to fees of Secretary of State.

Mr. Loceys—Resolution for constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage.

Mr. Wolfs—Fixing the rate of interest on unperformed contracts.

Mr. Letchers—Bill allowing parties to agree on a rate of interest on notes.

Mr. Pounds—Bill giving additional clerks to the State Board of Charities.

Mr. Van Cleaf—Resolution relative to the sale of old books.

Mr. Brown's (Putnam) bill for special venires in criminal cases passed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 24.—In the Senate, the bill prohibiting consolidation of telegraph companies in this State, was this morning laid over until Tuesday, April 5.

A concurrent resolution authorizing copies of all public documents that can be spared from the State Library to be forwarded to the Governor of Minnesota to replenish the State Library, recently burned, was adopted.

The bill authorizing the refunding of $10,000,000 of the State debt at 4 per cent passed to a second reading in the House. Efforts were made to refund at 3 and 3½ per cent, but failed.

Attorney-General Palmer decides that the act of 1874, which allows members of the Legislature extra compensation, is unconstitutional, therefore members are only entitled to $1,000 pay.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 24.—On motion of Mr. Jacobs, Democrat, the Senate unanimously passed the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Senate are tendered President Garfield for nominating Senator Robertson as Collector of the Port of New York, and we cordially join in a request to the Senate of the United States to promptly confirm the nomination.

TEXAS.

GALVESTON, March 24.—The bill to submit to the people a Constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture, importation, and sale of alcoholic drinks in Texas was defeated in the House 54 to 31,—not the requisit two-thirds. Several members were absent. A motion was made to reconsider this vote. The friends of prohibition will consent to exempt beer and wine.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The Governor has called an extra session of the Legislature for April 4, to enact a General Appropriation bill, levy taxes, pass a Deficiency bill and the Apportionment bill, enact a Railroad law, and to confirm appointments. The session is limited to twenty days.

TENNESSEE.

NASAVILLE, Tenn., March 24.—Harrison's bill for refunding the State debt passed a first reading in the Senate to-day.

OBITUARY.

COL. FRED HECKER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 24.—Col. Fred Hecker, a prominent German politician, died at his home near Summerfield, Ill., to-night. He was one of the leaders of the German Revolution in 1848, was exiled, came to this country, and has been an able and influential political adviser and exponent of advanced thought among his countrymen for many years.

MISS ELLA WORDEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., March 24.—Miss Ella Worden, aged 24 years, died here this morning, from disease of the heart. She was a well-known society young lady, and niece of Col. Joseph Jack.

SINGULAR MURDER TRIAL.

Conducted on Sunday by a Minister of the Gospel—A Witness Who Doesn't Believe in God, but Believes in Spirits—He Makes Oath that He Has Put a Curse upon a Town, and Can Make $1,000 in a Minute.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

OWINGSVILLE, Ky., March 22.—The preliminary trial of Matt F. Lightfoot for the murder of Joe W. McDermott at Cross Roads, in Rowan County, which has been in progress at Morehead for several days, closed Sunday morning. This is the first case that was ever tried in whole or in part on Sunday in that county; but James E. Clarke, the County Attorney, representing the Commonwealth, being a minister, took a text Sunday morning and closed his argument with a sermon. Bail was allowed in the sum of $3,000, which was given by Lightfoot's father and mother. This is the largest bail bond ever required of any man in Rowan County, and, while it may seem low bail in a murder case to those living in the richer counties, yet it almost amounts to a refusal to allow bail at all in the mountain counties.

The parties had had several difficulties, had shot at each other, and the most deadly hatred and enmity existed between them. The most deadly and horrible threats were proved to have been made by Lightfoot against McDermott repeatedly, and to have been communicated to him, which would have warranted him with immunity from the law if he had had long since shot Lightfoot down on sight. But it was also proved that McDermott, who was a sober, discreet young man, had repeatedly said he wanted no difficulty with Lightfoot, and, unless Lightfoot attacked him, there would be none. On the day of the killing, just before it occurred, Lightfoot was standing in Capt. J. S. Pitman's saloon, next door to the Post-Office, in Cross Roads, when he saw McDermott coming toward the Post-Office from the other side of the street, and remarked, as was proved by three witnesses, "There comes the G—d d—d son of a b— now; let me go out and kill him." He went out, raised a difficulty with McDermott, invited him out and killed him. The two first shots were fired at or so near the same time that the witnesses differ as to who fired first, and both took effect, McDermott's ball piercing Lightfoot's hip, making an ugly and serious wound, while Lightfoot's ball went directly through McDermott's heart, killing him instantly. They both fell, but Lightfoot, with the aid of a hitching-post, near which he fell, raised himself and fired three more shots at McDermott's body (none of which took effect), saying as he did so: "G—d d—n him, I've got him down and I'll keep him down." Immediately friends gathered around, when Lightfoot again said: "G—d d—n him. I've done what I intended to do for a long time"; and as they were bearing off the dead body of young McDermott, he said: "There he goes. G—d d—n him, I have got him. Now, if I can kill 'Old Pussy' [McDermott's father], I will be satisfied." The prosecution was represented by the entire Bar of Rowan County,—something never before seen here.

There were many amusing scenes during the trial, owing to the witnesses getting badly tangled in their testimony, etc., but the sensational witness of the occasion was John Francis Marion Biggs, who had traveled over the whole country. He did not know whether he believed in God or not; did believe in spirits; was a medium, and could call up spirits; had been telegraph operator at Morehead, but, having a difficulty with his employers, had left; but, before leaving, cursed the place, and called upon it spirits and ghosts which would haunt it forever; had discovered a process by which, with a very little silver, he could manufacture a thousand silver dollars in a minute, and had tried to get some of the citizens of Rowen with means to enter into a partnership with him, but failed to do so.

A QUEER COLLISION.

GREENSBURG, Ind., March 24.—A freight train broke into two parts without the knowledge of the train men, and when the forward section stopped at a water-tank the rear cars collided, killing two men and wounding severely three others. The killed were William Greaves, of Cincinnati; James Dyer, of Linwood; and the wounded, William McCauley, James Scott, and James Holt.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Jury, After Being Out Twenty-four Hours, Acquits Young Kalloch.

A German Saloonkeeper Shoots a Young Girl and Then Commits Suicide.

Specimen of a Texas "Duel" at One Hundred Paces.

A Drunken Dastard Tries to Kill a Man on a Stock-Train Near Sterling, Ill.

A Fifteen-Thousand Dollar Robbery by Masked Men at Catfish, Pa.

Thieves Break in and Steal a Box Full of Money at Centralia.

THE KALLOCH CASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24—10 a. m.—The Kalloch jury is still out.

After being out twenty-four hours, the jury in the Kalloch case, this afternoon, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The verdict received much applause. The defendant was heartily congratulated by his friends. When Kalloch was discharged and got in a carriage to go home, an immense crowd took the horses from the vehicle and pulled him to his house, some three miles.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 24.—Gustave Freiderich, a German saloonkeeper, 46 years of age, this morning shot and instantly killed a girl named Helen Eberhardt, aged 14 years. Freiderich then shot himself twice, the last shot tearing away his heart. The shooting was done with a double-barreled shotgun, and after the first two shots the man put in a fresh shell to do the fatal work on himself. The shooting took place just back of Freiderich's saloon. The girl at the time was passing through a narrow hallway to apartments where her parents reside, Freiderich being in a room occupied by him as a sleeping-room, and where he had been sick for some weeks. The Coroner's jury found that the man was insane. Freiderich was in the habit of calling the girl his child, and seemed to be much attached to her. He left a letter by which it appears he fully contemplated suicide, but as no reference is made therein to the girl it is conjectured that the killing of her was a sudden impulse with him.

A FATAL DUEL.

JACKSBORO, Tex., March 24.—A bloody tragedy was enacted near here last Monday. Two stock men named Leonard and Doyle quarreled Sunday, and agreed to settle their troulbe next day. They met Monday, according to agreement, armed with rifles, and accompanied by a man named Leroy as a witness. Leonard demanded that the matter be settled at once, and with their rifles. Doyle agreed, and asked Leonard to step off 100 paces. Leonard commenced doing so, when Doyle attempted to shoot him, but his gun hung fire. Leonard turned and shot Doyle with his rifle, and, as the wounded man lay on the ground, writhing in pain and mortally hurt, walked up to him and fired three pistol-balls into his head, killing him instantly. Doyle's gun shot Leroy, who has since died. Leonard left word that he would surrender to the authorities, but at last accounts ne had not done so, nor had he been captured.

GALVESTON, March 24.—In the northwestern part of Jack County, last Monday, two stock-men, Leonard and Doyle, met by agreement to "settle a difficulty," bringing another man as a witness. Leonard started to step off the distance, when Doyle attempted to shoot him, but the gun hung fire. Leonard returned the fire on Doyle, who fell mortally wounded. Leonard then walked up to Doyle and shot him three times in the head. Then, taking Doyle's gun, he mortally wounded the only witness to the tragedy, and escaped.

BRUTAL ATTACK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., March 24.—A brutal assault was committed last night on the stock train coming east between Fulton and Morrison, under the following circumstances: J. O. Farrell, a manufacturer of wagon-springs, and a man by the name of Boyd, both of Morrison, boarded the train at Clinton, very much under the influence of whisky. The caboose-car was filled with stock men and passengers, and among them were some ladies. Farrell and Boyd became very noisy, using indecent language, until Conductor William Winebrenner, in charge of the train, remonstrated with them. They at once showed fight, when a cattle man by the name of William George, of Denison, Ia., interfered to protect the Conductor. The rowdies quieted down a moment, and Mr. George turned round to go to his seat. No sooner was his back turned than the man Farrell drew a revolver and fired, the ball entering at the base of the brain near the spine, glancing upward. George fell insensible, when Farrell drew his revolver upon all in the car, threatening to kill any one who attempted to arrest him. As the train neared Morrison he jumped off and fled, but was soon captured, and he and Boyd are in jail. George is alive at this writing, but, as one side of the body is paralyzed, and the bullet cannot be found, it is thought he cannot live.

ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., March 24.—The talk here to-day has been the robbery last night. It was the boldest, largest, and most successful that has occurred here for many years. Dr. McFarland, an old practitioner, kept the bulk of his ready money in a box in his residence. His wife died last summer, and, since then, he and two sons have lived alone, permitting only their most intimate friends to visit them. The box fitted snugly under a bed in a room adjoining the chamber used by the Doctor and his boys. A window was raised and the box stolen without disturbing the occupants of the house. The burglars were most likely interrupted in their work, for they failed to secure all the box contained. They missed about $3,000 in cash and securities. The Doctor's loss is $1,600 and a certificate of deposit in the First National Bank here for $225. There is no trace of the burglars. The town is free of tramps, but it is thought that some one familiar with the house did the business.

INCENDIARY DISCHARGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., March 24.—The sensation in the Circuit Court to-day was the release and discharge of the man Sebring, being tried for arson, as foreshadowed in last night's dispatch. This morning Judge Shipman, who is the Greenback candidate for the Supreme Bench, rendered a decision sustaining the motion made by defendant's counsel that the case be quashed on the ground that, although the property was in the wife's name, as they both occupied it as a dwelling house, it was, in fact, his dwelling house, and as such was not amenable to the law, under a decision of the Supreme Court that the crime of arson was an offense against habitation and possession rather than property. The prisoner has been in jail over a year, and the case has cost the county about $500. The ruling of the Court is the chief topic of conversation on the streets to-day, and it occasions even more excitement than the case itself.

A SCOUNDREL AT LARGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., March 24.—Edward Hart, who committed an outrage upon the person of Mrs. Jane Robinson, near Moawequa the other night, robbed her of $1.50, and was afterward captured, has escaped and is still at large. This makes the second outrage of the kind that has been perpetrated near Moawequa within the past thirty days, and the people threaten hanging as a punishment for the next offense, no matter who the guilty party may be.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 24.—Bellevue is all excitement to-day, and threats of lynching are loudly spoken of. Charley Towne, a brakeman on the Cascade Narrow-Guage, while intoxicated, grossly insulted Miss Keithly while she was on her way to church Sunday morning. She informed her brother, who swore he would choke the insult down Towne's throat the next time they met. To-day Towne was standing outside of a store when Keithly came up and struck him, and, as he was about to repeat the blow, Towne drew a thirty-two calibre revolver and fired four balls into Keithly, one of which passed into his head and two in his breast, and the fourth one in his right leg. Towne was immediately placed in jail, and at the present time fifty men are getting together, resolving, if Keithly dies, to storm the jail and hang the prisoner to the first tree. It is expected the wounded man cannot live till morning.

CLINTON, Ia., March 24.—At Bellevue, Jackson County, at half-past 6 last evening, a man named Keithly attempted to thrash a man named Towne for an alleged insult to the former's sister. Towne pulled a revolver in self-defense, and shot Keithly four times. Neither wound is believed to be serious. The affair occurred on a public street. Towne was arrested.

While returning to his home at Elvira, in this county, Tuesday night, Dr. J. H. Newberter, a well-known physician, was attacked by a man named John Thomas, who had been sued by Newberter. The latter drew a pistol to defend himself, and shot twice at Thomas, inflicting a slight wound. The Doctor and his son, who was with him, stayed all night at a neighbor's house. About 11 o'clock two men, one of whom was recognized as Thomas, tried to get in the Doctor's house, but were baffled by another son with a double-barrel shotgun. The visitors then went to the barn, maltreated the Doctor's stock, and stole a double harness. The villagers are highly indignant and threaten vengeance on Thomas, who has not since appeared publicly.

A DOCTOR'S VICTIM.

COLUMBUS, O., March 24.—Mrs. P. F. Murray died to-day from the effects of an abortion produced on her last Thursday. Just prior to her death she made a statement, declaring that the abortion was produced by Dr. Willoughby, at her own request and in direct opposition to her husband's wishes. Mrs. Murray is the mother of three children, and her dislike to an increase of family cares led her to this operation. Dr. Willoughby has been arrested and will be tried on a charge of manslaughter.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 24.—Seven masked men entered the house of John Connor, aged 81, who lives alone with his wife at Catfish, Pa., about fifty miles from here, bound and gagged both, compelled the old gentleman to give the combination of his safe, and stole $5,000 in Government coupon-bonds, unregistered, and from $5,000 to $10,000 in cash. The old people were roughly handled, and may not survive.

A DISTINGUISHED PICKPOCKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 24.—Dr. Francis Tumbley, who wears fine jewelry and exhibits half a dozen decorations which he claims to have received from the crowned heads of Europe, was arrested this evening for picking the pocket of a Government clerk, and is now locked up in the calaboose.

COAL-MINER KILLED IN A FIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 24.—A row occurred at Nortonville, a coal-mining town in Contra Costa County, Saturday night between the Italian and other foreign miners, in which an Italian was killed and a number wounded on both sides. Pistols, slungshots, and other weapons were freely used.

CONVICTED OF BIGAMY.

DETROIT, Mich., March 24.—This morning a man named Isaac H. Abernethy was convicted of bigamy in the Wayne Circuit Court. It appears he was drugged by a Gypsy, who then got a Justice of the Peace to marry her to him. The sentence will be mere formality.

AN EMBEZZLER CAPTURED.

CINCINNATI, O., March 24.—James Harney, Chief of Police of Syracuse, N. Y., left for home this morning with Henry A. Hubert, charged with embezzling $2,000 from his employer, Charles E. Crouse, wholesale grocer of Syracuse. Crouse lost all track of his man about eight weeks ago, and the Chief has just turned him up.

ASSASINATED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 24.—E. W. Burmingham, a planter living near Violona, Faulkner County, was assasinated yesterday by unknown persons while working in a field. No cause is known for the crime.

A POST-OFFICE ROBBED.

BOSTON, Mass., March 24.—Burglars broke into the Post-Office at Bennington, Vt., forced the safe, and stole $800 in stamps and $500 in money. No clew to the robbers.

CANADA.

FIGHTING JOURNALISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, March 24.—A fracas occurred here to-night, which caused great excitement for a time, between two French Canadian journalists. It appears that the *Le Monde*, of which Mr. Houde, M. P., is the editor, and the *La Patrie*, over which Mr. Beaugrand presides, have been carrying on a fierce editorial war against each other. It has latterly become personal, and, these gentlemen meeting this evening, some hot words passed between them, which led to a personal encounter upon St. Gabriel street. After fighting some time an immense crowd collected, which became very menacing towards Mr. Beaugrand and his supporters, when the firemen of a neighboring station interfered and separated the belligerents. Both gentlemen were severely punished. The affair has created a great deal of talk and excitement in public resorts here to-night. It is said a challenge to fight a duel will result.

TOO INTOLERANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, March 24.—The *Orange Sentinel* says that though it is in perfect accord with many of the proposed planks in the platform of the new Protestant or anti-Catholic party, yet the fundamental principles of tolerance which underlie Orangism would necessarily prevent the members of the Orange Order from adopting the extreme measures advocated. The *Sentinel* claims that Roman Catholics have as much right to civil liberty and a share in the Government of the country as Orangemen, therefore the latter could not join any movement that proposes to curtail those rights.

THE WABUNA CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, March 24.—An important witness was called in the Wabuna case this afternoon. William Ireland, editor of the *North Star*, testified to having visited the wreck on several occasions, and stated that he could sink his hand to the wrist in some of the rotten timbers. He added, however, that the keel was unbroken. This is considered important, as the defense is that the boat was not capsized in a heavy sea, but that she ran against a rock. Some of the exhibits in the case, comprising several pieces of rotten wood from the vessel's hull, and filed at the last trial as samples of her general condition, have disappeared from court. They must have been abstracted by some one interested in the case.

PARLIAMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 24.—The actual time occupied in the sittings during the session of Parliament just closed was 440 hours and fifteen minutes, and the average for the sixty-four working days of the session was six hours and fifty-three minutes.

AN EXODUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH QUEBEC, March 24.—One hundred French Canadians from the parishes between here and River du Loup leave to-night for Lewiston, Me., to work in the factories. An exodus seems to have set in amongst them, and departures for the past fortnight have been numerous.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 24.—The annual report of the Department of the Interior with regard to the refugee Sioux says: "Of the United States Indians who took refuge in Canada from United States troops four years ago, a large proportion have surrendered themselves to the authority of their own country, and of the remnant, said not to exceed 100 lodges, who still remain under the leadership of Sitting Bull, and frequent more or less the portion of our territory in the vicinity of Wood Mountain, there is reason to believe that all or nearly all will have done likewise before the close of the present season."

The Surveyor-General reports a seeming diminution in the transactions in Dominion lands during the year, as compared with the previous year. There does not appear, however, to have been any actual falling-off, and there has certainly been a practical increase in the number of settlers over any year in the history of the country. An unusually extended area of lands not surveyed, or if surveyed, not set out for settlement as required by law, had been squatted upon. These squatters were not, as a rule, speculators, but, in the majority of instances, prove industrious and valuable cultivators of the soil, and, as such, were entitled to receive every protection consistent with the public interest when the lands on which they have squatted come into the market. This tendency to settle in advance of survey is not new, but was developed in an unusual degree last year, in consequence of the rapid progress westward of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the prospect of the early construction of the Manitoba Southwestern, in the neighborhood of the assumed line on both of which the bulk of the squatters are to be found. The fact of the existence of deposits of lignite in the Valley of the Souris River, the extent and value of which were to some extent established by the Director of the Geological Survey during the past season, had also had a powerful attractive influence upon the direction of the stream of immigration.

In the course of the summer Prof. Macoun proceeded to make an exploration of the country embracing the great Souris plain and the country between it and the Cypress Hills, also between the latter and the South Saskatchewan, with a view to ascertain the capacity of these districts for agricultural and pastoral purposes. The result of his inquiries, briefly stated, was to show that what had hitherto been regarded as an arid plain contains much productive land; that the rainfall is sufficient, and that the extreme winter frosts, instead of being a drawback to the cultivation of crops, were calculated to contribute to the success of farming operations,—the very gradual evaporation resulting from the turning of the strong clay subsoil furnishing a series of constant moisture to the roots of plants through the early part of the summer. In fact, the portion of the so-called "American Desert" which extends northerly into Canadian territory was proved to have no existence as such, for, in the very worst parts of the country, many tracts of good soil were found, and almost invariably the grass was rich. Reference is made to the facilities which the Northwest offered for stock-raising, and to the proposed enterprise of Senator Cochrane.

In connection with the new police, reference is made to a reduction in the pay of the men, and to the attempt made to add to their comfort. It is stated that the most amicable relations exist between the police and the Indians, and manifestations increase of growing confidence and good-feeling on the part of the latter.

POLITICAL.

THE NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 24.—The *Express*, referring to Robertson's nomination, will say: "But don't be alarmed, brethren. The President knows what he is about. James A. Garfield is no Rutherford B. Hayes. There has been no step hastily taken this time, and there will be no retreating now. There is a man in the White House who knows his own mind, and has a mind worth knowing. He has not reached out any farther than he can take hold with a good grip, one that will not let go. Besides, so far as the Republicans of New York are concerned, why should there be any dissatisfaction? Where is the tenable ground for rejecting any of these nominations? It is understood that both of the New York Senators were satisfied with all of the nominations sent in on Tuesday. The nomination of William H. Robertson for Collector of Customs at New York, reported yesterday, exactly fulfills this prediction. Probably Gen. Judge does not manifest as much chagrin as he did, though we dare say he will indicate as much surprise as ever. Evidently President Garfield is going to be President. His Administration is not to be a Grant Administration, nor an anti-Grant Administration, nor anybody's Administration but Garfield's, and only such a thorough, and whole-souled, and all-embracing Republican Administration as might be expected from a President who himself represents the party from top to bottom and all the way through."

The editor and proprietor of the *Commercial Advertiser* is yet in Washington, and his associates deal with the matter of the appointments hesitatingly as follows: "Political surprises are the order of the day. The savage displeasure manifested by the anti-Conkling people at Albany and New York upon hearing of Tuesday's bitter pill in the shape of the appointments for this State was succeeded by exultation over the unexpected sugar-plum given them yesterday. There is no question about the latest developments being genuine news to everybody outside of certain members of the President's Cabinet. What the upshot of the matter will be, and the exact effect of the President's policy, can be understood more clearly when the smoke has rolled away. It is very certain that it is not 'all quiet on the Potomac' now."

GEN. WEAVER, GREENBACKER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 24.—Gen. James B. Weaver, who is making a political pilgrimage of this State this month in the interests of the Greenback party, addressed a large audience (about 1,300 men and women) in Powers' Opera-House here to-night, probably to cheer up the Greenbackers in the coming charter election. He gave his usual attack on the financial policy of the country, referring to the bonded indebtedness and National banks; asserted that the late Funding bill was just, especially the fifth section, and denounced bitterly the bankers' rebellion against it. He denounced Hayes' veto, hauling down the flag, as he called it, and the white flag Garfield ran up in his inaugural to the money power, and was particularly bitter in contrasting it with what he termed the Government's tyranny in shooting down laboring men in 1877 who rebelled against the starvation wages given them by railroads and other corporations. He "went for the monopolies"—the railroads, telegraph, and Standard Oil Companies—vigorously, and asserted that no relief could be obtained from them or from the wrongs on the ballot in the South save through the Greenback party. He asserted that the party is growing rapidly, and will surely win, and soon.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 24.—The Republicans of St. Louis held their Convention at the Central Turner-Hall to-day. It was the most orderly Convention ever held in St. Louis, and told how the Republicans are in earnest this time, and are going in to win. Nearly all the nominations were made by acclamation. The following is the complete ticket: Mayor, William L. Ewing; Controller, Edward L. Adreon; Auditor, Gen. A. J. Smith; Treasurer, Jacob S. Merrill; Register, Nicholas Berg; Collector, N. C. Hudson; Marshal, Emil E. Thomas; Inspector of Weights and Measures, W. H. Rudolph; President of the Board of Public Improvements, Henry Flad; President of the Board of Assessors, David Powers; President of the City Council, George W. Parker. W. L. Ewing, the Republican candidate for Mayor, is St. Louis born. He is about 45 years old, and has served as Speaker of the House of Delegates at the first session after the adoption of the scheme and charter. He has a large personal following, and his friends predict that he will make a strong race. He was formerly connected with W. L. Ewing & Co., wholesale grocers, on Second street, and is a man of great wealth.

WISCONSIN OFFICESEEKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—A petition has been circulated here to-day, receiving a great many signatures, to have Judge Luther S. Dixon appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The Wisconsin friends of Gen. John C. Starkweather have been making a vigorous canvass to secure his appointment as Commissioner of Pensions, but the dispatch from Washington in to-day's TRIBUNE stating that no change in the office would be made for the present nips the proceedings in the bud, as it were. The principal objection to Bentley was that he was not a soldier, and it is claimed he has been sufficiently rewarded for heroic conduct in staying at home during the War of the Rebellion.

"THE TRIBUNE" INDORSED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., March 24.—THE TRIBUNE'S articles against the calling of an extra session are almost universally indorsed by the Republicans of this section. No act of President Hayes is more popular than his veto of the Funding bill. Merchants, farmers, and laborers generally prefer letting our financial matters alone rather than by any party or radical legislation engender a panic which may take years to recover from. A little saving of interest is a small matter compared with the unsettling of labor and values. By next winter, after a full discussion by the press and the people, undoubtedly a funding bill can be matured and passed satisfactory to all.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—A State Convention of colored voters was held to-day to take action with regard to a more equal division of Federal patronage in Maryland to colored Republicans. The resolutions adopted declare that the distribution of Federal patronage is not in accordance with the principles of the Republican party, and that the colored voters are entitled to a fair division. A committee was appointed to represent the condition of the colored voters of Maryland to the President, and request him to appoint no gentleman to a leading position who does not pledge himself to give fairer distribution to the colored voters.

JUDICIAL NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 24.—The Democratic Judicial Convention for the Twenty-second District met in this city to-day and nominated the Hon. Chauncey Joslin, of Ypsilanti, for Circuit Judge on the first formal ballot.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., March 24.—The Republicans of Decatur Township to-night held an enthusiastic district primary meeting and selected sixty-nine delegates for the Nominating Convention.

ALL RENOMINATED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24.—The Republican State Convention met to-day and unanimously nominated the present State officers for reelection.

BEN HILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 24.—It is now definitely stated that Gov. Colquitt will oppose Ben Hill for the Senate.

NEW YORK.

The Leading Papers of the State on Robertson's Nomination.

A Howl that Blaine and MacVeagh Are "Running Gen. Garfield."

The Ghost of Polk Fetched Forth to Startle the President.

How the Mexicans Receive the American Railway Magnates.

An Interview with Mr. Bulldozer Ben Hill on the Future of the South.

The Enormous Rush of Emigrants to Our Shores—Arrest of a Woman—Items.

CONKLING.

WHAT WILL HE DO ABOUT IT?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The New York press discusses the removal of Collector Merritt with a good deal of anger, the general impression being that which was recorded in these dispatches last night. The *Commercial Advertiser* reads President Garfield a strong lesson on what it considers his interference, and says that if it be true that the appointment was made without consultation with the New York Senators, the Vice-President, the Postmaster-General, and the members of Congress from this State, then the President has not acted wisely. It will, that paper holds, be regarded as a direct insult to every friend of Senator Conkling, and, in view of the fact that Conkling was invited to Mentor to talk over the situation, which led the Senator to believe that he would be advised and consulted in regard to New York matters, the action of yesterday must be construed

AS VIOLATING GOOD FAITH,

and as an open defiance of the Senator and his friends. Says the *Commercial Advertiser*: "This is the construction the outside world puts on the nomination of Judge Robertson for Collector of the Port of New York. This selection, the outside world will also say, is not President Garfield's, but the personal nomination of Mr. Blaine. It was not a wise nomination to make, in view of all that has occurred during the past year. Otherwise, no better appointment could be made than Mr. Robertson's. No man is better fitted for the place. No man is more entitled to it by long services to the party. The course which Mr. Blaine has induced President Garfield into following—for it is his program and all recognize his hand in it—is certain to lead to mischief, heartburnings, and dissensions. Garfield's course is

NOT UNLIKE THAT OF POLK.

Silas Wright saved New York to Polk, and secured his election. Polk gave Wright the cold shoulder and made Marcy his Secretary of War, the man above all others Wright did not desire. Marcy formed a combination with Buchanan, Secretary of State, and Walker, Secretary of the Treasury. They played their game with Polk as Blaine, MacVeagh and Company are playing with Garfield. Gov. Wright could not get even the Albany or Buffalo Post-Office, or, in fact, anything else. There is a point beyond which patience ceases to be a virtue. That point was reached by the course pursued by Polk towards Gov. Wright. The result was a divided Democracy and the rout and defeat of Gen. Cass in 1848. History again repeated itself under Fillmore and under Pierce. It is likely to repeat itself under Garfield. 'Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad.' The nomination of Gen. Merritt as Consul-General to London, to make room for Judge Robertson, is a clear case of huckstering."

THE "EVENING POST"

says: "The removal of Merritt without cause cannot be explained by the theory of tenure of office Garfield laid down in his inaugural." The *Post* continues: "The Custom-House is the most important Federal office in the State. The question of filling it is always difficult and delicate. It is a rock upon which an Administration is in greater danger of splitting than any other one. The way was clear for President Garfield to settle this question with the least possible friction, easily to himself and satisfactorily to his party and the country,—that is, by refusing to disturb Collector Merritt. The strongest reason for letting Merritt alone in the interest of harmony is that, under his management, the Custom-House is out of politics, and neither faction could complain that it was used adversely by the other. We are unable to see, therefore, how his removal can be accounted for upon the theory of 'harmony.' For what does Mr. Blaine want the Custom-House? Does he wish to continue the Civil-Service reform experiment, or to reëstablish the Custom-House political machine? Mr. Robertson will have an opportunity to answer these questions in practice if he shall be confirmed."

THE ALBANY "EXPRESS" (CONKLING ORGAN)

says: "Whether the appointment of Judge Robertson will promote the consolidation of the party is a question upon which much can be said on both sides. There are not wanting indications that it will, however, although further developments will be necessary to satisfy the public in that regard. While Senator Robertson led the revolt which divided the delegation from this State at Chicago, he was warmly in favor of the election of Platt to the United States Senate, and rendered efficient aid in bringing about that result. The latter act brought upon him the severe criticism of the Independents, but why he should have been deemed less sincere in the one act than in the other is more than we could see. He has been recognized in this State as a Blaine man, but none and less a believer in 'machines' on that account."

THE UTICA "HERALD" (ANTI-CONKLING)

says: "The nomination of Senator Robertson is in all respects significant. President Garfield will himself weigh the claims of all candidates for place. He will listen to those who assume to manage the party machinery, and he will no less respect the counsels of those who present arguments rather than machine demands. He does not intend to hand over the offices to any faction to use as the means of strengthening itself. He proposes to exercise his appointing power as a trust, first for the Nation, and, in a subordinate sense, for the party as a whole. Undoubtedly such nominations (as those made yesterday) are a direct blow at the exclusiveness of the machine,—at the absolutism of dictators. This is the first step to the complete emancipation of the offices from the abuses and corruption of the spoils system. If they are not to go without question where the Dictators demand, only one push more is required to distribute them solely on grounds of public advantage and to eliminate the idea of factional and personal servitude from the applications for public service. The country, as a whole, is glad to know that the President keeps faith with himself and with the patriotism of the whole Union. The people will applaud the independence which summons the best men, regardless of factional lines, and which extends to self-styled chiefs in the respective States a courteous hearing and then relies upon the approval of the whole people, and looks to them, and not to the noisy few, as the final jurors in all cases."

THE ROCHESTER "DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE," (ANTI-CONKLING)

says: "This is a most significant appointment, and the confirmation of Judge Robertson will, it is to be assumed, followed as a matter of course. Senator Conkling is not likely to exhibit the unwisdom of opposition, simply because the appointment may be to him personally distasteful. Judge Robertson's Republicanism is unimpeachable, and the friendship of the President would carry him through the Senate, even if an unseemly opposition was inaugurated. On the whole, the latest developments of President Garfield's policy in the matter of appointments will meet with the approval of true Republicans everywhere."

THE "WORLD"

says: "It may interest Senator Conkling to know that Gen. Grant is going to Mexico next week and would no doubt be glad of a companion. Several Consulates are also unfilled as yet, and it would give Mr. Blaine sincere pleasure to give Mr. Conkling his choice of going to Jericho or going to Halifax."

MEXICO.

REPORT OF ITS PROGRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Mr. James Saymser, who went to Mexico last November in the interest of the Mexican Telegraph Company, and returned last week after traveling extensively through the Mexican Republic, says: "We have concluded all the necessary contracts with the interested Governments, and, within a year, will connect the Mexican Telegraph Company lines with those of the West Coast Telegraph Company at Callao, Peru, thereby completing telegraphic connection between Montevideo and Europe via Mexico and the United States. The Western Union Telegraph Company, James Roosevelt, Lee, Higginson & Co., of Boston; Drexel, Morgan & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., Samuel Sloan, ex-Secretary Thompson, Chairman of the American Committee of the Panama Canal; T. J. Desabla, the associate of Count De Lesseps, and many other capitalists throughout the country are interested in the Company and its intentions.

A MAN FROM THERE.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 24.—James Seymser, who went to Mexico last November in the interest of the Mexican Telegraph Company, was seen yesterday by a *Times* reporter. "I availed myself of every opportunity to examine into Mexican matters," Seymser said, "and I assure you I returned with most favorable impressions of the country and its people. Mexico is destined to see a revival equaled only by the early days of California. On my arrival in the City of Mexico, in November last, the principal features of the landscape as we approached the city were crumbling fortifications. When I left, in January, the principal features of the landscape were the new Grand Central Depot of the Mexican Central Railway and the telegraph poles which were springing up as if by magic, indicating the rapid changes taking place there. Every facility and encouragement for American enterprise is offered by the Government officials, and I was very much surprised to find that

THE YOUNG MEN OF THE BEST FAMILIES

in Mexico, all of them wealthy, were willing to forego club-life, pigeon-shooting, and polo-playing, and take subordinate positions as accountants and draughtsmen in the American Railway offices, simply to learn and identify themselves with the progress of New Mexico. The Mexicans do not feel at all uneasy regarding the possible annexation of their territory. Annexation would bring untold troubles. One fact many do not realize. There are 100,000 Roman Catholics in Mexico, which, with the large Roman Catholic population in this country, would produce political and religious effects desirable to avoid. The officials in Mexico whom I came in contact with are equal in intelligence, manners, and education to our authorities in Washington. They are all fully imbued with the spirit of enterprise, peace, and prosperity, and you can rest assured that under the present state of affairs Mexico will continue to prosper."

"REORGANIZED."

ALL FOR HARMONY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The organization or reorganization of the Democracy of this city, just perfected, has been named "The New York County Democracy." Precisely how many of the old organizations and halls contribute to or are absorbed in the new concern it is impossible to state. Of each of the old bodies, however, something of a sediment remains, so that the new one, while reducing the membership of the old, will increase by one the number of factions already in existence. "The New York County Democracy" is understood to be the outcome of the "spontaneous uprising" of the Democrats of the city which came off some weeks ago in response to a call from sundry leading Democrats whose sole ambition is to harmonize the party and release it from the dictation of "Bosses." It is probably the first known instance of the organization of a party with the single purpose of promoting harmony. It starts off with the most complicated and intricate machinery ever invented, the work of a great number of committees and the result of weeks of strenuous labor. Its contrivers are very hopeful of it, because it does away with leaders and bosses, and is expected to run itself.

BEN HILL.

AN INTERVIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, is at the Windsor Hotel. He gave to-day to a representative of THE TRIBUNE his views on prominent National questions at considerable length. He preferred not to speak on the slender balance of power in the Senate, on account of his being a member of that body. When questioned as to the probabilities of an extra session of Congress, he said: "I do not favor an extra session. I do not believe that it would be wise to call Congress for an extra session, but I believe that it will be called." He then talked freely of the new and important questions for the country, especially in the South, arising from what he called the coalition between the Republican party and Senator Mahone. He said: "I believe that the coalition between the Republican party and Senator Mahone, who is regarded as the most prominent leader of what is called

THE REPUDIATION ELEMENT IN THE SOUTH,

is destined to have a very material influence upon the future of political parties in this country. In my opinion, all Democrats in Virginia will now promptly abandon Mahone and his fortunes. The effect upon the Southern States generally will be to weaken if not destroy all movements under the guise of Independentism to disintegrate the Democratic party. I believe that the Democratic party of the South will now be more solid and united than ever before. They can see no hope except in their united opposition to the Republican party. Senator Hill and wife will leave this city for Washington to-morrow, and he expects to be in his seat in the Senate on Saturday should that body then be in session.

JERSEY CENTRAL.

ITS EXTENSION ARRANGED FOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 24.—"I can tell you something of interest about Jersey Central," said one of the kings of the street to-day. "It has been rumored and talked about, but I can say it strongly now. Representatives of the Jersey Central, Pennsylvania, and Wabash Roads have had a conference and arranged for the extension of the Jersey Central upon a basis that is mutually satisfactory. The papers have been drawn and are about to be signed. The result is a permanent agreement for the completion of a through line from New York to connect with the Wabash and Southwestern system of railways. This secures a low grade line from here not exceeding thirty-eight feet to the mile, and shorter than any other route from New York to the Southwest. With this arrangement assured the friends of the Jersey Central are justified in claiming that the stock will sell at 120 before the middle of May." The stock has been hammered by the "bears" yesterday and to-day and a large short interest has been created.

THE STOCK MARKET.

VIEWS OF AN OPERATOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Speaking of the stock market to-day a leader of the street remarked: "This is one of those occasional periods when the 'bears' raid the market and frighten weak holders of stock into disposing of all or a part of their holdings. They are imitated by a class of moderate dealers who sell out and make a great deal of noise about it for the purpose of buying in at lower prices, and so making a profit that way. It is at just such times as these that considerate dealers and those able to carry stocks pick up bargains until a reaction comes, when the advance is likely to be quite as rapid as the decline has been. There is nothing in the outlook of finances for the next four months, or in the business of the country, to cause any apprehensions that the late prices will not be maintained, and later on in April a very much higher price will be reached for stocks now active upon the Exchange. The money market in Europe is ruling very low, and the confidence felt in American securities is so strong as to be a reasonable guarantee that we shall have foreign aid in making our stocks active and advancing. Of this there is no reasonable doubt."

THE RUSH

TO AMERICA.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has employed the steamship Weser as an extra boat, having fitted her up especially for carrying immigrants. The cabins fore and aft have been rearranged for steerage passengers' accommodations, and no cabin passengers are carried. It was ordered when she left Bremen that she should return as soon as possible whether she had freight or not, as thousands immigrants were waiting transportation. Accordingly, when she reached her pier Wednesday evening, the Superintendent of the Steamer Department at Castle Garden pressed into the service all the steamers and barges at his command to bring the immigrants from the vessel. The passengers complained because they had to leave the vessel in the evening, and as they had to wait on the pier until their baggage was inspected, many of them, especially children, suffered from the cold.

ARRESTED.

A TALL, HANDSOME WOMAN.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A tall and singularly handsome woman, 25 years old, fashionably dressed, and wearing expensive diamonds, was arrested in the upper part of the city to-night and locked up at police headquarters. The carriage in which she was driving also carried a large trunk and sachels containing the prisoner's baggage. Accompanying the New York officers was Detective George A. Hartman, of Chicago, who had a warrant for the woman's arrest and a requisition signed by the Governor of Illinois. The detectives declined to state the real name of the woman, but said she was the wife of a well-known physician of Chicago, who was reported to be worth over $300,000, and that her family connections were the best in the State. She was charged, he said, with stealing $12,500 worth of diamonds from Charles W. Perkins, a diamond broker of La Salle street, Chicago, Feb. 8. Three weeks' search resulted in finding the woman in this city in an up-town boarding-house, living under the assumed name of Florence McNeil. Detective Hartman and the woman start for Chicago to-morrow.

EXPLANATORY.

[Constable Hartman has evidently been drawing the long bow among the New York reporters. The woman in question is undoubtedly Mrs. Dr. Warde, and her disreputable performances here were duly chronicled in THE TRIBUNE of the 23d of last month. It then appeared that the woman, who had entered upon an abandoned life, had obtained possession of a quantity of diamonds belonging to a broker and valued at $1,200 (though it subsequently appeared that this valuation was greatly exaggerated, and that the diamonds were worth not more than half that sum), and fled the city. If the woman is "connected with the highest circles" in Chicago or anywhere else, the "highest circles" have failed to hear of it. The whole story, as reported by the Associated Press, is highly colored and ultra-sensational.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

MEXICAN SOUTHERN ROAD.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A meeting of the Directors of the Mexican Southern Railroad Company was held this evening for the purpose of organizing the Company. The following gentlemen, all members of the Board, were present at the meeting: Gen. U. S. Grant, Russell Sage, Jesse Seligman, Frank Work, Henry G. Marg, Amo L. Hopkins, U. S. Grant, Jr., Señor M. Romero, J. H. Work, Stephen B. Musgrave, William S. Warner, and Gen. G. M. Dodge. A letter was read from ex-Senator E. D. Morgan, expressing his regret at being unable to attend and his readiness to coöperate in the organization of the Company. The following officers were elected: President, U. S. Grant; Vice-President, G. M. Dodge; Secretary, James H. Work; Treasurer, Russell Sage. An Executive Committee was elected consisting of Jay Gould, Frank Work, and Russell Sage. A resolution was then adopted requesting Gen. Grant to proceed to Mexico, with a view to representing the interests of the Company in that country. Gen. Grant expressed his willingness so to do, and he will accordingly leave for Mexico on Monday next.

PORK PRODUCTS.

UTTERANCES OF THE GERMAN MINISTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Kurd von Schlozer, the German Minister at Washington, just before he left his city said: "It is not part of my official duty to undertake the investigation of the pork question unless especially requested to do so by my Government. That belongs to the German Consuls at Chicago and Cincinnati, and I have no doubt but they have made some inquiries. Whether an investigation will be ordered I cannot say. My opinion is that it will not be unless something is proved that tends to contradict the

OFFICIAL UTTERANCES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The Germans are not as easily frightened as the French. They do not depend upon American pork as much as other nations, because there is a large home supply, and they are not inclined to catch at any stories or rumors that may be flying about."

"Do you think the reports that American pork is diseased are without foundation?"

"No, I cannot say exactly that, but I do believe the reports have been very much exaggerated. It is, however, a matter that should have the most thorough examination."

ITEMS.

JEWETT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Mr. Jewett, of the Erie Road, who is spoken of for President of the World's Fair Commission, says he is going to be influenced in his acceptance largely by the opinion of the press as to the advisability of holding the fair, and adds: "I don't propose to manage a corpse."

WHITTAKER.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 24.—In the Whittaker court-martial to-day Assistant Postmaster Gaylor, expert, said he had made up the note of warning from various letters he had taken from several specimens of Whittaker's handwriting. He said he had selected the letters from the specimens which most resembled those in the note of warning. In answer to further questions the witness admitted that he could have selected from the specimens letters that would have made up a note of warning that would have no resemblance or characteristics to the original.

PITCHED INTO THE MUD.

While Capt. Williams, Superintendent of the Street-Cleaning Bureau, and President French, of the Police Board, were making a tour yesterday, the horse stumbled and the two officials were pitched over the dash-board, and covered with dirt. It is rumored to-night that the Grand Jury had under consideration during the day the conduct of Police Commissioner Nichols as Chairman of the Street-Cleaning Department in not keeping the streets properly cleaned, with a view of finding an indictment against him.

SAMUEL HAWTHORN,

a fugitive Vicksburg murderer, was arrested by detectives just after buying a cabin passage for Queenstown. He returns to Vicksburg.

JOHN STEWART

has begun action against Cardinal McCloskey to enforce the performance of a certain contract. Stewart claims that he entered into a contract with the Cardinal to purchase the block bounded by Madison and Fourth avenues and Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets. The buildings on the land were to be removed by the Cardinal by Aug. 1, 1880, when the first payment of $220,000 was to be made, the balance to be paid by a two-year bond and mortgage bearing 6 per cent interest. He sues, claiming that this contract has not been carried out. Defendants admit the contract, but claim that the plaintiff was not able to carry out the contract, and undertook it as a speculation, he having by its terms five months in which to wait for a raise in the market value of the property.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON TERMINAL FACILITIES

at the port of New York meet to-morrow. One of the most important matters to be considered is the proposition to establish rates for warehousing and elevating grain. A protest will be made against the proposition. Its opponents take the view that to fix maximum rates proper for the present might not apply six months hence.

WILLIAM HENRY LINDENBURGER,

of Louisville, was found unconscious yesterday in Washington Park. When able last night to tell something of himself he said he was on his way from Louisville to visit his uncle, Capt. John Johnston, Harbor Master, Brooklyn. He arrived in New York yesterday morning, and got into the park. After that he remembered nothing. It is supposed, while in a confused condition from the use of opium, that he took an overdose.

THE HIT BIRD FLUTTERS.

The *Commercial Bulletin* says it is understood that legal proceedings would be begun by the chief owners of the Oregon Railway & Transportation Company, also heavy holders of Northern Pacific Railroad shares, to restrain the latter Company from issuing $18,000,000 of common stock, which the Executive Committee of the Northern Pacific Board recently authorized.

HORSES.

The *Spirit of the Times* says: "There is now upon the ocean the largest installment of thoroughbred horses ever imported. There are nineteen stallions, among others, the celebrated race-horse Midlothian, and a number of brood mares and younger animals. They are consigned to the American Horse Exchange. Easton says March 15 was too disastrous for another auction, and that private contracts will be the future policy."

PERSONAL.

Among the prominent arrivals during the past twenty-four hours are the following: Edward Hanlon, of Toronto, Gilsey House; Baron De Castella of Paris, Capt. Barnardisian of the British Navy, at St. Nicholas Hotel; J. H. Deveraux of Cleveland, J. N. McCullough of Pittsburg, Henry C. Potter of Michigan, at Windsor Hotel; ex-Attorney-General Devens of Massachusetts, Sir Francis Hincks Montreal, Henry W. Oliver, Jr., of Pittsburg, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BERG, THE SNEAK-THIEF.

Ludwig Berg, the expert sneak-thief, who was cleverly captured on the 17th inst. in his room at No. 371 Milwaukee avenue by Officer P. H. Owens, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Walsh upon eight different charges of larceny. F. W. Lee, J. M. Belding, and O. E. Moody, rooming at No. 157 Fifth avenue, testified that their respective rooms were entered only a few days before Berg's capture, and clothing and valuables valued in all at about $100 were stolen. A portion of the stolen goods were found among those recovered by the police in Berg's room. Nicholas Hynes, of No. 45 Clark street, lost in a similar manner $25 worth of clothing; Christian Black, 28 West Huron street, an overcoat, a pocketbook containing $7 cash, a revolver, and some valuable papers; A. F. Lewis, No. 62 North Clark street, two overcoats, a cap, and underwear valued at $50; Richard Van Ziesler, No. 186 Madison street, six boxes of cigars; and D. E. Dooley, No. 16 West Adams street, for whom Berg formerly worked, lost cigars, two overcoats, and a revolver. The evidence all went to show that Berg was a professional thief, whose specialty was in effecting entrance to and plundering rooms used for sleeping purposes, which were generally to be found unoccupied during the day. Officer Gunderson remembered him as a thief whom he arrested upon similar charges four years ago. Justice Walsh held the prisoner in $500 bail to the Criminal Court upon each of the eight charges.

GOOD FOR THE SOUL.

Extraordinary Confession of Buchanan, the Notorious Diploma-Merchant of Philadelphia.

His Last Hope of Escape Gone, He Bows to the Inevitable.

He Surrenders the Books, Minutes, Etc., of His Bogus Medical College,

And Tells How Diplomas Were Certified to by a Spanish Consul.

The Methods Whereby Abortionists Destroy the Lives of Their Dupes.

A Full and Complete Account of the Doctor's Great Feat of Drowning Himself.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The Philadelphia *Record* will print to-morrow a full and interesting résumé of its discoveries as to Dr. Buchanan, of the famous diploma and bogus-doctor factory, together with the confession of Dr. Buchanan. The story in full consumes several columns. Dr. Buchanan was entrapped, and the trick of his alleged drowning was completely exposed by his arrest in Michigan last September. The old man saw that his last hope of escape had vanished, so he accepted the inevitable and bowed to the supremacy of the law. On returning to this city he promised to do all a man could do to right the wrongs he had committed. He confessed judgment of ouster in the suits brought by the Commonwealth to annul the charters of the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania and the American University of Philadelphia. He also gave a power of attorney to

CONFESS JUDGMENT OF OUSTER

for him against the Livingstone University of America, chartered by the State of West Virginia, which charter has been annulled by the Legislature of West Virginia. He has given up all books, the matriculation books, the minutes of the faculty, minutes of the trustees, account books, alumni minutes, and a mass of valuable information, including a list of foreign diplomas sold and a catalogue of addresses, including over 5,000 names of persons who have corresponded with him. He gives the names of wholesale druggists in Philadelphia who have sold his diplomas, and he gives the names of the parties to whom the diplomas were issued. He relates how diplomas were signed by the faculty; how in one instance three Professors for $5 each signed fifty diplomas for him, and how for $350 the diplomas which were to go abroad were

CERTIFIED TO BY A SPANISH CONSUL.

In all about 10,000 names are turned up in his disclosures. He has given the names of many professional abortionists, and the methods whereby they destroy life. He tells of the tricks of his trade,—the quack nostrums that are advertised to cure diseases, and of the impostors who prey on public credulity. He tells of faith in the supernatural; of a fortune-teller in Philadelphia who reads destiny under the light of candles made of human fat. He relates how one doctor goes to Europe and Italy and brings back love powders which he represented were compounded at the shrine of Cupid in Minerva's Temple. He describes how one concern sells the pulverized gizzard of a chicken as a compound to produce artificial digestion. He recites incidents wherein he robbed graves, and how on one Saturday morning

HE STOLE FIVE DEAD BODIES

from Blockley Almshouse. He tells how he kept himself clear of the courts and their penalties. He tells of twenty-five concerns in this country and in Europe by which degrees are sold. He figures that fully 20,000 bogus diplomas are current in America and 40,000 more in Europe. He gives the authorities a lever by which they can uproot every diploma-dealer in Europe.

As a result of the exposé of Buchanan's business the charters of the American University of Philadelphia, the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia University of Medicine, and the Livingstone University of America (at Charleston, W. Va.) have been annulled, and bills have been introduced into the State Legislature to annul the charters of the Quaker City Business College, the Pennsylvania Medical University, the Philadelphia Electropath Institution, and the Philadelphia Medicine College. A law has been framed for approval by the State Legislature

REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,

protecting the people from incompetent practitioners, and elevating the standard of medical education. After his detection in Canada and his return to Philadelphia, public curiosity was satisfied upon every point of the Dean's strange doings except as to the identity of the man who had personated him and had jumped from a ferry-boat into the Delaware River. It is now possible to clear up that phase of the case and to reveal the ingenuity of the details of the whole proceeding. The idea was prompted in the minds of the conspirators by recollections of a former pupil at Buchanan's College named Foster. This man married a Pine street widow, and within a month after the marriage ceremony he disappeared. At the same time the lady's money also vanished. No trace of the man was obtained until one day news was brought of the finding of his hat, coat, and diplomas in a skiff which was

ADRIFT IN THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

His wife never heard of him afterward, but Buchanan and his friends received word from the fugitive in California, and they often chuckled over Foster's smart dodge. Harbeson, an intimate acquaintance of Buchanan, was closely pressed by the officers of the law, and it was proposed that he should be personated in jumping from a ferry-boat into the river. A good swimmer had been engaged, and everything was in readiness, but some unexpected slip occurred in the arrangements, and the scheme was abandoned, to be revived six years later, when Dean Buchanan found himself in danger of the law. Buchanan says Vanduser was at the bottom of it, and that Vanduser engaged the man who was to dress in resemblance of

THE PUDGY LITTLE DOCTOR.

On the night of the 16th of August last Buchanan went to the Market Street ferry, where Vanduser and a man named Sheppard, better known as "Shep," were in waiting. Buchanan gave his coat to his double and then drove off in a carriage to the connecting railroad junction, and "Shep" passed on to the ferry-boat to be saluted by Holton as "Doc," and to be pointed out by Vanduser as Buchanan. Of course "Shep" had nothing to say to any one on the boat, and this point was urged by Vanduser to impress on the deck hands the fact that the Doctor is "acting strangely to-night." As the ferry-boat turned to enter the canal separating Ridgeway Park from Windmill Island, a skiff crossed its bow and lay under the shadow of the piles that jut from the point of the island. "Shep" stripped himself of Buchanan's coat and

PLUNGED OVERBOARD.

The excited passengers on the ferry-boat rushed wildly about and watched for the unfortunate to rise. They saw the Doctor's head bob up on the water, they heard him give one loud, ear-splitting cry of despair, and then, after a faint struggle with the waves, saw him finally sink beneath the moonlit waters. This was very pretty, but, as a matter of fact, "Shep" did not take ten strokes in the water before he caught hold of his partner's skiff, and, clutching lightly to the stern, was hurried down the river to below Point Airy, where he clambered in and was rowed along the Jersey side of the river up to Cooper's Point, and thence across to Palmer street wharf, which was near his home in Kensington. Meanwhile Vanduser went into hysterics on the boat. He cried and raved over the Doctor's loss like a madman, and then went down to Jersey to tell the Doctor's daughter how her father had been drowned. It was on this basis that Judge Butler judicially declared John Buchanan dead.

To the Western Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 24.—The *Record* to-morrow will publish the confession of the bogus-diploma vender, "Dean" John Buchanan, now undergoing imprisonment in consequence of the exposure some time ago of the character of his different medical colleges. Buchanan has given up all the books he had,—matriculation books, minutes of the Faculty, minutes of the Trustees, account books, alumni minutes, and a mass of valuable information, including a list of foreign diplomas sold, and a catalog of addresses, including over 5,000 names of persons who had corresponded with him. He gives the names of wholesale druggists in Philadelphia who have sold his diplomas, and the names of parties to whom the diplomas were issued. He relates how diplomas was signed by the Faculty,—how, in one instance, three professors, for $5 each signed 500 diplomas, and how for $350 diplomas which were to be sent abroad were certified to by the Spanish Consul. In all about 10,000 names are tangled up in his disclosures. He has given the names of many professional abortionists, and the means whereby they destroy life. He tells of the tricks of his trade, the quack nostrums that are advertised to cure all diseases, and of the imposters who prey on public credulity. He recites the incidents wherein he robbed graves, and how, on one Saturday morning, he stole five bodies from Blockley alms-house. He tells how he kept himself clear of the courts and their penalties. He tells of twenty-five concerns in this country and in Europe by which degrees are sold. He figures that fully 20,000 bogus diplomas are current in America and 40,000 more in Europe. Buchanan also tells the story of his attempt to lead the public to believe he had committed suicide. He says that on a night in August last he went to the Market street ferry, where Van Duser and a man known as "Shep" were waiting. Buchanan gave his coat to his double and drove off to the railroad; "Shep" passed on the ferry-boat, to be saluted by Holtorn as "Doc," and to be pointed out by Van Duser as "Dr. Buchanan." "Shep" had nothing to say on the boat, and this point was used by Van Duser to impress on the deckhands the fact that "the Doctor is acting strangely to-night." As the ferry-boat turned to enter the canal separating Ridgway Park from Windmill Island, a skiff crossed its bow and lay close in, under the shadow of the piles. "Shep" stripped himself of Buchanan's coat, and plunged overboard, and with a few strokes caught hold of his partner's skiff, and, clutching tightly to the stern, was hauled down the river to below Point Airy, where he clambered in and was rowed along the Jersey side, thence across the river to his home in Kensington.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Value of Greenbacks Abroad.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., March 24.—Will you please let me know whether a United States greenback is worth its face value in gold the world over, and oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

[We are not aware of any commercial country where the American greenback is of less value or purchasing power than gold; have not heard of any such land since the resumption went into effect. Greenbacks are now quoted all over the world as A1 XXX.—ED.]

A Suggestion.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The impassable condition of the streets renders suggestions in order. Would it not be feasible for the Board of Public Works to put men to work on the principal avenues, with pick and shovel, and throw the snow and ice into a pile in the middle of the street, leaving a clear passage on each side? It seems to the writer that such a course would at once relieve the terrible strain on horses and wagons, and cost less than the present plan of loosening the ice and leaving it for the teams to break up. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

The Trade-Dollar.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., March 24.—Will you please answer two questions on finance? (1) When the people refused trade-dollars did the Government take them back as one dollar, and (2) if they should ever refuse the present dollar would they take it back as a dollar? C. F. INGALLS.

[(1) The trade-dollar was never made a legal-tender, and it is only received by the Government at its mere bullion value; when so received it is melted down and coined into legal-tender dollars. (2) The Government receives the standard silver dollars for all taxes, customs, debts, or dues at their full face or par value.—ED.]

The Harrison Blockade.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Carter Harrison evidently believes that the $15,000 appropriated by the Council for the cleaning of the streets was not intended to be used for that purpose, as the laborers have as yet failed to put in an appearance, and the monuments of snow and slush still incumber the streets to typify the zeal and energy of the "best Mayor Chicago has ever had" (?). On every side, in the business part of the South Division, huge piles of ice and snow obstruct vehicles and render the passage of teams and foot locomotion almost impossible. On Randolph street, near Franklin, a horse was killed yesterday, and his carcass still remains to frighten animals which have to pass the place, thus endangering life and property. Under an energetic Administration the carcass would have been removed last night, but under the present régime it is quite likely that the eyesore will remain where it is for some days, and will not be taken away until it perhaps becomes the direct cause of some person losing his life. Mayor Harrison's administration of affairs has been noted for other things equally deplorable. Under his rule human life has become very cheap in Chicago, and the assasin has been encouraged in acts of violence because of the license given to his class. Burglars and thieves of all descriptions have lived in clover since he came into power, and it remains for the people to decide whether this state of affairs shall continue, or whether we shall have a reform in these affairs by electing John M. Clark Mayor of our city.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Russia and America.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 22.—Referring to an article under the above caption in your issue of March 19, I have an item which may be of interest in connection therewith. In the winter of 1862-'63, whilst superintending the construction of the United States ram gunboats Lafayette and Choctaw at St. Louis, Mo., I was called upon by a gentleman who presented his card, upon which was printed the following characters:

> CMENAUR CMERRAUOBURR,
> AECOBCKOW.

Having tried for a few moments to spell out its meaning, I raised my eyes to his face, which seemed to convey the expression of a little dry humor at my puzzled look. He then with much politeness took the card from my fingers, turned it over, and handing it back to me, I read:

> S. LESSOFFSKY,
> Post Captain,
> Imperial Russian Navy.

This card is still in my possession. Having inquired of him how I could serve him he expressed a desire to inspect the vessels, and produced an order from the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, instructing all officers in charge of vessels on the Western waters to show him every courtesy, and give him every opportunity to learn whatever he might consider of value in our methods of constructing war vessels for inland service. In compliance with this order I showed him over both vessels, then well advanced towards completion. He took copious notes and memoranda, and expressed himself much pleased with their plans, strength, and invulnerability, considering their draft of water. Some portions of their construction which seemed to strike him favorably he began to make drawings of, seeing which I presented him with the original drawings, for which he made suitable acknowledgments.

It is very evident that there was a perfect understanding between the authorities at Washington and the Russian Government, otherwise no such privileges would have been accorded.

Respectfully yours, JAMES LANING,
Late Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, United States Navy.

The Proposed Memorial Building.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 24.—I read with pleasure and approval the suggestions made by Mr. French in his communication published in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday in regard to embracing an "art museum," etc., in the Memorial Building which is proposed to be erected for public library purposes. Such a plan should be approved. The additional cost would be no serious objection, as every one, old and young, rich and poor, will gladly contribute towards securing the requisit amount. Not only should an art gallery and museum be embraced in the proposed Memorial Building for the exhibition of works of art, both in statuary, painting, photography, and other art productions, but other rooms should be provided therein of sufficient capacity for the use and occupation of the historical, philosophical, humane, and other societies in which the general public are greatly interested.

In reading the proceedings of the meeting held at the Palmer House on Saturday evening last, published also in your SUNDAY TRIBUNE, which had been called for the purpose of devising ways, means, and plans for the successful carrying out of the suggestions made by Mr. James Lane Allen for the erection of a Memorial Building to be dedicated to the use of a free public library, I observed that Mr. Allen's name was not mentioned in such published proceedings of the meeting as being in any way connected with, or interested in, the proposed demonstration in behalf of this grand project to be held at Central Music-Hall on Saturday evening next. Numerous names are published of gentlemen who are to be there to address the meeting, and the officers thereof, and yet Mr. Allen's name is not among them, and he seems to be entirely overlooked or forgotten.

Now, as this most happy and opportune idea sprung from the brain of James Lane Allen, originating no doubt from his knowledge of the needs of such a structure, derived from his connection with our present Public Library as one of its Directors, and who, I will add, is also an estimable gentleman and rising young lawyer of Chicago, and was by him first suggested to the public, who at once applauded his proposition, I think it fitting and just that Mr. Allen be invited to appear as one of the speakers at that meeting, and that he be introduced to the audience by Mayor Harrison, the President, as the originator of this magnificent scheme, so that the people may see and hear him, and give him that recognition, by their greetings and applause, which he justly merits. JOHN H. DIMOCK.

JOHN C. SMITH.

A Pleasant Celebration of His Silver Wedding.

An Avalanche of Presents for Him and His Wife.

The House Crowded with an Army of Friends.

Gen. and Mrs. John Corson Smith celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding last evening at their cozy little home, No. 250 West Van Buren street. There was a very large number of their friends present, and the parlors were uncomfortably crowded during the evening. At one end of the rooms was the date of the marriage, "1856," in flowers, and opposit it was the date "1881." Over the folding doors was an immense floral horseshoe, the gift of Mr. John E. Clarkson, one of the General's old soldiers. The Misses Faucette and Mr. W. D. Allen sent in handsome baskets of flowers.

The impromptu program of the evening was opened by an address from the Rev. S. A. Jewett, Presiding Elder of the Joliet District. Following this address was a prayer by the Rev. F. A. Reed, of Linden, Ill., who married the General and his wife in Galena twenty-five years ago. Mrs. J. B. Hosford then read an original poem, and Mr. Norman T. Gassette read a very amusing original acrostic on "Gen. and Mrs. John Corson Smith." Controller Gurney made a few humorous remarks in his usual happy vein, and Gen. Smith responded. Mr. Sam Parker, in a neat speech, presented Gen. and Mrs. Smith with a handsome present from the Grain-Inspection Department, and the General acknowledged it in a speech in which he warmly defended the Department against the recent attacks made upon it, and pronounced it the most thorough department in the world. Mr. Parker then read an original humorous poem on "Pocahontas," in which he told of the origin of the Smith family, and traced it down to the General's household. The Chicago Quartet, under Mr. Harry Thomas, rendered some excellent musical selections during the evening.

Refreshments, served by Eckart, followed, and the remainder of the evening was spent in social chat, congratulations, etc. Gen. Smith is the Right Eminent Commander of the State of Illinois Knights Templar, and is a high Mason, consequently many of his friends throughout the State were present.

THE FOLLOWING ELEGANT PRESENTS

were received: Celery dish, inscribed, Mr. C. C. Crabb; silver water-pitcher and service, gold lined, and set of silver spoons, from their Odd-Fellow friends; set of silver spoons, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Tracy, of Springfield; silver cake-basket, G. A. Kaiser, Bushnell, Ill.; fish-knife and fork, John T. Peters, Assistant State Treasurer; dozen individual salts, "Rob," "Sam," "Al," and "John"; silver fish-knife, Mr. and Mrs. Wiley M. Eagan; tea-set of six pieces, "Leland Hotel table, No. 2," Springfield—E. K. Thayer, Dr. Rauch, Dr. Buck, Henry D. Davis, William M. Coon, Chart Rowe, R. F. Ruth, E. Rutz, and F. L. Matthews; silver water service, Galena Commandery, No. 40; silver coffee and tea-set of seven pieces, junior offices of the Grand Commandery of Illinois; full set of tea and dessert spoons and butter-knife, from the "Lake County boys," members of the Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry; silver and gold bell, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. K. Herrick, Springfield; silver owl, A. H. Purdy, Pekin, Ill.; set of crackers and picks, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Bush, of Peoria; cigar set, W. J. Calhoun, Danville; set silver spoons, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Nash; silver and crystal toilet set, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. McLaughlin, Springfield; pair napkin-rings, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. P. Shurley; gold-lined fruit-dish, Patriarchs of Hermann Encampment, No. 110, I. O. O. F.; silver ladle, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Smith; fish-knife, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Lamberson; silver cake-dish, Mr. and Mrs. John Triggs; half-dozen spoons, Jacob Davidson; work-box, Gen. and Mrs. C. Houghtaling, Carmi, Ill.; table-cases, individual, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Fitch; gold-headed cane, Mount Vernon Encampment, No. 7, Beardstown, Ill.; sugar and cream set, Mr. and Mrs. James McCartney, Springfield; sample silver dollars, H. C. Burchard, Director of the Mint; silver butter-knives, "Mother" and "Father"; pair silver vases, W. F. Bromfield, R. B. Latham, and Dr. L. L. Leeds; set silver spoons, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Brown; silver and crystal toilet-set, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Elwood, of Sycamore; silver card-case, J. N. Brown, Dr. R. H. Mann, and William Schuchert, of Chester; pair of napkin-rings, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Miller, Caseyville, Ill.; silver pickle-fork, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Tietsort, Medora, Ill.; pair of napkin-rings, parents of Gen. Smith; sugar-tongs, Maj. T. B. Burroughs; butter-knife and sugar and mustard spoons, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Sherman; set of same, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schram; silver spoon-holder, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Crane, Washington, Ill.; set silver spoons, Mr. John T. Peters, Springfield; set of chocolate spoons, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Knight and Charles E. Leonard; set spoons, Mrs. T. M. Roberts and Mrs. G. H. Mars of Galena; grape trimmer, the Rev. S. A. W. Jewett, of Joliet; silver lamp, Mount Olivet Commandery, No. 38, Paxton, Ill.; silver fork, Mr. and Mrs. John Woodman; silver pie-knife, Mr. and Mrs. John Zimmerman and Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Murdock, Fairbury, Ill.; pair sleeve-buttons, Mrs. Annie E. Teekley; silver butter-dish, N. C. Mason, Peoria; silver basket and photograph, Col. Theodore F. Long, Baltimore; pudding-fork, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Baudreau; set of nut-picks and crackers, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and daughters; pair napkin-rings, D. T. Ambrose, Springfield; pair napkin-rings, Mrs. A. Morrison, of Galena; card case Mr. and Mrs. F. H. B. McDowell; silver and crystal bouquet-holder, Mr. and Mrs. James Pollock, Milburn, Ill.; silver sirup jug, James Donahue; silver butter-dish, Mrs. R. A. Smith; half dozen silver spoons, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cregier; beautiful card-receiver, Mr. and Mrs. Norman T. Gassette; silver butter-dish, J. L. Barnum; silver-mounted tile, John Levin; silver butter-tub, C. D. Mosher; dozen coffee spoons, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Cook; large casket containing one dozen each table knives, forks, and table spoons, from the Grain Inspection Department; pair hand-painted crystal and silver vases, Chevalier Bayard Commandery, R. D., Chicago.

AMONG THE GUESTS

were Mr. and Mrs. William D. Childs, of Montreal; Capt. Charles Earle, Lieut. Partridge, of Waukegan; M. Umbdenstock, J. Triggs, Edward Clarkson, James Donahue, all of the Ninety-sixth Illinois Regiment; George H. Harlow, Norman T. Gassette, Mrs. Umbdenstock, Mrs. Triggs, Mr. Fred D. Foss, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Parker, Mr. Thomas W. S. Kidd, of the Sangamon *Monitor*, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Foss, Miss S. G. Smith, Mr. Thomas Chalmers, Mr. John Levin, Controller Gurney and wife, Miss Lizzie G. Kidd, of Springfield; Thomas Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Lull, Judge John G. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Turner, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Cregier, Mr. and Mrs. Gil W. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Witbeck, Prof and Mrs. Sam Willard, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Mosher, Mr. and Mrs. Ranney, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Eames, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Ferus, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schram, Mr. C. A. Partridge, editor Waukegan *Gazette*; Mr. and Mrs. John E. Clarkson, Waukegan; Mr. and Mrs. Julius Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. W. McDawell, the Rev. F. A. Reed, Linden, Ill.; the Rev. S. A. W. Jewett, of Joliet; Mr. C. E. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Meksch, Mrs. J. B. Hosford, of Terre Haute, Ind.; Miss Sarah D. Blinn, Mr. and Mrs. John Trigg, Mr. and Mrs. James Donahue, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Riddle, Mr. and Mrs. James Pollock of Milburn; Mr. C. C. Crabb, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. H. Lamberson, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Smith, Miss Carrie Spratt, J. L. Barnum, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Porter, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bondreau, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Smith, James W. Scott, Mr. A. Morrison of Galena; the Misses Maggie and Ella Faucette, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Childs, Miss Sylvie G. Smith, Mrs. Davis, Allan R. Tomlin, Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Colby, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Chalmers, S. S. Schnacke, of Milwaukee.

THE BOARD OF TRADE SETTLING-ROOM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 24.—I notice in your to-day's issue an article relating to the Board of Trade settling-room, and wish to state that the gentleman signing himself "Lenox" is mistaken and unjust in his accusations. I have been a settling-clerk myself, and feel qualified to state a few facts. The settling-room is not a place for vice, and does not turn out a set of scamps, as Mr. Lenox says. Many of the settling-clerks are from the best families of Chicago. Of course there are a few exceptions. A person can hardly expect a crowd of from one to two hundred boys and young men to meet together each day and all of them be angels. If a reporter should look into the settling-room some morning, he would see an orderly, quiet crowd of young men attending to their business, and not a crowd of loafers, as Mr. Lenox would lead the public to think. In conclusion, let me say, Willie Seymour learned nothing in the settling-room that he could not learn on the streets of our city.

FRED WILLIAMS.

BEWARE OF DIAMONDS.

Complaints are coming in daily about a swindler who now and then advertises for sale diamonds which he wishes to dispose of because of some misfortune to himself or some of his kin. The diamonds are generally found to be in pawn, and it is the pawn-tickets rather than the diamonds themselves which the advertiser wishes to sell. The purchaser naturally infers that, if a pawnbroker loans $25 upon a diamond ring, the ring is worth double and perhaps treble the sum, and he is, after hearing the harrowing story which is poured into his ears, quite willing to give $30 or $35 for the pawn-ticket. He generally finds out—too late, of course, to save himself—that the pawnbroker had already advanced all that the article was worth, and in all probability was in collusion with the swindler. Defective diamonds are utilized for this purpose, and sometimes glass or Alaska is substituted for the genuine. It is simply a smart way of disposing of poor diamonds for a good price. The game has been worked with considerable success in this city for some time past, and only yesterday a citizen appeared at the Armory to swear out a warrant for the fellow's arrest for swindling him out of $40. He was referred to the law department, as there is some doubt as to whether such sales can be considered swindles. Another "racket" is being quite successfully worked by an old-time confidence man. He pretends to be in hard luck, and easily induces saloon-keepers to advance sums of money upon a gold watch, which is in reality gold, but of a very cheap quality. The watch is really finely finished, and the fellow not infrequently gets a loan of $25 or $30 upon a watch which cost him $16 at the wholesale jeweler's.

FIRE RECORD.

AT PLANO, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLANO, Ill., March 24.—This morning about 4 o'clock fire broke out in the basement of the Excelsior Hotel, a large frame building, and before it was discovered had gained such headway that it defied water pails and wet blankets, the only implements of fire war the town is provided with, and soon the historic old building was enveloped in towering flames, which communicated the merciless destroyer to adjoining buildings on every side, and before the flames could be overcome the meat-market building of C. M. Lawson & Son, the furniture establishment of Miner Smith, and a solid frame block of stores were swept away. The business block was occupied on the first floor by Dr. F. H. Lord, druggist; C. M. Morris, grocer; W. R. Lowe, bakery; F. W. Lord, grocer; and M. H. Bennett, restaurant. The second floor was occupied by private families. A large portion of the contents of the buildings was saved. The only insurance-policies held on all the property and stocks destroyed were in the hands of C. M. Morris, $12,000 in the Hartford of Connecticut, on grocery stock; Dr. F. H. Lord, $1,000 on stock of drugs; C. N. Lawson, $800 in the Home of New York, on the meat market building; Samuel Morris, $500 in the Ætna of New York, on the furniture and building. The fire company of Aurora was telegraphed for, but did not reach here in time to do any service. The American Union telegraph office was burned out and 125 feet of all the wires destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $20,000 to $25,000, deducting insurance.

AT RIPLEY, O.

CINCINNATI, O., March 24.—Fire at Ripley, O., destroyed three dwellings on Second street, also a large shop and twelve thrashing-machines, and A. C. Badiner's dwelling and storeroom partly burned. Loss, $12,000; well insured.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

DE BEAUPLAN'S

GRAND FRENCH OPERA COMPANY.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, March 25,

LE TROUVERE

Grand Opera in 4 Acts by Verdi.

Mm. Armandi, Utto, Fetlinger, Corriveau, Mlle. Delprato, Mme. Lablache, Mlle. Julien, in the cast, and

The Grand Ballet De Faust.

Saturday Matinee—TRAVIATA.

Saturday Night—ROBERT LE DIABLE.

Repertoire for Last Week.

Monday—CARMEN. Tuesday—LA JUIVE. Wednesday, Special Matinee—FAUST. Wednesday Night—L'AFRICAINE. Thursday—AIDA. Friday—ROMEO AND JULIET. Saturday Matinee—LA FAVORITA. Saturday Night—WILLIAM TELL.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY............Manager and Proprietor

THIS FRIDAY NIGHT, LAST NIGHT BUT 3 OF

Haverly's Colossal Colored Carnival.

Haverly's Genuine Colored Minstrels.

100 PERFORMERS 100

Four Companies of Shouters.

Two Troupes Jawbone Choristers.

Twenty Uproarious End Men.

Their Grand Parade will start from Haverly's Theatre this morning, 11:30.

Remember To-morrow (Saturday) Matinee, Ladies.

Monday—Haverly's Widow Bedott Company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

West Side, Halsted-st., near Madison.

WM. EMMETT..........Sole Proprietor.

NICK NORTON..........Manager.

Every Evening and Matinees this week.

CLOONEY and RYAN, DOLPH LEVINO, SUSIE DILLON, GUS BRUNO, and LYNN SISTERS, In Specialties.

Miss ADDIE RODGERS and Miss KATIE HOWARD in the drama "THAT B-Y OF DAN'S."

Supported by GEO. LEAROCK and the Stock Co. Admission—Evenings and Sunday Matinee, 15, 25, and 50c. Wed. and Sat. Matinees, 15, 25, and 35c. Seats can be secured by both Edison and Bell telephones.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS. America's Favorite Stars,

Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin

IN

THE DANITES.

Still lead in Popular Favor. Houses crowded to the Doors. Grand Matinee Saturday Afternoon at 2. Farewell Performance Sunday Night.

MONDAY, March 28—The Comley-Barton Co. in the greatest New York success, "OLIVETTE." Seats now for sale.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

EVERY SEAT OCCUPIED.

1001 Laughs, 1001 Laughs, 1001, may be more all laughed, all the time. The snow-beleagured yet smiling comedian, everybody's favorite,

MR. ROLAND REED,

In Augustin Daly's highly successful comedy,

An Arabian Night.

Count them. 1001 Laughs. 1001, count them.

Monday, March 28—The Young Tragedian, FREDERICK PAULDING.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Commencing MONDAY, March 28.

The COMLEY-BARTON

OLIVETTE	Box-Office now open.	OLIVETTE
OLIVETTE	Secure Your Seats.	OLIVETTE
OLIVETTE	Secure Your Seats.	OLIVETTE
OLIVETTE	Avoid the Rush.	OLIVETTE
OLIVETTE	Avoid the Rush.	OLIVETTE

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Every Evening at 8.

Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

Stephens' Dramatic and Variety Company,

With the Acting Dogs,

ROMEO, ZIP, AND HERO.

Monday, March 28—Hyde & Behman's Comedy Co.

CATARRH CURE.

Wei De Meyer's

CATARRH

CURE. One package is generally sufficient. A real cure of Catarrh for $1.00.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ST. NICHOLAS, "the ideal magazine for children," which last month gave such a "stunning" number that it went immediately out of print, follows the portrait and sketch of Lady Jane Grey, this month, by another striking portrait, and the story of the life of Mary, Queen of Scots, by Mrs. Oliphant. Walter Scott and Bryant are represented in the Treasure-Box of Literature.

TRUSSES.

LATE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

$50 Reward for a Truss superior to the instrument manufactured by us for the late Emperor; being selected as the best Truss in the world by the Czar's Private Minister, an eminent Surgeon. PARKER'S RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July 9, 1878. A new principle, which positively cures Rupture. Sole manufacturers,

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
Office 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28, 1881.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 30th day of March, 1881, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN N. A. GRISWOLD,
Chairman of the Board.

CHICAGO BELT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, Room [illegible], 27 Ashland Block, Chicago, on Monday, April [illegible], at 2 p. m. for the election of a Board of Directors. By order of President. CHARLES W. [illegible]

Chicago, March 24, 1881.

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Minstrel entertainment.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin. "The Danites."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of De Beauplan's French Opera Company. "Le Trouvere."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. "A Modern Arabian Night."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of the Stephens Dramatic and Variety Combination. "Swift and Sure."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

COVENANT LODGE, No. 526, A. F. and A. M.—Special communication of above Lodge will be held this (Friday) evening, March 25, 1881, at Corinthian Hall, 187 East Kinzie-st. Visiting Master Masons cordially invited to be present. By order
HUGH MASON, W. M.
GEO. A. WAIT, Secretary.

HOME LODGE, No. 508, F. and A. M.—Regular communication Friday evening, March 25, at their hall, 144 and 146 Twenty-second-st. Important work. Members requested to be present. Visitors cordially invited.
B. F. PAINE, W. M.
JNO. I. D. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, No. 160, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this (Friday) evening, 75 Monroe-st., 7:30 sharp, for business and work. Visiting brethren cordially welcome.
JOHN C. BARKER, W. M.
FRED W. PORTER, Secretary.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1881.

THE people will be pleased to see that the State Senate has reconsidered the extra session blunder. It was a bad move, and the sooner backed out of the better. Gentlemen, bring up the really essential business of the session and adjourn sine die before the blue jay and corn-planting time comes.

THE enormous "call" of business-men to Carter Harrison to "consent" to run again comprises as many as seven names. Six of them are old-time Democrats, one is Independent, and all do not represent as important interests as any one of fifty signers of the call to John Clark.

A UNANIMOUS vote of the New York Senate requesting the confirmation of Judge Robertson ought to amount to a good deal more than "the courtesy of the Senate." If the other branch of the Legislature should pass a similar resolution it would amount to a vote of instruction to both the Senators at Washington. The right of Legislatures to instruct their United States Senators has always been recognized.

THE Harrison crowd are whistling to keep up their courage by assuring each other that the Republican is a "weak ticket." This is just the way the fellow talked before he wrestled with a bear. After he had tried a fall with bruin, he concluded the animal was not so weak in the back and paws as he had fondly supposed. That will be the "best Mayor's" opinion of John Clark's weakness on the 6th of April next.

THE great meeting at Music-Hall Saturday night to consider the project of a Library and Art Fire Memorial building should not be permitted to slip out of the minds of the people. The speeches will be short and pithy, and the subject will be turned over in all its aspects. It may comfort some persons to know that the hat will not be passed around on this occasion, but a committee will be appointed to raise subscriptions. The meeting will be worth going to and, we hope, remembering for years afterwards. Seats will be reserved for ladies until 8 o'clock.

JOHN CLARK'S speech to the Convention that nominated him for Mayor is worth reading again:

> If the people at the polls shall ratify the choice which you have made, I will go into the office without a pledge or promise to any man or set of men on any subject. My sole aim shall be to so administer the office as will best promote the peace and good order and welfare of the community. We look to the State or Nation for laws defining and protecting our political rights, but the local administration is concerned chiefly with our business and property interests. The building of bridges or sewers, the paving, lighting, and cleaning of the streets and other public works in which the money of the people is expended, are more properly matters of business than of politics, and should be conducted on strictly business principles and business methods.

THE population of the Congressional districts on the proposed plan of apportionment outlined in yesterday's TRIBUNE would be as follows, the four city districts being averaged:

I.–IV.	157,384	XII. (Dem.)	170,182
V. (Rep.)	173,394	XIII. (Rep.)	157,040
VI. (Rep.)	162,383	XIV. (doubtful)	159,388
VII. (Rep.)	171,096	XV. (Dem.)	162,865
VIII. (Rep.)	171,637	XVI. (Rep.)	163,989
IX. (Rep.)	157,036	XVII. (Dem.)	160,685
X. (Rep.)	169,119	XVIII. (Dem.)	151,284
XI. (Rep.)	156,212	XIX. (Rep.)	160,391

The smallest district is the Eighteenth (Townshend's) a Bourbon citadel, and the largest is the Fifth, along the Galena Railroad, which gave 11,000 Republican majority last fall. The difference between the extremes is 22,110. The average population of the Democratic districts is 160,484, and of the Republican districts, 162,660.

IF the people living along the canal between Bridgeport and Peoria were permitted to vote for Mayor, Mr. Carter Harrison would find himself in a minority equal to the whole vote cast by them. They would all plump for Clark. They can't appreciate the sweet-scentedness of a municipal administration which out of pure obstinacy and selfishness persists in stinking out of house and home a large rural population. When it was possible by using the money voted by the Council to dilute the sewage of the city and make it harmless, they think the Mayor should have done so. A good many people in the city who will have the ballot on election-day, and who might otherwise vote for Harrison, are of the same way of thinking. The dog-in-the-manger policy has hurt the city in the Legislature, and if persisted in will result in setting back all the sewage into the river, where it will rot and fester and in time produce an epidemic. For this, among the rest, will the people of Chicago remember Carter Harrison on election-day.

KEMPER COUNTY, Mississippi, again comes to the front as the locality of infamous political outrages that go unpunished. The mob who murdered Judge Chisolm and four other persons in that county in 1877 for the crime of belonging to the Republican party have now burned the County Court-House. Ten days hence the term of Court would have commenced and further steps would have been taken against the Chisolm murderers, hence the burning of the Court-House to destroy the indictments or any other inconvenient records which the building might have contained that would have affected the guilty wretches. In any other community these scoundrels would be hunted down until they were secured and fried. In some communities they would be hunted down and shot. In that community nothing will be done. No effort will be made to apprehend them. Even if they were arrested no jury would convict them. It is even said that the Grand Jury will take no steps to investigate the burning of the Court-House. Kemper, however, is the banner Democratic county of Mississippi, and the locality where the new Democratic methods of running elections are most effective. The reason need hardly be stated.

WE notice that the Committee on Railroad and Warehouse Investigation, after practicing the art and mystery of whitewashing for several weeks, have had to report that, while the Commissioners have not been proven corrupt, they have utterly and willfully failed to execute the law, and have neglected and refused to prosecute any of the offenses committed under it. We do not know of a more sweeping censure than is contained in this finding: that three sworn, salaried officers of the State, appointed to perform a specific duty, have utterly failed to do it. That is the report of their friends, and the old Commissioners should refuse to accept a reappointment under such a record; and if the Commissioners have the face to ask reappointment the Governor and Senate should refuse to reward them for the total neglect of the duties of the really most important office in the State after that of Governor. As to the case of the Chief Grain-Inspector, there is a unanimous report that his official business was so grossly neglected that he cannot be defended, and some other person should be appointed to that office. In the light of this report,—this conviction of general neglect,—the people of the State will wait to see what the Governor and Senate will do in the matter.

CONKLING'S NEW GRIEVANCE.

The appointment of Judge Robertson, an anti-Boss Republican of New York, is reported to have excited the wrath of Mr. Conkling and his two Assistant-Senators from New York, Messrs. Platt and Arthur. The indignation of the Conkling crowd does not arise from the sense of any unfitness on the part of Judge Robertson for the position to which he has been nominated. Robertson is a man of acknowledged ability and high character. He has been in the State Senate and in Congress, was for many years on the Bench, and is now a prominent member of the State Senate. He has all the qualities to make a good Collector. His knowledge of law, his personal integrity, his experience in public affairs, his independence of personal obligation to the politicians of New York City, and his persistent efforts against "Boss" rule are admirable recommendations for so important an office. The only reason why he is visited with the condemnation of certain New York politicians is because he refuses to toot in the band of which Mr. Conkling is the ostentatious Drum-Major.

It is high time that Senator Conkling should make up his mind that he cannot run the New York Custom-House as a political harem of his own. The most commendable act of ex-President Hayes' entire Administration was the rescue of that institution from the depraved uses to which it had been prostituted. It would be a scandal and a disgrace to permit it to drift back into the old channel of bummerism, incapacity, and fraud. It may be important to Mr. Conkling to control the patronage of the New York Custom-House for his own personal glorification, but it is vastly more important to the country that the office of Collector should serve its legitimate function of collecting the customs honestly and efficiently. If political patronage be essential to maintain Senator Conkling's public position, he should seek to wield it in State matters or New York City affairs; Mr. Conkling's services to the Nation at large are not so indispensable as to require that a great National institution like the New York Custom-House shall be turned into an asylum for the nursing of his blowers and strikers. Two-thirds of all the revenue from customs are collected in New York, and $500,000,000 of imports are received there in a year. It is obviously one of the first duties of the President to protect these great interests from the menace which is necessarily implied in an organization of the Custom-House staff upon the basis of any one man's political interests.

On political grounds alone the Republicans whom Judge Robertson represents are entitled to the recognition conveyed by his appointment. It is not true that he represents nobody but the "90,000 scratchers," though it may be said that, if the votes of the "scratchers" had been lost to the Republicans during the late Presidential campaign, the Democrats would have carried New York and Hancock would now be President instead of Gen. Garfield. But Judge Robertson is a representative man of a much larger section of the Republican party in New York—viz.: all those who are restive under the arrogant domination of "Boss" rule. That these people compose a very large and influential part of the Republican party in New York was evident from the fact that the delegates from nineteen Republican Congressional districts in that State to the Chicago Convention organized, at the instance and approval of their constituents, a revolt against the "Boss" system. Had they not done this Gen. Garfield could not have been nominated, and Republican success would have been in imminent peril,—for the protesting districts comprised nearly all of the largest and most reliable Republican majorities in the State. Mr. Conkling's demand that these Republicans shall be excluded from all recognition in order that he may exercise absolute control over the offices, provide for his henchmen, and take care of his own interests—all to the neglect of the broader interests of the Republican party and the efficiency of the public service—is an impertinence which President Garfield cannot afford to encourage or tolerate.

THE TRIBUNE is not informed whether or not it is Mr. Conkling's purpose to endeavor to secure the rejection of Judge Robertson by the Senate. The consultations which he is reported as having held with his assistants in the Senate—Messrs. Platt and Arthur—would seem to indicate some such intention, but Mr. Conkling may think better of it and abandon it. We should advise the latter course. Mr. Conkling will find himself at a disadvantage in making a fight upon Judge Robertson in the Senate, for several reasons: (1) Impartial observers are united in the opinion that the President has made an honest effort to treat all factions in the party fairly, and hence Mr. Conkling's opposition will be regarded as unreasonable and mischievous. (2) The other "Stalwarts" in the Senate will hardly care to make an unreasonable grievance of Conkling's a pretext for defection which may be highly embarrassing to themselves. (3) If Conkling should succeed in defeating the confirmation of Robertson, Merritt will remain in the office two years longer, as his term does not expire till 1883, and Merritt is an anti-"Boss" Republican as well as Robertson. How Conkling will be able to gain an advantage over the President under these conditions is difficult to understand.

THE BURLINGTON RAILROAD.

The annual report of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad furnishes some interesting reading. The railroad now does business in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska, and includes a number of leased and branch roads. The gross earnings have been:

From freight	$16,054,196
From passengers	3,534,209
From mail, express, and miscellaneous	866,088
From interest and exchange	37,552
	$20,492,046
The operating expenses, including taxes, have been	$ 9,804,493
Leaving net earnings from operating	$10,687,553
Rent of tracks and depots, interest on bonds, sinking funds, dividends, and renewal fund	$ 9,665,172
Net for the year	$ 1,022,380

The magnitude of the charge for interest and dividends may be estimated by the fact that the capital stock and bonded debt aggregate $108,831,921, of which $54,413,196 is for capital stock, real and watered.

This road now operates in the three States 2,771 miles of track, of which over 1,000 are in Nebraska. Of this whole number of miles there are but 136 miles of double track, of which 119 miles are in Illinois and seventeen miles in Iowa. There has been some progress made in replacing iron rails with steel rails, but there has been but little progress made in laying double track on the main lines,—only twenty-six miles having been laid in 1880.

During the year the Company made an increase of 22 per cent in the tonnage carried. This increase of tonnage placed on a single-track railway serves to enhance the cost of operating, and the loss from damage, delays, accidents, and other causes, all of which would be obviated had there been a double track from the Missouri, or at least from the Mississippi, River to Chicago. Moreover, a double track would place the road practically beyond fear of competition. It far more than doubles the capacity of the road for transportation, without any material addition to the operating expenses. It enables the one double-track railway to do far more than double the work that can be done by any two single-track railways, and this, too, with one organization, one capital stock, one funded debt, and one set of operators. The economy of a railroad having as much business as it can attend to in hobbling along year after year on one leg when it might employ two legs at a nominal additional cost is very fallacious.

Had this road a double track to the Mississippi, or, better still, to the Missouri River, it could, with its connections and branches, positively defy competition. It could perform more transportation than any other road of the same length in the United States. It traverses the garden of Western production, and might as well transport three times the tonnage it carried in 1880 as the amount it did. The construction of that double track would, in the increase of the net earnings of the road for three years, pay the entire cost of laying the second track. What is true of the Burlington & Quincy is equally true of all the roads running from Chicago to the Northwest, West, Southwest, and South, and, as these roads have now a single-track extension as far as they can hope to extend it, would it not be wise and economical for them to double their track facilities from this end of their roads as rapidly as possible?

THE RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE LAW.

The General Assembly has at last undertaken the revision of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission law. That law has been defective from the beginning. It may be described as a bloodless law, one lacking the vitality needed to accomplish any of its purposes.

In the first place it was devised on the cheap plan. It created a Board of Commissioners, intrusted them with duties of the most important character, and with responsibilities greater than pertain to any other officers of the State. To a faithful and efficient performance of these duties, the Commissioners should have been men of sterling experience, sound judicial judgment, liberal legal knowledge, and possessing abilities and integrity that would have excluded all danger of being overreached or corrupted. Men capable and willing to perform duties of this character are not to be had for the compensation that would satisfy the wants of an average member of the Legislature. The duties required of these Commissioners are equal in vital importance to those required of members of the highest Court in the State, and should command the time and abilities of the most competent men.

The State might well afford to pay these Commissioners $5,000 each, provided men were appointed possessing the requisit qualifications. The result is, that second-class salaries are paid, and the office has degenerated pretty much into a sinecure, bestowed upon men who have private business to attend to, demanding the time that should be given to public duties.

The State appropriates annually a small sum to cover legal expenses to be incurred in the execution of the law. As the policy of the Board of Commissioners has been to institute no suits, and prosecute no offending railroads, but to arbitrate everything or let the abuse pass, there is no expenditure of even this small sum, and the law is practically not executed. This amiable and private way of settling all complaints is not the mode contemplated by the law. A person who has been illegally wronged by a railroad may sustain an actual damage of $100. On his complaint, the Commissioners, instead of prosecuting the railroad for violation of the law, and punishing that violation by the enforcement of the penalties, has contented itself by advising the Company to pay the complainant something, and advising the complainant to accept whatever the road offered and withdraw the complaint. As not more than one injured or aggrieved person in a hundred makes complaint, this policy renders the whole law practically a dead letter, and the railroad companies carry on their business with supreme disregard and contempt for the act. If a different policy was pursued, and Commissioners were appointed who could understand their duty to be to prevent wrongs and outrages by the prompt punishment of every case where one could be proved, then the purpose of the law—which was the prevention of aggression on citizens—would be accomplished. As it is, the Commission is in the position of a Court established for the detection and punishment of larceny which compromises every case established on condition that the thieves return 50 per cent of the stolen property. The result is, that the offenses against the law go on continuously, with the occasional compensation of some private person for injury received by him.

One of the most important amendments proposed, and one which ought to be incorporated into the law, is a provision making it the duty of the Attorney-General not to arbitrate, but to prosecute all offenses committed by the railroads in violation of the law, and that in the prosecution of these cases he shall have authority to call for the assistance of all the State's Attorneys in the various localities to assist him.

The fact is, the law has been a ponderous machine, but has never had the motive power to put it into operation. The Commissioners have been fair and easy-going men, engrossed with their farms, their newspapers, or their land agency, who would occasionally take a few hours to hear a complaint, notify the offending railroad to settle up with the complainant for peace sake, draw their quarterly pay, and then hurry back to their farms, their journalism, and their real-estate dickers,—such an idea as prosecuting the railroads for violating the law and trampling on the merchants and shippers never entering into their deliberations or purposes. The law ought to be one capable of being enforced by the punishment of violations. It ought to be supplied with the force requisit to that end. It was not enacted to furnish sinecures to a few favored politicians. If it is not to be executed rigorously, it would be better to repeal it.

A RUSSIAN NIHILISTIC TRIAL.

Mr. Z. Ragozin, we presume a Russian, has contributed an article for the current number of the *International Review*, entitled "The Last Trial of Russian Nihilists," which is interesting at the present time, not only because the operations of Nihilism are now prominently before the public, but also because it contains many details of those operations, as gathered from the confession of one of the leaders, not previously known. The narrative is a long one and reads like a romance, but sufficient of it may be condensed to give the reader an idea of the terrible purpose which actuated the terrorizing faction of the Nihilists, and how boldly and persistently they kept to their work in the face of all discouragements.

On the 25th of October, 1880, sixteen persons were brought to trial at St. Petersburg for political offenses. With one exception, that of one Mr. Drigo, who was 31 years of age, and had only been an accessory in furnishing money, they were all under 30, and one-half of them under 25. In the number were three girls of 21, 22, and 23 years of age. The act of accusation comprised ten different heads, involving the murder of Prince Krapotkin; Solovioff's attempt upon the Czar's life in April, 1879; the Socialistic-revolutionary convention which was held at Lipetsk the following June; the threefold attempt the same year to take the Czar's life by dynamite mines, laid under the railroad tracks at three different places; and the laying of the dynamite mine under the Winter Palace, by which eleven persons were killed and fifty-six injured. There were also many other charges of a seditious and revolutionary nature which it is not necessary to specify. When the act of accusation had been read, with one exception they pleaded guilty, for the reason that they knew there was one witness against them who was one of their own number. Though he was dead, his deposition, which was in the nature of a confession, was so conclusive against them that they made no attempt at defense. This man who had turned traitor to his companions was one Goldenberg, a Jew, aged 24, the murderer of Prince Krapotkin. In his confession he laid bare everything he knew, not only of his own doing, but of all those of his fellow-conspirators, and every secret of the Committees of the central organization, and then committed suicide, alleging that he was led to confess these secrets because of his profound convictions that political murders were accomplishing nothing, and that "the Government is able to put forth the same means, but with an amount of might which must destroy all that crosses its path." He says: "I have resolved to lay open the entire organization, all that is known to me, as a preventive against the dreadful future which awaits us, against a whole series of executions and other repressive measures."

It is a strange drama which Goldenberg develops in his confession. Its details read like a romance, though the materials of the drama are homely and commonplace enough. He tells of the murder of Prince Krapotkin for his brutal and unprovoked treatment of the students, and of Solovioff's attempt to kill the Czar, for which he paid the penalty with his own life. But the most vivid of his descriptions is that of the mining of the railway track near Moscow. The dynamite used upon this occasion was secretly manufactured at St. Petersburg, to the amount of 240 pounds. Half of this was placed in a box marked "crockery," and was sent off to Moscow under the care of two passengers who took it as a favor, with no idea of the dangerous stuff they were carrying, and the remainder was taken by two of the conspirators in their trunk. "This trunk they kept for some time at their hotel, then had it conveyed, first to the lodgings of a student, and lastly to those of a lady friend, both of whom belonged to 'the party,' yet were not informed of the contents of the trunk, part of which was carried as ignorantly by a third person to Odessa, and there safely received." Why no accident occurred in all this ignorant handling of this perilous stuff seems well-nigh incomprehensible. The mining operations, however, were the most difficult part of the work. A house near the track was purchased by one of the party who went by the name of the "alchemist," and into it he moved with a young woman, the daughter of a gentleman of rank and position, who passed among the neighbors for his wife, and with some other male and female companions. Another fictitious couple hired rooms in the city itself and accommodated others of the party. The work was under the charge of the alchemist, and it consisted of a subterranean gallery running through the embankment to the track, the boring of openings through the track, and the insertion of iron pipes filled with dynamite into these openings. The only tools they had were two shovels and a grocer's scoop. The earth was taken out on sheets of tin-plate, provided with casters and running on rails under a shaft cut through one of the lower floors of the house and raised by a rough windlass. The dirt was at first carried into the yard and smoothly trodden down, and then the cellar was filled up with it, and at last it was shoveled into the larder on the ground floor. They confronted all sorts of obstacles, wooden posts, stones, bad air, water leaking through, and the constant danger of being buried under crumbling masses of earth. They carried poison with them to insure prompt death should any accident happen. When it was found that the police were near them, they unanimously resolved to blow up the house rather than be captured, and from that moment, Sophia Perovsky, the young girl who passed for the wife of the "alchemist," mounted guard "with cocked revolver in the room where the dynamite was kept in two large bottles under the bed ready at any moment to fire into it," and, when "the day and hour of the Emperor's passage were announced in the papers, and the rôles had to be finally distributed for the closing scene, it was Sophia Perovsky who was ordered to stand on the track, watch for the train, and give the signal by waving her handkerchief." Our readers are familiar with the denouement. The mine exploded at the right time, but it was the wrong train, and the work of the conspirators was wasted.

In Goldenberg's confession there are details as thrilling as any which have entered into the composition of the most thrilling melodrama, but the indications now give evidence that they have become matters of history, and that the new régime will insure better things. The old Czar at last succumbed to these desperate plottings, but the new Czar has already taken the steps towards reform which promise Nihilism no foundation to stand upon. The decrees mitigating the condition of political prisoners in Siberia, reducing the payments of the peasants on lands allotted on the abolition of serfdom, the permission to students to discuss measures of reform, and the decision of the Council of Ministers to proceed immediately with the convocation of commissions to consider representation of the people on State questions, are all concessions that have been persistently demanded by Nihilism. There is a road that will lead Russia to prosperity and increased power, and Alexander III. seems disposed to take it.

THE EDUCATION OF THE INDIAN.

The address of the Hon. Carl Schurz at Boston upon the occasion of the banquet tendered to him by prominent citizens of that place touched upon some interesting points on the conduct of Indian affairs, none more so than the possibilities of Indian education. In the course of his remarks he claimed that his policy had been that of "promoting the transformation of the Indians from shiftless paupers into thrifty and orderly workers as agriculturists, herdsmen, traders, and mechanics, of extending their educational facilities, to teach them how to learn and how to live, of stimulating their desire to become individual owners of land and other property like white men, a policy, in one word, of preparing them for their ultimate absorption into the great body of American citizenship, with all its rights and duties."

The statistics of what has already been done unquestionably show that the Indians are capable of improvement; and an article which we print elsewhere, bearing upon this point, will be found full of significant information touching their schools, churches, the number who can read and write, the amount of land they cultivate, and the crops they raise in the various States and Territories. The summing up shows that the number of Indians in this country is 252,897, of whom 138,046, or more than one-half, are at least semi-civilized. In the Indian Territory alone there are 53,500 Indians who are quite well along in civilization, of whom half can read and write, and who have 183 schools and 181 churches which they help to support, while of the less civilized Indians 77,546 wear citizens' dress and 11,081 can read. The Indian schools, like those at Hampton and Carlisle, though they have but few scholars, are doing a good work in teaching the young girls to sew and cook, and the young men in some mechanical arts to enable them to do some of the ordinary kinds of work required in frontier life, such as harnessmaking, shoemaking, tailoring, blacksmithing, building, and other practical industries. Though there are but about 100 scholars, yet they may stand as fair types, and the success made in their cases ought to secure the attendance of still more. Their capacity for learning is no longer experimental; on the other hand, the success which has already been obtained ought to lead to its application in the widest possible directions.

The Population of Illinois.

The annexed official table shows the population of Illinois by counties, and as male and female, native and foreign, white and colored:

Counties.	*Total.*	*Male.*	*Female*	*Native.*	*For'n*	*Col'd*
	3,077,769	1,587,433	1,491,336	2,495,177	583,592	46,248
Adams	59,148	29,652	29,496	49,132	10,016	1,882
Alexand'r	14,809	7,843	6,966	13,552	1,257	4,565
Bond	14,873	7,703	7,170	13,776	1,097	328
Boone	11,527	5,886	5,641	9,222	2,305	48
Brown	13,044	6,615	6,429	12,335	709	59
Bureau	33,189	17,100	16,089	27,000	6,189	156
Calhoun	7,471	3,938	3,533	6,310	1,111	1
Carroll	16,965	8,746	8,219	14,893	2,072	20
Cass	14,494	7,597	6,897	12,684	1,810	6
Champ'gn	40,870	21,404	19,466	36,219	4,651	469
Christian	28,232	14,901	13,331	25,791	2,441	125
Clark	21,900	11,282	10,618	21,171	729	51
Clay	16,195	8,185	8,010	15,740	455	82
Clinton	18,718	9,971	8,747	14,610	4,108	333
Coles	27,055	13,883	13,172	25,913	1,142	276
Cook	607,498	311,273	296,195	365,060	242,438	7,119
Crawford	16,190	8,357	7,833	15,892	298	37
Cumbrl'd	13,762	7,127	6,635	13,481	281	2
De Kalb	26,774	13,780	12,994	21,501	5,273	94
De Witt	17,014	8,907	8,107	16,068	946	113
Douglas	15,857	8,298	7,559	15,209	648	110
Du Page	19,187	9,943	9,244	13,841	5,346	54
Edgar	25,504	13,234	12,270	24,712	792	182
Edwards	8,600	4,470	4,130	7,761	839	83
Effingham	18,924	9,804	9,120	16,220	2,704	21
Fayette	23,243	12,171	11,072	21,721	1,522	30
Ford	15,105	8,131	6,974	11,769	3,336	110
Franklin	16,129	8,268	7,861	15,985	144	24
Fulton	41,249	21,256	19,993	39,353	1,896	72
Gallatin	12,862	6,676	6,186	12,488	374	675
Greene	23,014	11,961	11,053	21,466	1,548	90
Grundy	16,738	8,770	7,968	12,350	4,388	124
Hamilton	16,712	8,519	8,193	16,449	263	43
Hancock	35,354	18,048	17,306	31,903	3,449	158
Hardin	6,024	3,129	2,895	5,884	140	164
Hend'rs'n	10,755	5,632	5,123	9,647	1,108	12
Henry	36,610	18,907	17,703	26,949	9,661	172
Iroquois	35,457	18,780	16,677	29,006	6,451	248
Jackson	22,508	11,736	10,772	20,924	1,584	1,529
Jasper	14,515	7,515	7,000	13,839	676	48
Jefferson	20,686	10,529	10,157	20,065	621	96
Jersey	15,546	8,080	7,466	13,479	2,067	331
Jo Dav'ss	27,535	13,920	13,615	21,040	6,495	63
Johnson	13,079	6,676	6,403	12,961	118	132
Kank'kee	25,030	13,012	12,018	18,797	6,233	77
Kane	44,956	22,511	22,445	33,901	11,055	549
Kendall	13,084	6,986	6,098	10,287	2,797	75
Knox	38,390	19,467	18,923	31,734	6,656	978
Lake	21,299	10,793	10,506	16,327	4,972	88
La Salle	70,420	36,161	34,256	52,582	17,838	89
Lawrence	13,663	7,057	6,606	13,333	330	318
Lee	27,494	14,217	13,277	22,347	5,147	64
Living't'n	38,453	20,401	18,052	31,225	7,228	300
Logan	25,041	13,235	11,806	21,887	3,154	353
McDono'	27,985	14,249	13,736	26,412	1,573	145
McHenry	24,914	12,798	12,116	20,067	4,847	51
McLean	60,115	30,971	29,144	52,404	7,711	693
Macon	30,672	15,953	14,719	28,212	2,460	357
Macoupin	37,705	19,532	18,173	32,857	4,848	434
Madison	50,141	26,147	23,994	38,518	11,623	2,099
Marion	23,691	11,974	11,717	22,340	1,351	393
Marshall	15,036	7,749	7,287	12,610	2,426	37
Mason	16,244	8,507	7,737	14,449	1,795	20
Massac	10,443	5,320	5,123	9,900	543	1,703
Menard	13,028	6,797	6,231	11,646	1,382	54
Mercer	19,505	10,127	9,378	16,964	2,541	37
Monroe	13,682	7,255	6,427	10,497	3,185	56
Montgo'y	28,086	14,515	13,571	25,438	2,648	100
Morgan	31,519	15,985	15,534	27,687	3,832	951
Moultrie	13,705	7,102	6,603	13,269	436	16
Ogle	29,946	15,539	14,407	25,432	4,514	108
Peoria	55,427	28,225	27,202	44,527	10,900	523
Perry	16,008	8,242	7,766	13,985	2,023	778
Piatt	15,583	8,280	7,303	14,717	866	33
Pike	33,761	17,307	16,454	32,138	1,623	301
Pope	13,256	6,707	6,549	12,896	360	604
Pulaski	9,507	4,860	4,647	9,146	361	3,209
Putnam	5,555	2,897	2,658	4,702	853	43
Randolph	25,691	13,364	12,327	21,885	3,806	1,288
Richland	15,546	7,908	7,638	14,044	902	36
R'k Island	38,315	19,755	18,560	27,914	10,401	541
St. Clair	61,830	32,635	29,195	45,870	15,960	2,574
Saline	15,940	8,098	7,842	15,809	131	564
Sangam'n	52,902	27,323	25,579	45,115	7,787	1,830
Schuyler	16,249	8,239	8,010	15,692	557	76
Scott	10,745	5,505	5,240	9,835	910	31
Shelby	30,282	15,635	14,647	28,529	1,753	77
Stark	11,209	5,855	5,354	10,010	1,199	4
Stephen'n	31,970	16,139	15,834	26,074	5,896	23
Tazewell	29,679	15,343	14,336	24,674	5,005	92
Union	18,102	9,158	8,944	17,428	674	269
Vermilion	41,601	21,587	20,014	38,648	2,953	201
Wabash	9,945	5,098	4,847	9,471	474	57
Warren	22,940	11,795	11,145	20,759	2,181	221
Wash'ton	21,117	10,922	10,195	16,852	4,265	212
Wayne	21,297	10,791	10,506	20,979	318	16
White	23,089	12,010	11,069	22,396	693	843
Whitesd's	30,886	15,867	15,019	26,046	4,840	78
Will	53,421	28,447	24,974	37,286	16,175	704
Winneb'o	30,518	15,176	15,342	23,930	6,588	144
William'n	19,328	9,902	9,424	19,013	315	353
Woodfo'd	21,630	11,151	10,479	17,522	4,108	83

*Including in Adams County 4 Indians and half-breeds; in Alexander County 1 Indian; in Bureau County 1 Indian; in Cook County 174 Chinese, 3 Japanese, and 44 Indians; in Champaign County 4 Indians; in Coles County 1 Chinese; in Edgar County 1 Chinese; in Iroquois County 1 Indian; in Jackson County 1 Indian; in Jo Daviess County 1 Japanese and 7 Indians and half-breeds; in Kane County 3 half-breed Indians; in Kankakee County 2 Chinese; in Knox County 2 Chinese and 3 Indians; in Lake County 1 Indian; in La Salle County 1 Chinese; in McDonough County 1 Indian; in McLean County 4 Chinese; in Macon County 3 Chinese and 7 Indians; in Madison County 1 Chinese and 3 Indians; in Morgan County 1 Chinese and 1 Indian; in Ogle County 1 half-breed Indian; in Perry County 10 Indians; in Peoria County 12 Chinese; in Pope County 5 Chinese and 8 Indians; in Sangamon County 1 Chinese; in Tazewell County 1 Chinese and 2 Indians; in Vermilion County 1 Chinese; in Warren County 1 Chinese; in Winnebago County 14 half-breed Indians. Total for the State, 121 Indians and half-breeds, 214 Chinese, and 4 Japanese.

Bismarck's Lost Hope.

The elopement of Herbert, Count von Bismarck, son of the German Chancellor, with the wife of Prince Carl von Carolath-Beuthen must be a terrible blow to his irascible father. And judging from the bitterness of speech used by the latter (since the occurrence) in debate, he is certainly not in the most rosy of moods. Herbert was Bismarck's hope; upon him he intended to bestow the political name which he, the father, had founded for the Bismarck family. And now this hope is dashed, because in Berlin all such capers as performed by young Bismarck and his beautiful Princess are severely condemned at Court, and any officer, civil or military, whose private life will not bear the most scrutinous inspection is hopelessly lost for—promotion. In German official life such a thing as holding the high position of Minister to a foreign country, like Christiancy does for the United States, and be at the same time one of the persons figuring in a scandalous divorce suit is a matter of impossibility. His head drops in the basket instanter, and, officially, he is never forgiven.

Of Bismarck's three children, his son Herbert is regarded as the most talented, and in almost every respect he is the very prototype of his great sire. He has received a thorough education, and as an officer of the First Guard Dragoons he was one of the bravest of the brave. On the 16th of August, 1870, he was severely wounded at Vionville, while holding in check with his regiment the storming columns of the French infantry, by which the day was saved for the German arms. His brother William was also severely wounded. He then served as Secretary of Legation in Berne, Switzerland, and in a similar position at the Court of Dresden, Saxony, he distinguished himself by his clear and quick perception and intelligent action in all diplomatic questions. On the 13th of July, 1874, the same day the boy Kullmann attempted the assassination of his father, Herbert had a duel near Düsseldorf with Lieut. Von Zarskow, who fell. In 1877 he was sent as Secretary of Legation to Vienna. Here he fell in love with Count Andrassy's beautiful daughter, but his many other escapades among Vienna's beau-monde prevented a consummation of the marriage. Since April, 1880, he has occupied a confidential position in the Foreign Office, and Prince Bismarck intrusted him with the most delicate affairs of State. Thus the son became acquainted with the most secret intentions, plans, and schemes of his father, and he received a schooling which prepared him for the eminent position which the Iron Prince would have bestowed upon him in the future.

Bismarck's hope for the future has vanished, and Bismarck's son is now sojourning with his beautiful paramour under Italy's blue sky.

"Come back!" demanded the old man.

"I will come," was the response, "but only with her as my wife!"

"I will give you a diplomatic position at the end of the world, but come back!" said Jupiter Tonans.

"Do so," said young Herbert, "but only with her as my lawful wife!"

Thus matters stand at present: in the meantime the young people are enjoying themselves; Prince Carolath-Beuthen has retired to his possessions. This faithless wife left her husband a little girl, 13 years old, at home. She is five years older than Herbert Bismarck, who was born in December, 1849. It is said that the henpecked husband has sued for a divorce, which is the most sensible thing he could do under the circumstances. And finally, Jupiter Tonans will also have to give in if he ever desires to see his most beloved and brave son again. Although he may not be able to restore him to his former position, he will undoubtedly be glad to accept him again as his truest friend and coworker, as his private secretary, as his right hand in his fast advancing old age. The old Chancellor may be impervious to all political feeling, but there is no doubt that his heart is as tender and full of love for his children as that of any one.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 23.—Will THE TRIBUNE please inform a subscriber (1) What will become of the National banks when all of the United States bonds are redeemed? (2) What security will this Government then have for guaranteeing the payment of the notes issued by the National banks? These questions are propounded in answer to an argument in favor of National banks as a permanent institution which recently appeared in a Chicago morning paper over the signature of Mr. Bonney.

J. McG.

1. When the bonded debt is all paid off the National banks would be obliged to go into liquidation or change into State banks, unless the present law was in the meanwhile amended allowing them to continue as banks of discount and deposit, but without authority to issue notes.

2. The bonds are deposited to secure the redemption of the notes, and cannot be withdrawn by the banks unless they deposit greenbacks to redeem their circulation. The Government would keep the bonds and redeem the bank's notes if the latter failed to do it. There is no way possible for the National banks to escape the obligation of redeeming their outstanding notes.

But it is hardly worth while to discuss the questions raised by our correspondent at this time, as it will be a good many years before all the National debt is paid off, and the probabilities are that the National banks, long before that time arrives, will voluntarily retire their notes. There would be little or no profit on circulation if bonds only drew 3 per cent interest, and there is very little on 4, when the premium is so high as now. As a rule a bank can make more money by retiring its circulation and selling its 4 per cents at, say, 114, and bank on the proceeds, than to tie up its funds in low interest or high premium bonds, and pay the heavy War taxes that continue to be exacted from them. The banks which recently retired 19 millions of their notes by depositing greenbacks and took up their bonds have since the adjournment of Congress showed but little disposition to renew their circulation, though at perfect liberty under the law to do so. The total National-bank circulation is now reduced to 308 millions. Not long since it was much larger.

A WASHINGTON dispatch speaking of the proposed extra session says:

> The President came to no conclusion to-day [Wednesday] in the matter of an extra session. He is strongly urged both ways. His own judgment is against it, and the best reports this evening are to the effect that he has left the matter to be decided by the Secretary of the Treasury. If Mr. Windom concludes that he can sell the remaining 4 per cents at a sufficiently high price to bring them down to a low rate of interest, and take care of the maturing bonds in this way and out of the surplus revenue, there will be no extra session. In relation to the possible rate of refunding, the particulars of the new French loan, which were sent to the State Department to-day by Minister Noyes, have attracted a good deal of attention among those who have been considering the terms of a new and Republican funding bill. The French loan was for two hundred million francs, the rate 3 per cent, the time seventy-two years, with an annual drawing of a certain number of bonds to be paid off at par. The price obtained for these long-time bonds was only 83¾, or 16¼ per cent below par. Republicans point to this as evidence that a 3 per cent short-time loan, such as the Democrats proposed in their Refunding bill, would have entirely failed, and assert that 3½ per cent is the best terms the market will warrant.

THE American officeseeker is the most importunate, cheeky animal that walks the earth, as Gen. Garfield is finding out to his sorrow. Says an exchange:

> When Mr. Lincoln was kept busy in the early days of his Administration in listening to demands for office, at a time when the vast problems of the War were more than enough to engross all his powers, he used to say that he felt like a man who was renting rooms in one end of his house while the other end was on fire. The present situation at Washington is almost equally ludicrous, and the officeseekers may be depended upon to leave the Administration as little time as possible in which to frame a Civil-Service policy.

DAN VOORHEES made a terrible fuss last year about the exodus of negroes from North Carolina to Indiana, and proclaimed that the State was being overrun with them; that the cross-roads were black as night with darkies. But the census tells a different tale. In the whole State there were but 38,998 colored people on the 1st of June, 1880.

SENATOR MAHONE says that "The Bourbon Democracy have been more intolerant in Virginia than in any other Southern State. They have been absorbed in Pocahontas and John Smith resolutions and Virginia aristocracy to such an extent that they were not aware of the progress made in the politics of the country. Anything like advanced thought or expression of opinion not in consonance with the preconceived and long established notions of these aristocratic politicians was condemned."

THE *North American Review* recently gave Gen. Grant an opportunity to air his Isthmian canal in its pages. In its March number it gives Mr. Eads the same courtesy as to his Isthmian ship-railway. Ought it not now to do the fair thing and give De Lesseps a hearing?

"MAYOR" CLARK is on the cards. His sensible little speech to the Convention declaring that the Mayor's office should be conducted on strictly business principles made him hosts of friends.

FORSYTHE and Scanlan both out for Clark—there is a cloud in the political sky which means something.

THE Mayor's office is not the place for a frothy politician.

PERSONALS.

"The first round seems to be in favor of Mr. Garfield."—*Roscoe Conkling.*

"I wish they would either cut the rope or drive the wagon from under me."—*Stanley Matthews.*

Vice-President Arthur thinks that almost anybody would have been a better man in Robertson's place.

The second Mary Anderson, who sprang a full-fledged tragedienne, from Kentucky and a few days ago, has become the leading lady of a "Humpty Dumpty" troupe.

There is to be a convention of bicycle riders in Boston next week. Unfortunately Mr. Roussakoff and the other experienced bomb-throwers are busy in Europe just now.

Fanny Davenport will have a glass dress, which is to be built for her in Pittsburg. What the baldheaded men of this country want to know is, whether the garment is to be of plate or ground glass.

Wishing to make his European trip one of rest as well as pleasure, Mr. Evarts will not write any letters during his absence. Brief notes of fifty pages or so to his family will comprise all his correspondence.

Cynical and waggish friend (to editor)—"I suppose you often get good things sent to you?" Editor (incautiously)—"Occasionally." Cynical wag—"Ah!—but they never appear." Editor—"So disappointed contributors always tell me." [Exit separately.]

William Walter Phelps, the recently nominated Minister to Austria, bangs his hair, is a bosom friend of Whitelaw Reid's, and wears spectacles and cherry-red satin cravats. If the country isn't safe from this time on, people out this way would like to know why.

It is gratifying to notice that the Senate of the United States has resolved that the Kankakee River is navigable. When the news reaches Europe the tottering dynasties of the East will begin to have a proper respect for Kankakee, and even look upon Kalamazoo, Keokuk, Kewaunee and Kokomo with a kindly eye.

The Austrian Empress is said never to resent the inquiries of reporters provided they confine their queries to outdoor pursuits. She was so pleased with the notes concerning her hunting exploits in England during the past winter published by one of the guild that she sent him a dressing-case embossed in silver. We congratulate Mr. Bennett heartily.

W. R. Newhouse, a poet in the upper section of Philadelphia, has become a rival of the Sweet Singer of Michigan, but has got into trouble by satirizing an intimate male friend noted for his gallantries. The following is a specimen taken from a poem of seven stanzas, which he had printed and distributed among his acquaintances:

> If you center your affections
> on a youth like William John
> You'll be likely to discover
> the foundation they are on.
> For a fascinating cruiser
> like this individ-u-al
> Isn't apt to be contented
> with a solitary gal.

> I have dreams. I sometimes dream of life
> In the full meaning of that splendid word;
> Its subtle music, which few men have heard
> Though all may hear it sounding through earth's strife.
> Its lofty heights by mystic breezes kissed,
> Lifting their lovely peaks above the dust;
> Its treasures that no touch of time can rust;
> Its emerald seas, its dawns of amethyst;
> Its certain purpose, its serene repose;
> Its usefulness that finds no hour for woes—
> That is my dream of life.
>
> —*Wisconsin Post.*

> I have dreams. Sometimes I dream of pie
> In the full meaning of that splendid word;
> The subtle mince pie, which few men can eat
> Though all may tackle it—perchance to die;
> Its soggy crust, by countless raisins kissed,
> Buried in tallow that will make you pitch
> And dive around, and dream about the Witch
> Of Endor, and some more unpleasant things.
> You wake at 4 a. m., and 'gin to kick
> As steers are said to do, in current slang.
> That is my dream of pie.
>
> —*Victim of His Wife's Cookery.*

PUBLIC OPINION.

Chicago *Daily News*: As to Harrison, he is the worst Mayor Chicago has ever had. He has made no attempt to enforce the laws. Should he be reëlected, the public can expect nothing of the kind from him.

Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.): We like Mr. Blaine, and we can say of him as used to be said of old Put in Dan Rice's Revolutionary melodrama, "Ef ther's a Injin to be killed or a redcoat to be found, *he's the man to dew et!*"

The Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* prints this somewhat curious paragraph: "The Town of Great Barrington, Mass., is made happy by the settlement there of Mrs. Mark Hopkins, the wife of the California millionaire. It is said that she will claim the town as her residence in order to save a large amount of taxes in San Francisco, and the people of Great Barrington are looking forward to having her pay the bulk of the taxes of that town, as her personal property and Pacific Railroad stock will all have to go into her list."

Chicago *Evening Journal*: If reports do not greatly misrepresent him, it looks as if Vice-President Arthur was carrying his head a little too high. When he first appeared in Washington, and before he was inaugurated, President Hayes invited him to dine at the White House with Vice-President Wheeler and other distinguished persons, which invitation Arthur bluntly refused to accept. The other day, during the Hill-Mahone rough-and-tumble in the Senate, it is alleged that Senator Sherman tried to get the floor and take a hand in the debate, but that he could not catch the Vice-President's eye, he is so small, you know, and Arthur carries his nose so high. That sort of thing will not do for a presiding officer, especially in the Senate, where the Vice-President has no rights, under the rules, that Senators are bound to respect. He is not a member of that body, and, if he should be insulted by a Senator, he has no right to take the floor in his own defense, as the Speaker of the House has, but must depend entirely upon that unwritten law which prevails everywhere among gentlemen for fair treatment. If Mr. Arthur does not recognize that law himself when he occupies the chair, he need not complain if Senators treat him with contempt. He is in no position to carry on a fight with a Senator on the floor. His removal by Sherman as Collector of the Port of New York in 1878 is the supposed cause of all this haughtiness.

Milwaukee (Wis.) *Republican*: There is no sort of doubt that the custom of treating is responsible for a great deal of drunkenness. There are persons who never drink unless they are "treated"; they would remain sober always if whisky were not free or steal-able. It isn't of much consequence whether these persons are drunk or sober—only they are meanest when sober. There are others who don't want to drink but haven't strength of character to decline an invitation, either from the strength of appetite or the difficulty of saying no. They will never have all their rights until they are supported by the State in an institution for the feeble-minded. There are others who are companionable only under the influence of a social gathering which indulges in the bowl or the mug, and they take more than they want because of the companionship. Undoubtedly the abolition of treating would rescue many a man from unpremeditated sprees which finally grow so frequent as to ruin him. The man who drew up the Anti-Treating bill knew a good deal about the causes of drunkenness,—more than he does about the cure. For the law will be a dead letter. It aims at a custom which is foolish and demoralizing, and to the abolition of which every practical effort should be directed; but there appears to be no practicable means for the enforcement of the law. It can be evaded more easily than any present statute. The party who treats and the party who is treated will not enter complaint. The party who serves up the treats finds his chief business in this and he will not prosecute. None of these parties will give information to spies. The consciousness that a law which they regard as an infringement of their "natural rights" prohibits treating will only add to the enjoyment of drinkers. A dead-letter law is a bad thing, for it tends to bring all law into disrepute. If this measure has been made as a concession to the people who demand prohibition, it is not a profitable one to them. Its inevitable failure will be used as a demonstration that prohibitory legislation can affect nothing, although it will not be a fair test of this question.

FOREIGN.

Seventy Persons Said to Have Perished in the Nice Fire.

The Scenes of the Brooklyn Theatre Re-enacted on a Smaller Scale.

Recovery of Nearly All the Bodies, Which Are Those of Artisans.

The Conflagration Raged Fiercely Behind the Curtain Before the Audience Saw It.

Bismarck Confronted by an Insurrection of His So-Called Parliament.

Statesmen Dismayed by a Widespread Desire to Get Out of Germany.

Statement in the Commons that the New Czar Has Stopped the Advance on Merv.

President Grevy Thinks President Ferry Has Taken Too Much on Himself Lately.

The Boom of the Commune Seemingly Subsiding—The Irish and the Boers.

THE HECATOMB.

AT NICE.

NICE, March 24—3 a. m.—Up to this hour fifty-nine bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Italian Opera-House, destroyed by fire last night. It is feared that many more have lost their lives. The fire commenced soon after the curtain had risen for the performance of

"LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR."

Subscribers for orchestra stalls and boxes of the grand tier had mostly not arrived. A majority of the victims belong to the working class. Shortly after the fire began

THE GAS EXPLODED,

and the house was plunged into complete darkness. A scene of terror and dismay ensued which beggars description.

A DETACHMENT OF SAILORS

from the squadron in the harbor arrived on the scene, and displayed great gallantry in rescuing the people and combating the fire, which was subdued toward 10 o'clock. Strakosch, the impresario, was slightly hurt. Signora Bianca Lonadi, one of the leading artists, made her way from the stage to the street safely.

ONE WHOLE FAMILY OF FIVE PERSONS,

and another of three persons, are known to to have perished. Relief subscriptions for the sufferers have been opened throughout Nice.

THE REGATTA HERE

has been countermanded, and the value of the prizes to have been contested for will be contributed toward the relief of the distressed.

MOST OF THE ARTISTS

were in the dressing-rooms and were aware of their danger, but it was too late to escape. The choristers rushed along the narrow passage in the darkness, presumably unable in the crush to escape. The bass, tenor, and baritone must have been suffocated. Their bodies are presumably under the ruins.

THE PARTS OF THE THEATRE MOST FILLED

were the upper galleries, and, as the distance from them to the doors was long and by narrow corridors and stairways, people in the galleries had the greatest difficulty in escaping. There was a very inadequate supply of water.

SAILORS

who volunteered as firemen plied buckets of sea-water, which, however, were almost useless. Two midshipmen rescued two persons from a chamber who are still living but horribly scorched, one being

A RAGING LUNATIC.

Some of the bodies found are so horribly charred that recognition is impossible. The body of one of the singers has been recognized.

CAUSE OF THE HORROR.

PARIS, March 24.—It has been ascertained that the cause of the fire which destroyed the Opera-House at Nice last night was a leak in the gas-pipes behind the scenes. The leak was caused suddenly, in some way unknown, and allowed great volumes of gas to escape. This ignited before the leak was discovered from the rear stage-lights, and the explosion which followed at once set all the scenery and inflammable material on the stage on fire, and before the audience recovered from their first horror the entire building was in flames.

TO ADD TO THE CALAMITY,

some one turned the gas off in the efforts to stop the fire, and then a terrible panic ensued. The audience became frantic, and, in their endeavors to escape all sought personal safety, and the weaker and the women were remorselessly knocked aside and trampled upon. Prima-Donna Donadio was miraculously saved by friends.

MANY OF THE ACTORS AND CHORUS

were burned to death. One hundred and fifty dead, charred bodies have already been dug out of the ruins to-day, and many more remain in the débris. The city is in a state of the wildest sorrow and excitement.

A SCENE OF HORROR.

NICE, March 24.—The holocaust at the Opera-House last evening was caused by a gas explosion at the back of the stage, which set fire to the scenery. The flames spread with alarming rapidity, and soon enveloped the gas-meter. The supply of gas being cut off, the body of the house was soon plunged in darkness. The crowd pressed madly toward the limited means of exit. The audience was large, and in the panic hundreds were thrown down and trodden under foot. Those who endeavored to extricate the people hopelessly jammed between the doorway and the passages describe the scene as terrible. The shrieks of the wounded mingled with the cries of those in the galleries, whose every means of escape was cut off. Mme. Donadio, the prima donna, was saved, but the tenor, basso, baritone, and a number of the chorus singers were burned.

UP TO MIDNIGHT

130 bodies were extricated from the ruins. A man who escaped from the upper gallery by jumping declares that, with perhaps a dozen exceptions, every person in his part of the house had been burned. Some sailors were lost. A number of American and English visitors rendered signal assistance in saving life.

THE SCENE IN THE TOWN

is indescribable. One lady, whose husband was burned to death,

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

The usual complaints are made respecting defective means of escape and water-supply.

ALTHOUGH THE MEDITERRANEAN

washes the shore at the foot of the walls of the theatre, no water could be obtained when wanted, and the beautiful Opera-House is a complete wreck.

UP TO 3 THIS AFTERNOON

sixty-three corpses had been extricated from the ruins of the Opera-House, mostly Italian artisans.

AMONG THE DEAD

is a German doctor named Arend.

MANY PERSONS WERE TRAMPLED TO DEATH

in the stampede to get out. It does not appear, at present, that any Americans were among the victims. The sole occupant of the stage when the explosion occurred was seen enveloped in flames.

THE INJURY OF STRAKOSCH

was only a slight contusion of the leg.

ELEVEN MORE BODIES

are said to be under the ruins.

THE EXITS OF THE THEATRE

were very narrow and badly arranged. Signora Donadio was to have appeared for the first time at the opera-house on the night of the fire. A gas-jet set fire to some of the scenery. As the curtain was down the public were unaware of the danger until the gas exploded, when the smoke became suffocatingly thick. People tried to throw themselves from the small windows near the roof of the theatre.

SIXTY-NINE BODIES

so far have been recovered.

THE LATEST.

Seventy persons are said to have perished. Nothing remains of the theatre but the four walls.

IT IS UNCERTAIN

whether any singers were killed, but several were injured.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Col. Mapleson, Signor Arditi, Signor Monti, Mme. Gerster's husband, at the rehearsal to-day in the Academy of Music, were much depressed by the news of the terrible calamity at Nice. Mlle. Donadio sang in New York with Albani some years ago.

THE TENOR

was known to be De Villiers, a Frenchman, 35 years of age, and not remarkable for any excellence on the lyric stage.

THE BARITONE

was Carbono, and the basso a Pole named Miller, who has enjoyed a Continental reputation for many years. He was an old man, over 60 perhaps. Signor Monti knew him well, and was much affected by the report of the injuries he had sustained. Ferdinand Strakosch is believed to have been the impresario of the troupe. Signor Bolognini was manager of the theatre.

CHARLES MAPLESON

said the theatre cost in the neighborhood of $350,000, and was built without regard to architectural design. The outside walls were brick, chiefly, with blocks of stone interlarded for no seeming purpose further than to make the structure appear unsightly. The interior looked very pretty, with its ornamented walls and ceilings and dazzling gilded work, but it was all "gimcrack." "I have heard professional people who are accustomed to the strongly-built and handsome theatres of America say: 'What a magnificent structure for a bonfire!' It resembled a great many of the lightly-built theatres found in the South of France. Like all the theatres established at watering-places its season was short, never extending over three months in a year."

THE STAR THERE THIS SEASON

was Miss Rosina Isidore, who last year made a success in London. She is a protégé of the Baroness Rothschild. Her parents reside in St. Louis, Mo.

AMERICANS IN NICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Mr. Mapleson, speaking of the Nice fire to-day, said: "Among the Americans in Nice when I left were Lawrence Jerome, one of the Gallatins, Frank Lawrence, the Whitings, Masons, and Banneloses, of New York. There were also some parties from Western cities. Among them were Thomas W. Kirkbude of St. Louis, H. Haden of Chicago, and Charles H. Gibson of Cincinnati. These gentlemen had their families with them. Among the distinguished foreigners were the Duke de Lievnes, Sir Charles Murray, and one of the Rothschilds.

THE ANARCHISTS.

THE SPANISH BOMBS.

Special Cable.

MADRID, March 24.—Every evening for six consecutive days Madrid has been kept in a state of alarm by explosions of petards. Some were fired in the busiest streets; others in the doors of the churches and theatres, causing breakage of glass and some burns. No offenders have as yet been caught, though the police and detectives are trebled after dusk. It is supposed that the keepers of gambling-houses have created this scare as a mark of their displeasure against the Civil Governor, who continues his active repression of gambling, seizing a house or two every day. Ladies hardly dare go out on foot in the evening. Last night five petards were fired.

ANOTHER NIHILIST ARRESTED.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24.—Another female Nihilist, a friend of Roussakoff and Hartmann, has been arrested. Owing to her revelations, the indictment against the prisoners connected with the assassination of the Czar must be recast and t[he] trial further postponed a few days.

WHO SHE IS.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—The female Nihilist arrested to-day is named Sophie Pleoffski. She is a daughter of a Councillor of the Ministry of Domains. She has confessed having given the signal to Hartmann for exploding the mine under the train near Moscow, and also the signal to Russakoff to throw the bomb which shattered the Czar's carriage. The Government has assigned to the defense of the prisoners able counsel. Feliaboff declines the assistance of counsel.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 24.—It was the original intention of Crown Prince Frederick William to go to St. Petersburg with the Prince and Princess of Wales, but he started six hours in advance of them, in consequence of the Czar sending a telegram asking him to arrive a few hours before the Prince and Princess, as he wished to have a confidential conference with him. This request is interpreted here as favorable to a continuation of the friendly relations between the two Empires.

WAR ON THE NIHILISTS.

The Russian proposals for arranging international measures for the extirpation of Nihilists are favorably received here.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 24.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has appointed the Czar honorary Colonel of the regiment of lancers which will, however, always bear the name of its late honorary Colonel, Alexander II. An infantry regiment is ordered to bear the name of the present Czar. This decision is intended to keep the friendship of the late Czar in imperishable and honorable memory.

SOUTH AFRICA.

BOERS SLAUGHTERED.

DURBAN, March 24.—The Boers recently occupied a prison at Pochefstrom, 500 yards from a fort held by the Twenty-first Regiment. The British commander determined to dislodge them because they annoyed the garrison. Eleven soldiers charged the prison, entered it, and killed three Boers. The remainder tried to escape, but the men in the front shot thirteen of them. The British lost three killed.

ROBERTS.

LONDON, March 24.—Gen. Roberts has been ordered not to proceed to Natal, but to return home. Gen. Newdigate is also recalled.

GEN. WOOD

telegraphs that the massacre of a portion of the Ninety-fourth Regiment at Bunker's Spruit, the 20th of December last, would come within the terms of amnesty granted the Boers, and that British prestige in the Transvaal had not suffered from the terms of peace.

THE IRISH.

A QUESTION BY FOLKESTONE.

LONDON, March 24.—Viscount Folkestone, Conservative, has placed a question on the notice paper of the House of Commons relative to Dillon's late speech, in which he threatened Judge Fitzgerald.

SECRETARY FORSTER

said Dillon's speech had received the serious attention of the Government, but it was not in the public interest to state whether any steps are intended to be taken. Mr. Forster also said Dillon's statement that 5,000 families in Ireland are liable to be hurled out on the roadside was exaggerated. At the last session, in the district referred to there were only seventy-three ejectment decrees issued, compared with 788 decrees for the same time last year.

BRITISH.

WOOL.

LONDON, March 24.—At the wool sales to-day 8,980 bales were disposed of, chiefly New South Wales, Queensland, Victorian, and South Australian. Good demand and prices firm.

NO SO MONOMETALLIC.

LONDON, March 24.—The *Times'* financial article says: "It is assured that there is some ground to anticipate France and the United States will agree to become bimetallic nations for a certain period. It is hoped that the countries of the Latin Union will follow their example; that Germany will agree to continue the suspension of sales of silver, and that England will undertake on behalf of India to not give up the silver standard for the same period."

THE LINCOLN RACES.

LONDON, March 24.—After the prominent running of Pierre Lorillard's Mistake in the Lincoln handicap yesterday, Barrett became the subject of many anxious inquiries for the City and Suburban, and was freely invested in at £3,000 to £90. Keene's Foxhall keeps place at the head of the quotations,—£14 to £1. The general public have backed him to win a large amount of money. It is considered he has a great chance of winning.

IN THE COMMONS.

Stanhope protested in the name of the internal peace and external security of India against the surrender of Candahar. The Under Foreign Secretary stated that

THE FIRST ACT OF THE NEW CZAR

was to recall Gen. Skobeleff and stop the advance upon Merv.

THE BULK OF NATIVE OPINION

in India, he said, favors the evacuation. Donald Stewart and Gen. Wolseley thought there would be no strategical advantage in the retention of Candahar, besides the cost of its permanent occupation would be £1,500,000 yearly, which, in the present state of Indian finances, it would be most unwise to add to the burdens of the people. The addition of this sum to the expediture would produce enormous discontent in India, and discontent in India meant the creation of a field for foreign intrigues. The Government intended to meet the motion with a direct negative.

SPECIE.

It is estimated that £120,000 of specie was purchased in open market for shipment to America yesterday. The greater portion came from France and Russia.

SPAIN.

THE CUBAN FRAUDS.

Special Cable.

MADRID, March 24.—Gen. Blanco has telegraphed that he has made more arrests. Several more persons implicated in the frauds have been discovered. They include two persons of rank, one of whom belongs to a great firm which has connections in Spain. Both are detained in Moro Castle, Havana. The Colonial-Office declines to give their names. Judicial procedure being secret in Spain, these discoveries in Cuba and the determination of the Cabinet to punish the offenders of all ranks and their civilian accomplices, cause visible uneasiness in Spanish society. As the investigations are being carried back to contracts of ten years past, they promise amusing revelations of the

CORRUPTION AND MISMANAGEMENT

of the Colonial Administration under every Government,—that of the revolution of the Republic and of the restoration alike. Spaniards themselves confess that the Colonial abuses rose to their climax under Governors like Valmaseda, De Rodas, and Dulce, who had all their attention absorbed by the Civil War. In regard to the army contracts and Custom-House frauds, men who have held high positions in the army in Cuba say that the matter may be found for the prosecution of hundreds of officials and many Colonial firms if the investigations are sincere and the records are not destroyed. Señor Surra, the new Director of the Cuban Treasury, after a long and stormy interview with the Minister of the Colonies, has only consented to leave by the next steamer on four conditions,—absolute liberty of investigation, the right to dismiss all suspicious or untrusworthy officials, the reform of the Tribunal of Accounts, and the right to take

SEVERE MEASURES OF CORRECTION.

He desires to be subject only to the advising of the home Government by wire, but never subject to the veto of the Governor-General. The Director of the Cuban Treasury also asks permission to wire a report direct to the Colonial-Office, because the military authorities in Cuba have frequently objected to a departure from the traditions of local administration, or have even refused to make changes that the home Government deemed necessary. Gen. Blanco had objected to full powers being given to the new Director. The Sagasta Cabinet is obliged to act vigorously, because the Madrid papers loudly denounce the abuses in the Colonies. The creole Deputies and Senators, in a long interview with Senators Segasta and Leon Y Castello, were given the assurance that the active repression of frauds would be followed by tariff and flag duty reforms and a modification of the Custom-House regulations, the slavery-bill regulations, and a redistribution of taxation, directly the Cortes are elected in September, 1881.

FRANCE.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF A PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Special Cable.

PARIS, March 24.—There was a large gathering of Americans to-day to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the new American Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, in the Avenue de Laema. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Walker, and Father Hyacinthe and Mrs. Loyson. The ceremonies were conducted by the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island, N. Y., assisted by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, the Rector, the Rev. C. Morison, the curate, and a number of American and English clergymen. After the prayers and psalms usual upon such occasions, the Rev. Mr. Morgan announced that

THE LEADEN BOX

about to be placed in the stone contained a Bible, Book of Common Prayer, journals of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church for the years 1880-'81, a specimen number of the Church Almanac, several religious newspapers, the last report of the Dorcas Society, copies of the ceremonial and musical services of the day, and a number of French and American coins. After the box had been deposited and sealed by the trowel Bishop Littlejohn delivered an admirable discourse, at the conclusion of which he announced that the collection of the day

AMOUNTED TO $23,000.

This, with the $200,000 previously collected, will start the work under excellent conditions. The church will be one of the handsomest of its size in Paris. It will be 150 feet long by 70 wide. The spire will be 280 feet high. The architect is Mr. George Street, R. A., of London. The church will cost about $500,000, so that there is still a large sum to be raised by private contributions.

GREVY AND FERRY.

To the Western Associated Press.

PARIS, March 24.—The article in President Grévy's organ shows that Grévy thinks that Jules Ferry should have forced the Ministerial crisis rather than have pledged the Cabinet to abstain from such an important question as scrutin de liste.

GERMANY.

REGULATING EMIGRATION.

BERLIN, March 24.—The Government is preparing a bill for the regulation of emigration, which will be introduced next year, if not this session.

THE CULTURKAMPF IS DOING IT, WHICH STATEMENT EXPLAINS IT ALL!

The discussion in the German Reichstag on emigration was raised by a Polish Deputy who attributed the alarming increase in emigration to the Culturkampf and excessive taxes, and, in his Province, to unjust treatment of the Polish language. He said that last year 12,300 persons left that Province.

A SOCIALIST DEPUTY

contented that the popular discontent was not so much due to political as to economic grievances.

REBELLION AGAINST BISMARCK.

The Reichstag on third reading of the budget to-day, after a long debate adopted—188 to 45—the Committees' resolution declaring the cost of the inclusion of Altona into the Zollverein must first receive the sanction of the Reichstag, so far as such cost is not defrayed by the individual States interested.

MEXICO.

EADS' PROJECT.

CITY OF MEXICO, via HAVANA, March 16.—The Mexican Chief Engineer has surveyed the Tehuantepec route, and reports Capt. Eads' project entirely practicable.

OVATIONS TO GEN. ORD

continue.

GRANT'S SCHEME.

It is reported that the Government refuses modification in the concession which Romero transferred to the company organized by Gen. Grant.

THE EAST.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 24.—There is great activity in all the admiralty factories. The Porte is negotiating with Newcastle firms for the delivery of coals at Chio, Rhodes, Crete, Volo, Salonica, and in the Dardanelles. Another thousand troops have gone to Volo. The total Turkish force on the frontier is now 80,000.

AFGHANISTAN.

LETTER FROM THE AMEER.

LONDON, March 24.—A messenger has arrived at Candahar with a letter from the Ameer for distribution among the Sirdars and native chiefs, stating that he has come to an arrangement with the British for the surrender of Candahar. On hearing this mission Ayoob Khan's envoy left Candahar.

AUSTRALIA.

NEW IRELAND.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, March 24.—The Marquis of Ray's attempt to establish a settlement called New Ireland has collapsed. The colonists reached Nonema, New Caledonia, in deplorable condition, being several days without food or water.

A DOMESTIC VOLCANO.

Buffalo Best Society Stirred to Its Innermost Depths by Another Scandal—A Once Happy Family Broken Up by an Ungrateful Underling.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 24.—Another volcano has erupted in our best society, and scandalmongers have one of the richest morsels that has fallen to their already bountiful lot in many a day. The dramatis personæ to Buffalo's latest sensation are as follows:

Charles Brown, the wronged husband, is of the firm of Weller, Brown & Mesmer, extensive furniture dealers. His father is a wealthy note-shaver. Brown lives in an elegant mansion on Niagara street, and is a brother-in-law to ex-Congressman Lockwood. His firm supplied the furniture and interior decorations of the State Capitol at Albany, and is considered one of the richest companies in the city.

The destroyer of his domestic felicity is Chauncey Dunn. The latter is a good-looking young fellow of about 28 years, and came to this city from Bay City, Mich. He was taken into the employment of the firm by Mr. Brown himself. Dunn is quite a dandy,—wears his hair a la Duke Alexis, and sports a pair of well-cultivated side whiskers and a mustache, which is romance in itself. He lived in grand style at Mrs. Depew's, in Johnson's Park, took his meals at Steele's, sang in St. Paul's fashionable church choir, and mixed in good society. Mrs. Brown is getting along well towards 40, but for years has been considered Buffalo's Mrs. Langtry. She is a daughter of Mr. Sackett, of Cleveland, a merchant-ship owner, and previous to her marriage was a reigning belle in the Forest City. She was united to Brown some eight years ago, and has had three children. She has since been one of the queens of local society.

Now comes the story of her downfall. Several months ago Dunn entered into the employ of Brown's firm. He was of nice appearance, and, through his winning ways, soon ingratiated himself into the affections of his employer Brown. Being the moneyed member of the firm, he had control, and gradually advanced Dunn step by step until he became chief bookkeeper, receiving for his services as such a handsome sum. Employer and employed went together a great deal. This intimacy was generally commented upon. Dunn was an exceptionally mediocre man, while Brown possessed unusual talent, both as a financier and artist. The friendship between the two grew so strong that Dunn was invited to the house, and often partook of its hospitality. Soon rumors began to be whispered about the city and in the clubs. Brown was absent on business in the old country and New York, and Dunn's freedom with Mrs. Brown was freely talked of. She was such an attractive person that her appearance at the theatre or in society was noticeable. She frequently went with Dunn. Their familiarity has been no secret for a long time past. It has been talked of in the City Club, and Dunn has boasted of it in places he had been accustomed to frequent. The only remarkable thing about the affair is that Brown didn't tumble to it sooner. He had every reson to have known it at least two months ago. But soon the injured husband began to notice. Whisperings came to his ear. Jealousy rankled in his bosom, and gnawed at his mind. Nowithstanding that they had been married eight years, and three children were the fruit of their union, the indulgent husband lost all faith in his wife and the mother of his children. He put a detective on the alert, who shadowed the clerk and the faithless wife. The detective laid his plans well. He says they developed until there was no longer any doubt. Yesterday the storm broke in all its fury, and the heretofore happy home on Niagara street was the scene of a tremendous family upheaval. The clerk was allowed to tender his resignation and quit the employ of the firm.

Brown's suspicions were finally settled upon about a week ago. He returned home late one night rather unexpectedly. His wife appeared very sick, and asked him to go to a drug store. He put on an overcoat which fitted rather queerly. When he got outside he discovered that it belonged to his clerk, as it contained letters addressed to him, together with other papers unmistakably his property. While he was absent the faithless clerk withdrew, but never claimed the coat, which still remains in Brown's house. Affairs were revolutionized at the house this morning by the departure of Mrs. Brown for her home in Cleveland.

It is said that Mr. Weller, senior partner of the firm, who is generally recognized as a man of more than ordinary shrewdness, from the first disliked the idea of retaining Dunn in the employ of the firm, as he discovered traits in him which did not tend to elevate the young man in his estimation. Mr. Brown, however, appeared to have entertained a most favorable opinion of Dunn, and advocated his retention in the service of the firm. Nor does Dunn appear to have enjoyed a favorable place in the estimation of his fellow-employés, for it is stated that for the past three months they rarely exchanged any conversation. Proceedings in divorce will be begun at once by Brown.

FIRE AT GALLIPOLIS, O.

GALLIPOLIS, O., March 24.—The furniture factory of S. Bishop & Co. was fired by an incendiary to-night and totally destroyed. Loss on building, machinery, and stock, $5,000; insurance on stock, $600.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Republican Campaign Committee Preparing for Work.

A Grand Ratification Meeting to Be Held Tuesday Night.

The Democrats Despondent at the Prospect of Defeat.

The Greenbackers Go Through the Farce of Putting Up a Ticket.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

The Executive Campaign Committee appointed by the Republican nominees Wednesday evening met yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in Room 95 Metropolitan Block. All the members were present who were selected, and quite a number of other prominent Republicans, who had been invited for consultation. Mr. Jesse Spalding was there, and stated that he was ready to help the ticket through. He was for the success of the Republican ticket and the defeat of Carter H. Harrison. Mr. James T. Rawleigh moved that D. V. Purington be chosen Chairman of the Committee, which prevailed. Mr. J. Frank Lawrence was selected Treasurer and Mr. Sam Appleton Secretary. Mr. Jesse Spalding, E. G. Keith and Ald. Smyth were added to the Committee. A committee to engage a headquarters was also selected. It was determined to have no general City Campaign Committee, but to have headquarters in each of the wards in the city, and the members of the Campaign Committees will meet here. Each precinct will thus be represented, and the work be more thoroughly done. Plans were laid out for an active but not noisy campaign. The Committee adjourned until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Committee met at the hour stated, and decided to establish headquarters Saturday morning at No. 121 Fifth avenue.

The following sub-committees were appointed:

Finance—J. L. Thompson, Jesse Spalding, James T. Rawleigh, H. W. Jackson, and B. F. C. Klokke.

Halls, Speakers, and Music—Chris Mamer, J. H. Gilbert, C. H. Plautz, John M. Smyth, A. C. Knopf.

Printing—W. B. Page, Washington Hesing, T. W. Harvey, J. H. Burke, and J. F. Lawrence.

Messrs. Lawrence, Smyth, and Plautz were added to the Executive Committee.

It was decided to have a grand ratification meeting at Farwell Hall Tuesday night.

THE GREENBACK CITY TICKET.

The Greenback party of Chicago met in Convention yesterday evening in Meridian Hall, on West Randolph street, for the purpose of nominating a city ticket for the coming election. Thirty-five Greenbackers were present all told, and, as an Irishman observed early in the proceedings, there were very grave reasons to suspect that some of them were Democrats.

Nominations for Mayor being in order, Mr Richard Powers urged that care be taken to select a man who would not sell out immediately after the nomination. He therefore moved the nomination of Maj. Camp.

On motion, Maj. Camp was laid upon the table, Mr. Powers voting in the affirmative with much loudness of voice.

Mr. Powers still urged that some Greenbacker should be nominated who would not call around to see Mr. Perry Smith before the election. He regretted to see so little enthusiasm on the part of the party this spring, and wanted to know how the present adverse appearance of things was going to be improved.

Mr. Ben Sibley explained that all that was desired this spring was to have the members of the party in Chicago show that they still existed, by which means their disbandment would be prevented. They should follow the example of the Socialists, who, after not polling more than 200 votes last fall, had the pluck this spring to put no less than two tickets in the field. They should have a ticket, too, and, if there were only two Greenbackers left alive in Chicago after the election they would be able at least to congratulate themselves upon having done their duty.

Nominations were then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

For Mayor, Ben. F. Sibley; City Treasurer, F. F. Munson; City Clerk, Robert Hitt; City Attorney, J. Fugate.

Mr. Sibley said that he would not decline to run, but could stand up and be knocked down as he had often done before. [Applause.] There was one thing that he regretted in connection with his nomination. It was that he was just on the point of moving from one ward to another, and that for the first time in many years—as long as he could remember in fact—he would be deprived of the pleasure of voting for himself.

The other candidates declined to make speeches of acceptance.

Mr. Powers again accused the meeting of a lack of enthusiasm, and made a speech in which he touched upon his race for Congress on the Greenback ticket last fall, the necessity for honest and lively ticket-peddlers, and the power for evil of beer in politics, after which he closed with a peroration bearing upon the labor question.

On motion, it was resolved that the Greenback City Central Committee—or that portion of it which had not been kicked out by the remaining portion last fall—should be resolved into a Campaign Committee.

A member of the Committee arose for information. He wished to know whether he belonged to the portion of the Committee which had been kicked out, or to that which had done the kicking.

The Chair explained that in the absence of the party records he was not able to supply the information required.

A strong feeling arose in favor of proceeding with the nomination of Aldermen, but it was finally decided that the Presidents of the Greenback ward clubs be instructed to call meetings of the clubs for that purpose.

After some discussion as to how the remaining time could be passed to the best advantage, it was decided that Mr. Sibley, the party's nominee for Mayor, should lay down his platform of principles.

Mr. Sibley, who, as a member of the Committee on Resolutions, will have an ample opportunity of defining his position clearly, made a brief speech, in which he said that among the local issues which the party might safely espouse were the surrendering to the people by the street-car companies of their franchises, rolling-stock, etc., and the carrying out by the next administration of all the laws which exist upon the statute-books.

The meeting then adjourned subject to call of the Campaign Committee.

CAMP DISOWNS IT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 24.—In attending the Greenback Convention I was put in nomination for Mayor by Richard Powers, which act I disown; and, disowning it, will you please give it the same circulation which you give to the things done there? W. F. CAMP.

THE DESPONDENT DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic city primaries and those for the South Town Convention will be held this evening, and the City Convention will be held to-morrow morning at the Palmer House. Very little interest is taken in the contest, and a small turnout is expected at the primaries, except in those heavy Democratic wards where there is an interest felt in the Aldermanic fight. There are no signs of any opposition to Mr. Harrison's renomination, but if there were they would amount to nothing, because he has the whole control of the machinery of the party, and can return, with hardly an exception, the delegates he wants. He has, as yet, declined to state what nominations he wants his convention to make for the other offices, but it is understood that Michael Brand will be put on for City Treasurer, providing he will take it, which it is not believed he is willing to do, having refused it two years ago when there was a much better chance of success. It was thought at one time that the empty honor would be extended to Tom Brenan, but it is now the impression of Mr. Harrison that it will be necessary to have a German, and that the Irish must get along with City Clerk. Mr. Grinnell, it is understood, is to be thrown overboard, although he thinks he is entitled to a renomination, and some lawyer put up who is friendly with the Communists in order to catch some votes from the fragments of that party. Pat Howard expects to be renominated as City Clerk, but he is not popular among his own people even, and it is more than likely that he will be defeated by some person who has greater strength among the Irish-Americans.

There is very little ambition among Democrats to figure on this spring's ticket,—much less than there was two months ago. They are greatly discouraged by the Republican nominations,—the cordial way in which they have been received by the public at large, and the great good-will with which all the gentlemen whose names were before the Convention have turned in and set to work for the triumph of the ticket. They see very plainly that last fall's result is to be repeated, and they are unwilling to spend their time or their money in working in a beaten cause. They see too, signs of disaffection in their own party. When eighteen Irish Democrats come out in one night and join a Republican Ward Club, it is an indication of a break-up, and plain proof of Mr. Harrison's unpopularity. Nor is the disaffection confined to the privates in the party. There is trouble among the officers. Such men as John Forsythe are going to take the stump against Mr. Harrison if nominated; and yesterday a very prominent Democrat contributed $100 to the Republican campaign fund.

So the appearances are that the Democratic Convention to-morrow morning will be a very tame affair. It will simply ratify Mr. Harrison's decrees, and then adjourn with very little enthusiasm. The South Side Town Convention will be held to-morrow morning, the North and West Side ones not until next week. The Democrats do not seem to have much hope of success anywhere, and consequently there is very little hankering after nominations.

A CARD FROM MR. PECK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 24.—In your issue of to-day you mention my name among a few others as having issued a "partisan circular setting forth certain alleged reasons why Mayor Harrison should be reëlected." Permit me to state through your columns that I have not signed nor authorized such circular to be signed or published; though it is but fair to state in this connection that I do not desire to disprove any statements that may be therein made; and, though a Republican, I cannot overlook the fact that Mayor Harrison has, as a rule, surrounded himself with well-administered departments, as the circular seeks to show. FERD. W. PECK.

[The appearance of the name of Ferd. W. Peck to the address of the self-constituted Committee in behalf of Harrison's reëlection was a surprise to his friends, as he was one of the gentlemen who had solicited Ald. John M. Clark to be a candidate for Mayor, and we are glad that he has promptly set himself right before the community. Some overzealous partisan of Harrison's has taken an unwarrantable liberty in attaching his name to the paper in question, when in fact he is a supporter of Mr. Clark.—ED.]

WARD CLUBS.

The Fourteenth Ward Republican Club held a meeting last evening in Lochner's Hall, No. 836 Milwaukee avenue, and ratified the nominations made by the late Conventions. The following resolution was read and unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward heartily indorses the nominees of the Republican City and Town Conventions, believing that they have placed in nomination a ticket that will command itself to every citizen who has at heart the welfare of the City of Chicago."

Several new members were enrolled in the Club, and after remarks by ex-Ald. Baumgarten, James Malone, and others,—all speaking of the excellence of the whole Republican ticket, and particularly of Ald. Clark as one of the best men ever placed on the Republican city ticket,—the Club adjourned.

The Irish-American Central Republican Club met last evening at the Grand Pacific, with Justice A. L. Morrison in the chair. The following Campaign Committees were appointed: Seventh Ward—A. B. Ryan, P. J. McGrath, Bryan Heavy; Eighth—William Black, J. O'Reilly, James Canfield; Ninth—J. L. Brennan, P. J. Corcoran; Tenth—James H. Burke, William Delaney; Twelfth—B. McDevitt, A. L. Morrison, James Nolan; Thirteenth—Col. James Quirk, C. E. Moore, J. L. Gold; Fourteenth—J. J. McGrath; First—Arthur Dixon, Dan Wrenn; Third—P. K. Ryan; Fourth—M. C. Hickey; Seventeenth—P. T. Pendergrast, A. A. Murphy, James Welch, M. Donohoe. A Committee on the preparation of an address to the Irish-American voters of Chicago was appointed, as follows: A. L. Morrison, James Nolan, C. E. Moore, and Arthur Dixon. The same Committee was appointed to arrange for meetings, etc. The Club then adjourned subject to call.

The Ninth Ward Republican Club held a ratification meeting in Carpenters Hall, No. 21 West Madison street, which was largely attended. After some routine business was transacted, Mr. J. M. Terwilliger nominated C. W. Daniels as candidate for Alderman from the Ninth Ward. The meeting unanimously indorsed the nomination. Mr. Daniels was called for and made a short speech accepting the nomination, and thanking his friends for the confidence reposed in him. Short speeches were made by Messrs. P. R. Corcoran, J. M. Terwilliger, Dr. Lawrence, and others, indorsing the city and West Town tickets, and speaking hopefully of their services at the polls. The following resolution was passed unanimously: "*Resolved*, That the Ninth Ward Republican Club heartily indorse the different candidates nominated at the Republican Conventions, and pledge their utmost efforts to elect the entire ticket, and also to Mr. Daniels, the Club's candidate for Alderman."

A meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club of the Twelfth Ward was held in Owsley's Hall last evening. Messrs. Brickwood, Durand, and Elliott were elected a Campaign Committee, and Messrs. Eastman, Elliott, and Langstrom a Finance Committee. The Campaign Committee were instructed to look after the registration of all Republicans in the ward, and appoint men in each precinct to aid them in this work. On motion of Mr. W. E. Elliott, the following resolution was passed unanimously: "*Resolved*, That the Young Men's Republican Club of the Twelfth Ward ratify the nominations for city and town officers made at the recent Republican Convention, with J. D. Everett as Alderman, and pledge its unanimous, unwavering support to the entire ticket, and that we will use our best endeavors to secure its election." The Campaign Committee were instructed to secure speakers for the next meeting of the Club, which will be held at the same place Tuesday evening.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

The Sixteenth Ward Republican Club met last evening in Myers' Hall, corner of Sedgwick and Sigel streets.

John M. Clark being present was introduced to the Club, expressed his pleasure at meeting them, and stated that he should make a vigorous campaign from now on, and, with the aid of his friends on the North Side and elsewhere, had no doubt of his election.

John Raber, candidate for City Treasurer, and Mr. Thomas Sennott spoke briefly. Col. Arno Voss, the candidate for Alderman of the Ward, in addressing the Club, said that in the Council he should not be guided by party considerations. In supporting or opposing nominations he should be governed by no other consideration but that of fitness. In matters of appropriation he should study only the public weal, and would perform his duties to the best of his ability.

Mr. A. C. Hesing spoke warmly in support of Mr. Clark, and said the city was principally indebted to the North Division, not one of whose delegates voted against him for his nomination. He spoke of the spontaneous enthusiasm of Mr. Clark's employés in his support. Speaking of the iniquitous Administration of Mayor Harrison, he said he was, the other day, invited into a house on Clark street, near Washington, where over 100 boys under 17, were sitting over the keno table gambling away the pennies earned by selling papers and by blacking boots. He vouched for Mr. Voss that he would keep all the pledges he had given. He challenged an instance in the history of the civilized world of a Mayor putting himself at the head of a Central Committee to run the political machine in the interest of a party as Mayor Harrison did last fall. Mr. Hesing's utterances were cheered.

Mr. Underwood, the candidate for City Attorney, addressed the Club in the German and English languages at some length. He said business-men, and, in short, all classes of the people had united in demanding the nomination of John M. Clark, and pronounced him the man who would defeat Carter H. Harrison on the first Tuesday in April, and place Chicago in harmony with the prevailing sentiment of the great Northwest.

Mr. Peterson and Justice Morrison then addressed the Club.

The following were appointed as the Campaign Committee: Ex-Ald. P. S. Wetterer, Capt. Fred Gund, Phillip Litterer, H. Zimple, Herman Schiplock, and Louis Warmeke. After some further routine business the Club adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA "AIDA."

Rhadames.....M. Tournie
Amonaero.....M. Utto
Ramfis.....M. Jourdan
The King.....M. Rossi
Amneris.....Mlle. Delprato
Aida.....Mme. Ambre

There have now been many performances of Verdi's latest work in this city by the English and Italian troupes, but none that can compare in completeness of presentation with that given by the French troupe at McVicker's last evening. There may have been better singers in certain parts, but no such ensemble has ever been presented to us like that of the Beaupian troupe, while in the two principal rôles, Mme. Ambre and M. Tournier may claim precedence over all others who have yet appeared here. In the scenic effects, as well as in the correctness of the scenes, in the costuming and the effects of colors, in the brilliancy of the spectacle, in the action, in the orchestral work and the mass singing, in all that goes to make up the ensemble of this brilliant opera, the performance last evening was not only enjoyable but it rose to hights of excellence that are not often vouchsafed to us in these latter days of patched-up star troupes and shiftless management. It was a performance to be laid away in memory or in record, among the really great representations of opera. Of Mme. Ambre, in the title rôle, we have written before, upon the occasion of her first representation of the part in this city, and we can only repeat now the same favorable and enthusiastic opinion we then expressed, with this difference, that among more congenial surroundings and at the head of the troupe, and with a thoroughly enthusiastic audience to inspire her, she rose to a greater hight of success. Throughout the entire performance she was at her best in voice and action, never failing even in the heavy concerted passages to dominate and lead with her fine bursts of power. She was splendidly supported by M. Tournie, who, to his *Raoul* and *Eleazar*, has now given us another character, *Rhadames*, of surpassing vocal and dramatic excellence. He is an artist who grows upon the hearer with each new appearance, and in no part of this trying rôle did he let down from the splendid dramatic power which has characterized his other performances. His personation was so symmetrical, consistent, and harmonious throughout that it is difficult to single out any number as better that another, but perhaps his finest success was in the great duet of the fourth act with Mme. Ambre, a success which she shared also in every respect. It was one of the finest pieces of dramatic singing ever heard in this city, and aroused the audience to such a pitch of enthusiasm that it would not be satisfied until the two artists had appeared four or five times, the house meanwhile fairly ringing with cheers and bravas and every other means of applause. A similar outburst followed the close of the "Ritorna Vincitor" and the great scene upon the return of *Rhadames*, but these were called out more by the imposing nature of the ensemble, while the other was a tribute to the artists for a splendid effort. The assistance of MM. Utto, Jourdan, and Rossi and Mlle. Delprato was effective. The latter appeared as *Amneris* and sang it very creditably and with much more dramatic ability than she has heretofore displayed. The chorus was in good shape and the orchestra did some peculiarly good work in the accompaniments. In fact, it was one of those rare performances in which every person upon the stage contributed his or her best work, and sang with enthusiasm and manifest determination to make the work successful. And they achieved it. The audience steadily grows in numbers and enthusiasm, and there is also a steadily growing opinion among those competent to know, that this troupe without stars, coming suddenly upon us without flourish of trumpets, is giving us some of the best operatic work Chicago ever had. This evening "Trovatore" will be given.

A THEATRICAL AGENT HURT.

HOUSTON, Tex., March 24.—As a baggage wagon, driven by Andrew Coleman, was returning from the Central Railroad depot the horses took fright, and dashed across the bridge over the bayou, and ran against a telegraph pole on Main street, demolishing it. Coleman was thrown out of the wagon and instantly killed. Mr. Boune, in charge of Mary Anderson's baggage, who was in the wagon, while attempting to check the horses, was thrown between them in their flight, and his leg broken.

AN ACTRESS ILL.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Miss Irene Worrell, of the George S. Knight Combination, now playing here, is seriously ill. Irene Worrell is the daughter of William Worrell, the celebrated clown, now residing in England. She is over 30 years of age, and a handsome woman. Her two sisters, Sophia (now Mrs. George S. Knight) and Jennie, now settled in London, appeared with Irene in the initial performance of the celebrated play "Under the Gaslight," at the old Globe Theatre in New York City. With Mr. Knight's party she has of late been playing what is known in the profession as "walking lady." She has been married.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

Before a large and decidedly critical audience Mr. John Marshall, a gentleman who as a dramatic reader has been highly praised by the critics of some of the Eastern cities, made his first appearance here last night at Central Music-Hall. Mr. Marshall is a pupil of the well-known dramatic teacher, George Vandenhoff; he fully sustained the reputation he has won, and he made a most favorable impression upon his audience. Such entertainments—"dramatic recitals"—are invariably devoid of interest, owing to the fact that the people engaged in giving them have seldom even natural aptitude for the position they assume, and when they have natural aptitude they rarely give evidence of that study and training absolutely essential to the development of natural gifts. Mr. Marshall was a surprise, because in his work he displays ripe intelligence, imagination, keen dramatic perception, an idea of gesture and action rarely ever found on the reading platform; a full, flexible, and well modulated voice; and, in short, excellent natural endowments made much of by good schooling. His program last night was well fitted to test the powers of any reader, and he succeeded in arousing an interest among his audience by the interpretation of his first piece, "The King of Denmark's Ride," and in sustaining that interest to the end. Perhaps one of his most effective selections was Tennyson's "Charge at Balaklava," which he rendered in a manner vividly descriptive, displaying acting ability of no common order. His Shakspearean selections from "As You Like It" and "Macbeth" were well received, and his comic pieces, such as "The Affair at Bath," "John Davidson," "Subscription for the Repairs of Ballyslaughgutthery Chapel," showed in the reader a delicate and a keen appreciation of humor.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

The annual benefit for the Elks, which will occur on the afternoon of the 31st at the Grand Opera-House and at Hooley's, promises to be an interesting event.

They say Fred Paulding knows the play of "Hamlet" backward. Those who have seen him in it will believe this. But why did he learn it that way?—*Boston Post.*

Marie Prescott, the actress, who is supporting Salvini during his American tour, is suing for a divorce from her husband. Her real name is Burke, and she has two children.

Twenty Harvard students nearly broke up a performance at a Boston theatre by disorderly conduct, consisting mainly in tossing blazing wads of paper on the stage. They were ejected by the police.

John T. Raymond and Rose Courtney Barnes will be married on Monday, April 11, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. John will have a mother-in-law (Miss Rose Eytinge) just about six months his senior, and a father-in-law (Cyril Searle) about fifteen years his junior. Miss Courtney Barnes is the eldest daughter of Miss Rose Eytinge.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Liebig Company's Coca Beef Tonic

"Is far superior to the fashionable and illusive preparations of beef, wine, and iron," says Prof. F. W. Hunt, M. D., honorary member Imperial Medical Society of St. Petersburg, Russia, etc. It will reconstruct the most shattered and enfeebled, reinvigorate the aged and infirm, and make sickly children blooming and healthy. It is invaluable in all female complaints, removing irregularity, pains, and exhaustion. And it quiets restless children and infants. Beware of worthless imitations.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drugstore, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

HOREHOUND AND TAR.

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Invariably Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, Asthma, Croup, and all Affections of the Breathing Organs.

Its soothing influence upon the irritated air passages is due to the fact that its ingredients are the most efficacious pulmonics known, the basis of the article being the honey of the horehound plant, chemically united with the Abies Balsamea, or Balm of Gilead. There are besides five other botanic elements which give additional efficacy.

Those who have used it say that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is wonderfully remedial in all cases where the organs of respiration are affected, and that its action is unusually rapid. It contains nothing that can disorder the stomach; it has an extremely agreeable flavor, and is sold at a figure which enables those of the most limited means to avail themselves of its virtues.

Children derive great benefit from its soothing properties when suffering with Croup and Whooping Cough.

Prices—50c. and $1 per bottle; largest, cheapest.

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NONOTUCK AND CORTICELLI,

Spool Silk and Twist,

The very best for Merchant Tailors' and Dress Makers' use.

WHEELER & WILSON MANF'G CO.,

155 STATE-ST.

WHISKY WAR.

A Battle Between Twenty Moonshiners and Twenty Revenue Deputies.

Three Brothers, Leaders of the Moonshiners, Killed, and Six Wounded.

This Loss, However, Fails to Save a Bloody Day for the United States.

The Revenue Posse Flies Down the Mountains, Pursued by the Outlaws.

A Rugged Country Near Bristol, Virginia, the Scene of the Conflict.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRISTOL, Va., March 24.—For some time past the vicinity of Middleton's still-house, on the Virginia and Tennessee line, has been the scene of many deeds of daring on the part of a gang of moonshiners, well organized, and numbering about twenty, all well armed and desperate. They have for a long time defied the officers of the law, and have almost invariably come out of the conflict victorious. Repeated attempts have been made to break them up, but without avail, as they are well fortified in an isolated and almost impregnable ravine in the mountains. A few days ago, under a flag of truce, the revenue officers sent them a message, advising them to surrender, and warning them if they did not a full force would follow them up and not deal tenderly with them.

JOE MIDDLETON,

the Captain of the gang, sent a curt message in return, saying he could take care of himself, and advising the revenue forces not to interfere with him and his men if they knew what was good for them. Seeing that further parley was needless, Maj. Kirby, of the revenue officers, gathered a force of twenty men, well armed, and Tuesday marched to the fastnesses of Middleton's men. As the revenue posse marched up the defile leading to the abode of the outlaws, they were suddenly stopped by a barricade of logs. When they began to tear down this obstruction, the moonshiners' picked men opened a sharp fire upon them, causing them to desist for a while and return it, one of their number, Jacob Yam, being wounded in the arm. The moonshiners received such a hot return fire that they were dislodged and retreated rapidly up the valley. The revenue men state that they were only three in number.

ABOUT A QUARTER OF A MILE FURTHER UP

the still-house of the moonshiners was situated, and here Joe Middleton had drawn up his men, and Maj. Kirby saw that he would have hot work in driving them out. The three Middleton brothers had command of the still-house band, which numbered about twenty-three men, so the opposition forces were nearly evenly matched. At the first fire William Middleton was killed, which caused his two brothers to rush forward from their barricaded position to his relief. They were

BOTH RIDDLED BY BULLETS,

and fell by their brother's side. The loss of their three leaders, instead of dispiriting them, made them more desperate, and they came out and, in a daring dash, drove Kirby's men with a galling fire, wounding three men, one of them, Robert Smeit, fatally. Kirby deemed it prudent to withdraw, and, as his men double-quicked down the valley, they were followed by derisive cheers from the victorious moonshiners. Maj. Kirby secured reinforcements, and yesterday marched back, determined to annihilate the law-breakers or force them to surrender. It is known that

FIVE OR SIX OF THEM WERE WOUNDED.

As the scene of the trouble is fifteen miles from this place, the result of the second engagement has not yet been learned, but it is feared that there was much loss of blood on both sides. As soon as the Kirby forces left, the moonshiners buried the three brothers where they fell. It is understood that Jake Kyle, who, it is said, married the only sister of the Middletons, will succeed as leader of the outlaws. Middleton's gang is made up of the scattered members of other gangs who have from time to time been destroyed, and is considered the most completely organized band of outlaws ever known in this State.

APPORTIONMENT.

What the Politicians Think of "The Tribune's" Scheme—The Expressions of Opinion Generally in Its Favor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 24.—THE TRIBUNE editorial containing the proposed Congressional apportionment was the sensation of the hour on the arrival of the Chicago train this evening at 7 o'clock. Hudson, the dry-goods-box newsagent, was selling TRIBUNES at 25 cents apiece. One of THE TRIBUNE correspondents started out to gather public opinion, but had to quit, for it seemed to be almost unanimous.

Senator Bent, of Whiteside, expressed himself as perfectly satisfied.

The Hon. David T. Littler thought it a political necessity to have the Capital county in a Republican district.

Dan Ray, Clerk of the House Apportionment Committee, was heartily pleased with the proposed list.

Senator Tom Merritt, a Democrat from Marion County, said the man who got Fayette, Marion, Clinton, Clay, and Jasper would be nominated. It is a Democratic district, satisfactory to him and his people.

Tilman Raser, Representative from Marion, objected to being associated with certain Democrats, but on the whole was satisfied with the proposed district.

Gen. Jim Martin, ex-Congressman from the Sixteenth District, a Republican, Commissioner of the Southern Penitentiary, was willing to make a party martyr, and believed the district was as good as could be made.

Then Tom Merritt broke in and said Congressman Sparks, having been raised in that neighborhood, controlled Washington, Montgomery, and Bond, and always got the nomination by keeping them with him.

Senator Vandeveer, Democrat, of Christian, liked the appointment very well from his standpoint. It agreed to, there would be ex-Congressman Ed Rice, ex-Senator Elizur Southworth, Circuit-Judge Gen. Jesse J. Phillips, and Ed Lane, of Montgomery; Senator Charles A. Walker, of Macoupin County; H. C. Withers, of Greene County; ex-Senator George W. Herdman, of Jersey; John B. Jones, of Christian; and the present Congressman, Sam Moulton, of Shelby, as Democratic aspirants.

Ex-Senator Reddick, Democrat, of La Salle, believed the arrangement was good enough. If his wife would allow him to become a candidate, he felt confident of overcoming the threatened fifteen hundred Republican majority.

Representative F. M. Youngblood, Democrat, of Franklin, said it suited him as well as any, and would suit everybody but Representative Wilbanks, who has been talking of getting Jefferson over with Perry and Washington. There are ex-Congressman John M. Crebes and ex-Senator Charlie McDowell, of White, and Representative Frank McGregg, of Saline, as possible Democratic aspirants; but Mr. Youngblood himself, if the district is made up that way, will be the next nominee.

Representative W. K. Murphy, Democrat, of Perry, said, while his county was thrown into a Republican district, it put him in no worse fix than he was now, being Republican. The possible aspirants are ex-Congressmen John B. Hay and Charlie Thomas, of St. Clair, and Senator Tom Needles, of Washington.

Right here State Treasurer Ed Rutz interposed his opinion, and that was that the strongest possible Republican candidate would be Jehu Baker, who was twice elected to Congress from the old district.

Senator Rice, of Ogle, Republican, believed it was fair and equitable. He knew of no Republican aspirants.

Representative Tom Mitchell, Republican, of McLean, was not for it. He would beat it if it was in his power; but, when pressed for a reason, he said he did not like little Menard; and when asked again, said he had been figuring, and it was "Not the way we intend to have it." The impudent TRIBUNE reporter asked what he meant by "We." He replied, "We Central Illinois people."

"Then you don't want them to whip out Bill Springer?"

He said, "Yes, glad to have him whipped out."

"The possible Republican candidates," said Mitchell, "are ex-Mayor Funk, of Bloomington, and D. C. Smith, present Congressman. In Logan the Republicans are split up and won't go for anybody."

R. A. Snively, editor of the Macoupin *Enquirer*, and President of the State Press Association, a Bourbon Democrat, says the Macoupin district is a good one. He was awful glad to get away from the Monroe and St. Clair County Dutch, and was for the Hinds bill.

Senator Ed Laning, of Menard, Democrat, was gratified. It made a Republican district that was full 500 Democratic stronger than the present one, which in eight years had elected a Democratic Congressman twice.

Senator Campbell, Chairman of the Senate Committee, had no opinion to express, but Senator Clark, a member of the Committee, looked carefully over THE TRIBUNE editorial and heartily approved of the general result.

Representative Pearson, Chairman of the House Congressional Apportionment Committee, believes somebody has leaked, for THE TRIBUNE editorial is substantially what he and his party friends had arrived at. In justice to him, this correspondent is allowed to say that, until he mentioned the matter, he never remembered that Pearson was Chairman, and does not know now who is his clerk. PHOCION.

THE WEATHER.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 24.—The great snow-blockade is at last raised, and the first mail-train from Chicago since last Friday, March 18, reached this city over the Chicago & Northwestern Road about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There was a tremendously large mail, and the postal clerks spent a large part of the night before the same was distributed. The drifts along the road are said to be from fifteen to twenty feet deep, and in many places the passengers are unable to look out of the car windows as they ride along. A channel only the width of the cars is cut through the drifts, and wherever this is a little narrow the great banks of snow press the windows with considerable force, which, together with the natural vibration of the cars, makes it seem to those inside that something must give way. Although it was hard and discouraging to travel in this way, the novelty of seeing such huge piles of snow in a measure repaid for the inconvenience. Once in a while an unwise passenger would for a moment raise the window opposite his seat, and just as sure as he did the car would strike a bank and in a second he would be pretty well covered with the beautiful, so close was the snow to the windows. All the roads are making heroic efforts to run on schedule time, and every one sincerely hopes that they will not soon be interfered with in so doing.

Now that it is all over one can take a sort of a retrospective view of the great storm, as well as listening to the oldest inhabitants relate their early history in the Far West, but we haven't heard one bring to mind an experience that can eclipse this. The city bridge across Rock River was a terrible place to be last Saturday, for with the velocity of the wind at fully forty-five miles an hour made it almost impossible to stand. To look northwest, facing the wind, from this standpoint, a peculiar spectacle presented itself. The wind had apparently formed in a pyramidical shape with a spiral motion, and as the flakes of snow would strike it they were carried round and round. You could see this for about a quarter of a mile, and this was about the only place that any one could see more than twenty feet ahead.

GALENA, ILL.

GALENA, Ill., March 24.—The Illinois Central track between here and Freeport was opened last night at half-past 7 o'clock, and trains commenced to run as usual to-day. The blockade has lasted five days, and has been the heaviest and most damaging in the history of the road. The shovelers were compelled to quit yesterday from sheer exhaustion, and not a few suffered from snow-blindness. The Chicago & Iowa Road was open last night, also the Chicago & Northwestern from Freeport to Chicago, and from Dixon to Chicago. The Mineral Point Branch of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road was open to Mineral Point last evening, and the track was cleared to Platteville to-day. The Galena & Western Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern is only open as far as Benton. All roads in this section are now in regular running order.

MENDOTA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., March 24.—The first train for ten days from Dubuque got here this evening. The Illinois Central is now open clear through, and traffic will be pretty lively for some time to come unless further obstructions from snow or the carrying off of bridges through floods occur. The Clinton Branch still remains closed, but with the rapid thaw and the great force of workmen it is thought it will be opened to-morrow, or certainly by Saturday. Trains are running pretty regularly now on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, though portions of the north track are still blocked.

KEOKUK, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., March 24.—The ice on the rapids moved out this afternoon, leaving the main channel clear. It started about 4 o'clock, and people lined the river banks and crowded the bridge to witness the sight. Above the rapids the ice is still firm, but will likely give way within the next twenty-four hours.

LAKE GENEVA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., March 24.—The snow-blockade is broken at last, a train arriving yesterday afternoon bringing the first mail since last Friday. A year ago Thursday the steamer Lady of the Lake made the first trip of the season. Now there is about thirty inches of ice and two feet of snow on the lake.

DIXON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., March 24.—Trains on all of the roads began to run regular to-day. The next threatening danger is the spring floods.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25—1 a. m.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and occasional rain, westerly winds, becoming variable, and stationary or lower temperature, and lower barometer in Tennessee.

For the Lower Lake region, fair weather, westerly veering to northerly winds, and stationary or lower temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, possibly occasional snow, winds mostly northerly, stationary or higher barometer, and lower temperature in the Southern part.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, generally fair weather, variable, shifting to colder northerly winds, with higher barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 24—10:18 p. m.

Time.	*Bar**	*Ther.*	*Hu*	*Wind.*	*Vel*	*R'n.*	*Weather*
6:18 a. m.	29.802	29	78	S........	4	....	Fair.
7:00 a. m.	29.813	28	77	S. W...	7	....	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	29.821	33	70	S. W...	10	....	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	29.797	30	73	S. W...	10	......	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.797	30	73	S. W...	10	....	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	29.840	30	73	S. W...	2	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.847	28	72	S. W...	2	....	Clear.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Mean barometer, 29.843; mean thermometer, 31.0; mean humidity, 71.9.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 24—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	*Ther. 2:18 p. m.*	*Ther. 10:18 p.m.*	*Wind.*		*R'n*	*W'th'r*
Albany..........	41	36	W...	Light..	....	Clear.
Alpena..........	38	26	N.W.	Brisk..	....	Clear.
Moorhead......	35	28	N....	Fresh..	....	Smoke
Buffalo..........	32	30	W...	Gentle.	.03	Cl'dy.
Cairo............	67	60	S....	Light...	....	Clear.
Cheyenne.......	54	41	N.W.	Brisk..	....	Clear.
Chicago..........	30	38	S.W.	Light..	....	Clear.
Cincinnati......	53	50	S.W.	Light...	....	Smoke
Cleveland.......	39	39	W...	Fresh..	....	Fair.
Davenport......	44	38	W...	Light.	....	Clear.
Denver..........	62	50	S.W.	Light..	....	Clear.
Des Moines ...	45	38	N.E.	Gentle	....	Clear.
Detroit..........	46	37	W...	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Dodge City.....	..	57	N.W.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Dubuque........	54		....	....	....	....
Duluth..........	38	30	N.W.	Fresh..	...	Clear.
Erie..............	38	30	S.W.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Escanaba.......	34	21	N....	Gentle	...	Clear.
Fort Garry.....	32	17	N.E.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Fort Gibson....	54	..	....	....	...	....
Grand Haven..	37	36	W...	Gentle	...	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis....	51	48	W...	Gentle	...	Fair.
Keokuk.	56	44	N.E.	Fresh.	...	Clear.
La Crosse	46	37	N....	Fresh	...	Clear.
Leavenworth..	71	55	S....	Gentle	...	Clear.
Louisville......	59	54	S.W.	Fresh.	...	Clear.
Marquette......	28	16	N.W.	Fresh.	...	Clear.
Memphis........	75	65	S.W.	Brisk.	...	Clear.
Milwaukee.....	37	37	E....	Light..	...	Fair.
Nashville	69	55	W...	Light.	...	Fair.
New Orleans...	71	62	S.W.	Brisk.	...	Fair.
North Platte...	66	42	N.E.	Gentl.	...	Clear.
Omaha...........	53	37	N....	Fresh..	...	Clear.
Oswego..........	36	35	N.W.	Fresh..	...,	Fair.
Vincent..........	32	..	....	....	....	....
Pioche...........	65	50	S.W.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Pittsburg........	48	43	S.W.	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Port Huron....	41	31	S....	Fresh..	...	Cl'dy.
Rochester.......	37	33	W...	Fresh..	.02	Clear.
Salt Lake City..	57	44	S....	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Sandusky.......	42	39	W...	Fresh..	....	Clear.
San Francisco..	56	51	W...	Brisk..	....	Clear.
Shreveport.	72	62	S.W.	Fresh..	....	Fair.
Springfield.....	52	47	S....	Fresh..	....	Clear.
St. Louis........	63	57	S.E..	Gentle.	....	Clear.
St. Paul.........	46	38	S.W.	Light...	....	Clear.
Toledo...........	50	40	W...	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Vicksburg.......	75	61	....	....	...	Fair.
Winnemucca...	61	29	....	....	...	Fair.
Yankton	35	32	N.E.	Fresh.	....	Clear.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 24.—Among the decisions made by the Supreme Court this morning was one in the case of the Wisconsin Railway Company vs. Cornell University, which involves the question as to where the burden of proof as to necessity lies when a railroad company seeks to have lands condemned. The Judge of Taylor County decided that the owner of the land would have to prove that it was not necessary, and the Supreme Court overruled the decision, holding that the railroad must prove that they need the land.

THE RAILROADS.

The Wabash Offices Being More Centrally Located.

Some Important Changes in the Pennsylvania Management.

A Cattle-Shipper Who Was a Little Too Previous in His Remarks.

Consolidation of the Ohio, Indiana & Pacific and Indiana, Bloomington & Western.

COMING DOWN-TOWN.

Mr. C. S. Rising, General Agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company, has just issued the following circular to agents and shippers:

"Notice is hereby given that on and after April 1, 1881, freight for the Peoria & Iowa Division of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific will be received at the local freight depot, corner of Twelfth street and Third avenue, the route via the Illinois Central Railroad and Gilman being discontinued. Ample depot facilities and prompt transportation will now enable us to handle this business and all business intrusted to our care to the satisfaction of our patrons. Please be particular to consign and deliver to us in accordance with this notice. Direct communication with our local freight office via Bell telephone. Orders for cars for lumber—outside of what is known as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Lumber District—should be given to Mr. George O. Clinton, Local Freight Agent, Twelfth street and Third avenue. Orders for cars to load lumber in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Lumber District should be given to Mr. James C. Gault, Lumber Agent, Wabash switch. General information as to rates, etc., will be given by Mr. C. L. Rising, General Agent."

The arrangements for running the Wabash passenger trains into the Twelfth street depot are now being completed, and the passenger business will come down to Twelfth street also within a few days.

PENNSYLVANIA CHANGES.

Mr. J. N. McCullough, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company and of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, officially announces the appointment of Mr. E. A. Ford as General Passenger and Ticket Agent of these companies in place of F. R. Myers and W. L. O'Brien, resigned. Mr. Ford will assume the duties of his new position April 1, and his headquarters will be at Pittsburg, Pa. His representative in this city will be Mr. C. W. Adams, who has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Company. This is an excellent selection. Mr. Adams has for some years past had charge of the passenger business of the Erie & Chicago Line in this city, and has gained a good reputation for ability, energy, and reliability. His loss would be a severe loss to the Erie & Chicago Line, were it not for the fact that this line has a man to take his place who has been trained by Mr. Adams in the business for the last few years, and who is well qualified to satisfactorily preside over the affairs of the Erie & Chicago Line at this point. This man is Mr. J. T. Hosford, at present ticket agent of the Erie & Chicago Line, and who will now become the acting General Agent.

NO CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT.

That many of the complaints made by shippers and others against the railroad companies are not based upon good grounds, and are dictated in many instances by pure malice, or to obtain cheap notoriety, is shown by the explanation made by Mr. E. P. Ripley, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, regarding the charges made by a Mr. D. C. Graham, of Cameron, Ill., in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Mr. Cameron asserted that he had been swindled by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy out of $6.50, being overcharged that much on two car-loads of live stock. To prove his assertion, he furnished a letter directed to Mr. Ripley regarding the matter. Now, while it is true that Mr. Ripley has been overcharged $6.50, yet the charge of swindling is unwarranted in this matter, for the books of the Burlington show that it was simply a clerical error, and Mr. Graham could have had his money back by simply asking for it. But the Burlington officials did not become aware of the error until they saw Mr. Graham's communication and his letter to Mr. Ripley in THE TRIBUNE, and a few hours later did Mr. Ripley receive Mr. Graham's original letter. Of course Mr. Ripley felt wrathy at such treatment, and as the publication of Mr. Graham's letter is calculated to do him great injury if allowed to remain unanswered, he therefore asks the publication of the following communication which he sent to Mr. Graham yesterday:

CHICAGO, March 24.—*D. C. Graham, Esq., Cameron, Mo.*—DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 21st inst. was received yesterday, and the agent at Cameron was immediately instructed by telegraph to make the charges on your car $25, as agreed on by our agent at the Stock-Yards. The billing at $31.50 was a clerical error only, such as is liable to occur in any business, and particularly one of such magnitude as ours. Our general rule is to take feeding cattle at a discount of 25 per cent from tariff rate, and hence the billing at $31.50.

This morning I am surprised to observe that you have thought it advisable to rush into print with so small a matter, before giving us time to answer your complaint, which was attended to at once. There is nothing in the record of this Company which would warrant you in assuming that it would not faithfully carry out agreements made by its agents, and I challenge you, or any one else, to point to a case of the kind.

No doubt you have paid different and higher rates in years past, because, if you will take the trouble to look into the matter you will see that rates have steadily decreased for ten years past. That there has been discrimination as between individuals, I deny, and I submit that in causing your letter to be printed in THE TRIBUNE you are simply seeking to injure us by giving a false impression as to our method of doing business.

You were simply overcharged $6.50, purely by accident, and had only to ask it refunded to have it promptly paid.

If, when on your recent trip to Chicago, you had, by accident, been charged $1 too much in your hotel bill, would you have published the fact in the papers, before having called the attention of the clerk to the subject and requested a rectification of the abuse? Why not treat us in such matters as you would treat others,—why seek to convey the impression, through the public prints, to the public at large, that we are a band of robbers, whose word is not good and whose agreements are worthless? Is such a course fair? Is it honorable? Would you be justified in pursuing it towards an individual and if not, why toward a corporation?

Possibly you think we charge too much. There are some people who will doubtless always be of that opinion, so long as we charge *anything*. That is another question, and one we are prepared to argue in the proper place and at the proper time. But why, Mr. Graham, pronounce us a "fraud," and a "swindle," because of a little clerical error, which had only to be discovered to be rectified?

As I have not the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, and as, judging by your action thus far, it would be too much in the way of fairness to expect you to give our explanation the same publicity that you gave your accusation, I propose to request the publication of this in THE TRIBUNE, but do not propose to be drawn into a newspaper controversy, and shall not publicly notice any more communications on the subject. Yours truly, E. P. RIPLEY.

A STRIKE THREATENED.

A railroad laborer working at the end freight house of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad informed a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday evening that there was a very fair prospect of a strike among the laborers there on account of a trouble which had just arisen between their foreman and themselves. He said that in the beginning of the week the foreman decided to put a number of the men on half-time,—working them at night only,—and that about twenty-five of them quit work in consequence. The foreman then, to supply the shortage, communicated with a colored man who some time ago bridged Mr. Robert Law over a labor emergency by supplying him with a gang of his brethren and succeeded in hiring about half a dozen colored laborers who have since then been working on the freight. This action, the reporter's informant said, had aroused considerable feeling, and would in all likelihood, if persisted in, precipitate the demand for higher wages which, it was pretty well understood, would occur in a very few weeks, when the anticipated raise in rents would supply the laborers with what they would consider a valid excuse for the demand.

HE ACCEPTS.

Mr. James R. Wood, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has finally decided to accept the position of General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which has been made vacant by the resignation of Mr. L. P. Farmer. Mr. Wood will assume the duties of his new position May 1, and his headquarters will be at Philadelphia, Pa. While it will cause general regret among the railroad officials in this city to lose so genial a companion as Mr. Wood, yet they are all glad that he has secured so prominent and responsible a place in which he can display his abilities and energy to great advantage. The Burlington loses in Mr. Wood one of its most efficient officers, and it will be no easy job to find an equally good man to fill his place. His successor has not yet been chosen, and probably will not be for some days. During the interregnum the Burlington's interest in the passenger and ticket departments will be well guarded by Mr. Bryton, Mr. Wood's efficient Chief Clerk, and Mr. W. H. Firth, Western General Passenger Agent of the Burlington.

FOND DU LAC & STURGEON BAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 24.—Articles of corporation of the Fond du Lac, Portage & Sturgeon Bay Railroad Company were signed to-day. This Company, with a capital stock of $3,000,000, proposes to construct a road from a point on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in Sauk County, via Portage City and Fond du Lac, to Sturgeon Bay, in Door County. The Company is reported to be backed by abundant capital, and numbers among its corporators representative men all along the line, who were present at the organization.

CONSOLIDATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 24.—Articles of consolidation of the Ohio, Indiana & Pacific Railway with the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, under the name of the latter, were filed with the Secretary of State this morning. The capital stock is placed at $10,000,000, of which $5,000,000 is issued for the redemption of the existing debt of $4,500,000 of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western for necessary improvements, $3,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is set aside for the construction and equipment of the eastern extension, and the remaining $2,000,000 is authorized for the general purposes of the consolidated road, and may be issued as required. The new bonds are to bear 6 per cent interest.

RESIGNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 24.—Mr. C. W. Lilley, General Agent of the Southwestern Railway Association, has resigned his position to accept the general agency of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Road, with headquarters at St. Louis.

ITEMS.

The Chicago & Alton will hereafter run regular daily trains between this city and Kansas City, to connect at the latter point with the California train of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad.

Mr. Thomas Plunkett, of the Purchasing Department of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, has become tired of single life and has therefore gone and done it. He was married a day or two ago by the Rev. W. Throop, of St. James' Church, Milwaukee, to Miss Lizzie Clark, of this city.

Mr. T. J. Potter, General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, has gone to Des Moines to meet Mr. James F. How, Acting General Manager of the Wabash, to make arrangements for the opening of the new line between Humiston and Shenandoah, Ia., built jointly by the Burlington and Wabash Companies.

Commissioner Midgley, of the Southwestern Railway Association, has just issued the following circular announcing the resignation of Mr. George W. Lilley, General Agent at Kansas City:

"Mr. George W. Lilley has resigned the position of General Agent, to take effect April 1. During his sojourn at Kansas City he has been under almost constant medical treatment, and the failure of his health is the sole reason for his action. His resignation is a matter of regret, because he has made during the time of his service an excellent General Agent, and has been satisfactory in every respect. Notice of his successor or of a temporary arrangement will be given as soon as possible."

The Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroads have issued the following joint notice to agents and connecting lines:

"The following rates will apply upon freight destined to Cheyenne, Denver, and all stations on the Denver Pacific and Colorado Central Divisions of the Union Pacific, Denver, South Park & Pacific, and Denver & Rio Grande Railroads, originating east of Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburg, or Wheeling: Chicago to Council Bluffs—84, 66, 45, 30, 25. Toledo to Council Bluffs—1.01, 80, 56, 39, 34."

Mr. H. B. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, was in the city yesterday to see what steps were necessary to clear the freight-houses of the large amounts of freight that has accumulated there. The principal entrances are all blocked with mountains of snow, which makes it almost impossible for teams to drive there and take out the freight. It will require several days of hard work to haul away the big heaps of wet snow and make a decent roadway for the teams. The road suffers severely on account of this obstruction. Mr. Ledyard stated yesterday that the Detroit & Bay City Road will hereafter be operated as a division of the Michigan Central, it having been leased by that Company.

Subscriptions to the second $3,000,000 of new stock of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company were opened at the Company's office at New York yesterday. The new stock is offered at par to the stockholders of record on March 21 in proportion to their respective holdings. The subscriptions are payable in installments, the last one falling due July 1. The purpose of this issue of new stock, as of the former issue of the same amount, is to furnish money for the completion of the Company's railroad lines in Oregon. It is proposed to complete this year about 400 miles of road,—the Columbia River line from Portland to the Dalles; the line from Umatilla to Baker City, and the line from Walla Walla to Colfax, with branches from Dayton to Pataha.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company Tuesday, Commodore C. K. Garrison resigned his seat in the Board. It was said by officers of the Company that the resignation of Mr. Garrison was in no way significant of a change of ownership or management of the Company; that Mr. Garrison was intending to sail for Europe in May, and that in anticipation of that event he was arranging his business affairs. It was said also by officers of the Company that the rumors that Mr. Garrison had sold his interest in the Company, and that his son, William R. Garrison, would resign the Presidency of the Company were utterly false.

MINNESOTA BONDS.

The Holders of the Repudiated Railroad Bonds Submitting Their Bonds for Inspection of Adjustment Tribunal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 24.—And still the holders of the old repudiated railroad bonds come in with their credentials. The notice through the press has disclosed the presence of these long-suffering bondholders in almost every section of the country. Many of them are women. Mrs. Van Glahn, of Chicago, was in Auditor Whitcomb's office this morning with $31,000 in bonds, and while there encountered several members of the late Legislature. Learning incidently that one or two of them had voted against the adjustment, Senator Buck being among the number, the lady opened out on them, and those present say it was extremely pleasant to hear the way in which she did the subject justice, and the freedom of her strictures on the repentant noes. Clerk Nichols, who is to be clerk of the adjudicating tribunal, as a matter of convenience examined the validity of the title of Mrs. Risina Ives Kellett to $10,070 worth of the bonds. Mrs. Kellett proved that the bonds were left her by her husband, who was a civil engineer on what was termed the Minneapolis & Cedar Valley Railroad. The tribunal question has not yet been settled, the Supreme Judges declining to serve, and Gov. Pillsbury not having constituted a court of the District Judges, as provided by the Adjustment act. It is intimated in legal circles that there is a fatal defect in the act itself, and the Attorney-General is believed to entertain that view of the case. The claims will probably be all filed by the last of next week, when the tribunal will be announced and the constitutionality question submitted for final determination. Then the act will be fully discussed in all of its bearings, constitutional and otherwise.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Discouraging Reports Regarding the Winter Crop in Missouri and Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 24.—There were numerous reports of damage to the growing wheat crop received to-day by St. Louis merchants from their country correspondents. A good many firms were in receipt of letters from different sections stating that the winter wheat was badly injured, and in some sections utterly ruined. Besides this, there were quite a number of farmers and country grain shippers on 'Change, all of whom told the same story and held out the same gloomy prospect. "Diamond Jo" Reynolds was on 'Change, and he stated that the farmers of Iowa do not expect to get their wheat sown until about April 15, or perhaps even May 1. The weather has been very severe in that State, and Mr. Reynolds says there was sleighing in Dubuque yesterday. The worst report was made by Mr. E. S. Hubbard, of Carroll County, Missouri. He says, and is prepared to substantiate the fact, that two-thirds of the wheat planted in his county is ruined. Mr. Hubbard made the following proposition to some of the St. Louis merchants in behalf of himself and other farmers: "He would sell all the wheat planted in 500 acres in Carroll County at $1 per acre, only reserving the right to plow up the ground and put it in corn if the wheat is shown to be ruined by May 1." George W. Braser, of the same county, made the same proposition for 100 acres. This shows how little confidence the farmers of that section have of a prospect for a crop of winter wheat. Mr. Hubbard stated also that farmers requested him to purchase spring barley for them, so they could sow it in place of the wheat they have planted. These very discouraging reports regarding the new crop of wheat are the most noticeable, as they follow close upon favorable reports that were received less than two weeks ago, and this would seem to show that most of this reported damage has been inflicted within the past week or so.

CLOSED UP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., March 24.—The Decatur office of the American Union Telegraph Company is no more. The instruments of that Company were to-day placed in the office of the Western Union Company, where in future all local telegraph business will be transacted under the management of John R. Gettz.

TOWN OF LAKE.

The Taxpayers' Association Wins a Notable Victory.

Master-in-Chancery Waller Submits a Startling Report.

The Peculiar Operations of Treasurer Condit Fully Exposed.

A Showing that Will Open the Eyes of the Public.

On the 21st of November, 1878, the attorney for the Taxpayers' Association of the Town of Lake filed in the Circuit Court a bill against the members of the Board of Trustees of Lake at that time, and Mr. Condit, Town Treasurer, to compel them to account to the Court for money wrongfully and unlawfully taken and money misappropriated. These officials employed additional legal talent, always paying for the same from the people's money, and fought bitterly this bill as it advanced through the courts, where it was sustained by three different Judges; and in January, 1880, a final order was made by Judge Barnum, ordering an accounting to be made, and referring the matter to a Master to take testimony and make a report to the Court.

Since that time Master-in-Chancery Henry Waller has been engaged in taking voluminous testimony in the case, which was entitled Mills ex rel. Monroe N. Lord et al., complainants, vs. A. B. Condit, Town of Lake, George Muirhead, Peter Murphy, Levi Montgomery, and Patrick Nolan, defendants, and yesterday he filed in the Circuit Clerk's office a lengthy report as the result of his investigations.

The report in its opening quotes a number of sections from the charter of the Town of Lake defining its organization and the powers of its officials, by which it would be seen that the Supervisor was ex-officio Treasurer and member of the Board as trustee; that the Assessor was ex-officio Commissioner of Special Assessments and member of the Board as Trustee; and the Collector was ex-officio member of the Board as Trustee. These three, together with the Trustees elected as such, constituted the Board of Trustees. They were all entitled to compensation for their respective services in their several offices. The charter fixed absolutely only the compensation of the Trustee and of the Commissioner, but within certain limitations it fixed also the pay of the Treasurer and Collector. The Trustee was entitled to receive "$3 for each day's attendance at the meetings of the Board," the Commissioner "$3 per day for each day of actual service."

The Board of Trustees were authorized to allow the Treasurer "such compensation as they may deem proper, not exceeding 2 per cent on the amount of money received by him, and the Collector compensation not to exceed 5 per cent on all town moneys and special assessments collected by him," the rates respectively within the limits to be determined by the Board.

The compensation of other officers and agents, named in the charter or created by ordinance, depended upon the general law applicable to towns or upon the action of the Board.

While as to the Treasurer and Collector it was clear that the Board had the right to fix their compensation at any rate or amount within the limit prescribed by the charter, it was different as to the Trustees, who were entitled only to recive the sum of $3 for each day's attendance at the meetings of the Board.

It had nothing to do with the compensation of either one of them as Supervisor, or Treasurer, or Chief of Police, or Assessor, or Commissioner, or Collector; but it had to do solely and fully with their compensation as Trustees. They were to receive this compensation for attendance, not at the meetings of either standing or special committees, not for any separate service performed by a Trustee in his individual capacity, but for each day's attendance at the meetings of the Board.

The report goes on to show that this was clearly the intention of the Legislature, which so limited the compensation of the Trustees because it was against every principle of sound policy that public officials should have the unrestricted power of fixing their own compensation to suit themselves.

In this view it was plain that the clause in Sec. 6, Chap. 1, in the ordinances giving to each member of the Board "$3 per day for each day's service in the necessary business of the town" was illegal and void. The Trustees were elected under a charter which fixed their compensation. If they found that compensation inadequate they had their remedy in resignation; but, so long as they held their offices, they must abide by the law.

The evidence proved that the nine Trustees in office at different times during the four years under review received a large amount for their services as such in excess of what they were entitled to under the charter.

Condit received $1,822 for four years' services as Trustee, during which time he attended 179 meetings of the Board, which, at $3 each, amounted to $507, leaving an excess of $1,285.

The excesses of payment received by the other Trustees were as follows: Muirhead, $1,750; Murphy, $1,647; Montgomery, $1,034; Nolan, $306.50; Cary, $1,176; Shirley, $964; Caldwell, $392; Brinkman, $733; the total amount of excess being $9,287.50, out of a whole amount received of $11,843.50.

The books showed that Condit received for his services as Supervisor two warrants for $1,000 each. The Town Accountant did not give satisfactory information on this subject. He said Condit received $1,000 salary as Supervisor, yet the books only exhibited $2,000 received during four years. He afterwards stated that this $1,000 per annum included Condit's compensation as Chief of Police.

According to the accounts he received at different times $800 as Chief of Police, which was correct, as the Board of Trustees could make him an allowance for his services in that office.

The Supervisor was only entitled by statute to a per diem of $2.50 for work out of the town, and $1.50 for work in the town, and it was hardly credible that he earned $2,000 on his per diem in the 1,252 working days of the four years. But there was no evidence showing what his services as Supervisor actually were, or how many days he was employed; the Master could find no sufficient basis on which to find an exact sum against him, or to reach even a fair approximation.

George Muirhead received for his services as Assessor of the town during the four years the sum of $4,200. His legal compensation was regulated as $2.50 per day for the time necessarily employed in making the assessment. He received his books May 1, and was to return them July 1 of each year. The proof, however, was that it was impossible to comply with this law so as to return a complete assessment by that time, and also that the work could not be done by the Assessor without assistance, which Muirhead was forced to employ. It was thus impossible for the Master to determine how many days were actually or necessarily employed in each year in the performance of his duties, or to approximate what he was fairly entitled to receive. It seemed clear to him that the law was defective.

The report then calls attention to the charge by complainant that a large amount of interest was paid out by Condit during the four years, illegally, on time loans and town-warrants, for which he was personally liable in the suit. A table in the report showed that the total interest illegally paid on time loans amounted to $10,686.40; on town-warrants, $12,005.48; total illegally-paid interest, $22,691.88. After reviewing the law, with authorities, on the subject of the indebtedness of municipal corporations and their liability to pay interest, the report held that there was no express authority to borrow money given in the charter of the Town of Lake, and the Master was satisfied that there was no authority for the issue of orders or warrants bearing interest, or for the loans made of the banks and of McCaffery and others. It followed that the large amount of interest shown above was illegally paid, as well as the bonus in the shape of penalties upon tax certificates allowed to McCaffery.

But the alleged responsibility of Condit to the town for the return of this money was a very different question. There was no proof that he had any special interest in the matter. He was simply the official instrument in carrying out the policy of the Board of Trustees, and the benefit inured to the debtor side from these transactions was received by the Town of Lake. The fair presumption was that these transactions were intended by the Board to accomplish benefit to the town. The report, therefore, holds that Condit could not be personally held responsible for this illegal payment of interest. Nevertheless, it denounced the practice of borrowing money and paying interest by municipal corporations as fraught with danger to the interests of the people and to the purity of administration.

The report then reviews the accounts kept by the town accountant, which had already been revised by experts, the result being the decision that there was no cash account kept by either Condit or the town accountant; no account of any kind was kept by Condit, and the accountant kept no regular account of debit and credit with Condit. Under such a system of administration and of accounts, such a disregard of the rules prescribed by the charter, such ignorance and neglect of his rules by the Treasurer and of the responsibilities of his high office as he had himself frankly and distinctly sworn to, the statement would hardly create surprise that, upon examination, these town accounts had been found to be quite irregular and defective, and that a thorough analysis and understanding of them, at times, had been very difficult and embarrassing. Still the accounts had not proved as defective as might reasonably be supposed. These irregularities, however, had resulted in very considerably increasing the compensation of the Treasurer, and otherwise giving him more credit than he was entitled to receive. The Board of Trustees had the right under the charter to allow him, as the extreme rate, a percentage of two cents on the dollar "on the amount received by him." He was allowed this rate, and was clearly entitled to it, but this did not mean that he was to have two cents on every article deposited with him which was estimated to be worth a dollar. It must be the dollar itself,—a fact, not a fiction, or a myth. Tax-receipts, tax-certificates, redemption credits, cancelled warrants, and such like papers, which might come into the Treasurer's hands, were not money.

Nor was the Treasurer entitled to calculate this percentage more than once upon the same sum of money. As soon as the amount was paid into the treasury, the Treasurer's per cent was applied by the law and belonged to him and the remainder was free from any further assessment. The law regarded the Treasurer, as well as the treasury, pro hoc vice, as always existing, without reference to the particular incumbent; were it otherwise, there might be, from casualties, many successive Treasurers during a single year, and each being entitled to 2 per cent on the amount on hand, the treasury might be greatly depleted by commissions alone.

In case of a loan made by the town, where the money was received by the Treasurer, he was, of course, entitled to his percentage upon the amount; but where renewals of the loan were made, from time to time, although it was entirely proper that entries should be made in the town books, the Treasurer could not charge the 2 per cent upon the amount renewed.

Exhibits introduced by the defendants showed many amounts upon which commissions were allowed of the character above designated. The amount of cash received during each year included the balance on hand brought down from the previous year, and upon such balance 2 per cent commission had been charged and allowed during the preceding year, and the town consequently paid by this process 4 instead of 2 per cent upon each of these balances.

A loan was made by the Stock-Yards Bank to the town, and the proceeds paid into the treasury and charged to the Treasurer, who was entitled to his commission, but the loan was renewed from time to time without cash being paid; yet commissions were improperly allowed upon these renewals. Such was also the case in the transactions with McCaffery, from whom money was borrowed upon warrants issued by the Treasurer. He was entitled to commissions of $16,500 on moneys thus borrowed, but not on any of the collections made by McCaffery, or the balances that went into the renewal warrants. The Master, therefore, charged him with 2 per cent commission on these latter amounts. He also made a charge back in the case of six special warrants amounting to $30,000 on which a double commission was received.

In a long tabulated statement the Master shows the various overcharges of this kind, which are summed up by years, as follows:

1875-'6, $567.99; 1876-'7, $1,468.66; 1877-'8, $1,005.90; 1878-'9, $911.54. Total amount chargeable to Treasurer for excess of commissions received, $3,954.09.

The report also supplied a statement of payment of warrants by Treasurer Condit, of which a large number were taken up by other warrants, on all of which commissions were charged. The total amount of excess of commissions charged on this account was $4,039.07.

Summarizing the above and other results of his researches, the Master gives the following tabulated statement:

"The total amount for which, in my opinion, the defendant Condit is liable in this suit is as follows:

Excess of per diem received as Trustee.	$ 1,285.00
Excess of commission received as Treasurer	3,954.09
Excess of receipts through warrants...	4,039.07
Total	$ 9,278.16

"The total amount appropriated to his own use is as follows:

Salary as Supervisor	$ 2,000.00
Salary as Chief of Police	800 00
Per diem as Trustee	1,822.00
Commissions as Treasurer	21,308.77
Total compensation received	$25,930.77
Amount received by double credits	4,039.07
Total appropriated	$29,969.84

"If from this sum of $29,969.84 be deducted the amount of excess found above, $9,278.16, the balance will show what he will still have received for his services during four years, $20,961.18,—that is a compensation of $5,172.92 per annum.

"The amount of illegal compensation to town officials during the four years, as shown by the evidence, is as follows:

Excess paid Condit	$ 5,039.09
Excess paid the eight other Trustees	8,002.50
Received by Condit through double credits	4,039.07
Interest illegally paid	22,691.88
Sum total of illegal payments proved by the evidence	$39,972.54

"The above is shown as the result of the administration of the affairs of the Town of Lake during the entire four years of Mr. Condit's term of office, but upon the theory that he might ultimately be held liable for transactions only within the period commencing April, 1875, and terminating Nov. 21, 1878, there would necessarily be some modifications of the figures, resulting in a total deduction in the Trustee per diem excess of $2,137; in the statement of illegal interest of $3,382.42; in Condit's excess of commissions of $170.41, and of his receipts as Chief of Police of $200. The result of the reductions in recapitulation would be as follows:

Condit's liability reduced to	$ 8,875.52
Total amount appropriated to his own use reduced to	28,829.20
Amount of illegal payments reduced to.	34,453.12

CASUALTIES.

THE DEADLY FROG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 24.—Charles W. Grant, a switchman in the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western yards, was run over this morning and instantly killed. His foot caught in the guard-rail and held him a prisoner until the backing train was upon him. Grant was an old railroad man, and was for seven or eight years an engineer on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Road, but a month ago he took the position of switchman, and this was his last day in that capacity, as he had given notice that he would quit. He was a sober, industrious, efficient man, who was well-spoken-of by both his superiors and associates. He was 34 or 35 years of age, and has been married five or six years. He leaves a wife and two children.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PAXTON, Ill., March 24.—A sad case of drowning occurred about twelve miles southeast of this city yesterday afternoon. A. M. Kirk, of East Lynn, on his way to Springfield, in a wagon, accompanied by his wife, attempted to cross the north fork of the Vermilion where the water is very deep, and the current swift and strong. They fastened the box to the wagon-frame before trying the ford, but, when too late to return, found themselves afloat in the water. The straps having given away, they floated down stream, and the box was overturned, throwing them out. Mr. Kirk caught its edge, and made a desperate effort to save his wife, but she was seized by the current and borne away. Assistance was rendered Mr. Kirk and he was rescued.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 24.—The Rev. Dr. Mouldon, a prominent Macon Advent minister, and daughter were drowned yesterday while attempting to drive across a swollen stream.

TRAMPS KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., March 24.—A gang of tramps boarded a freight-train on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad last night, intent on stealing a ride to Cincinnati. When the train was near Greensburg the two cars on which the tramps were riding broke loose, dividing the train near the centre. The engineer, unaware of the break, ran a short distance to a station and stopped. The rear part came thundering on, ran against the other portion, and completely wrecked one car. Two of the tramps were instantly killed and others badly hurt.

SETTLED BY LOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., March 24.—The Republican Judicial Convention of the Fifteenth Circuit reassembled in this city to-day with full delegations from each county, and the balloting was continued until 329 had been taken, when a short recess was taken and a committee appointed for a conference, which committee reported a plan to decide the nomination by lot, which was done, and Russel R. Keeler, of Three Rivers, was nominated just before midnight. The nomination was approved by a hearty hurrah by all the delegates, it being proposed by a Branch County man.

THE LAKE SHORE ACCIDENT.

CLEVELAND, O., March 24.—The Coroner is investigating to ascertain the cause of Tuesday night's accident on the Lake Shore Road at Nottingham. Several theories have been advanced, such as a misplaced switch, a defective switch, a sprung frog, a broken rail, and a broken flange of the locomotive driver. In leaving the track the first car pitched to one side, the second to the left, and so on alternately.

FATAL CURIOSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 24.—A special from Waterloo, Ia., says that at 5 o'clock this afternoon Vida, daughter of George Borden of that place, 6 years of age, was killed by the discharge of a shotgun. The girl was looking down the barrel when by some means the gun went off, frightfully disfiguring her face.

THE MEARS DISASTER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 24.—The Board of Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels are pushing the examination of the John Mears disaster. They have suspended the license of the engineer in charge pending the investigation. They are also investigating the alleged violation of the law by the steamboat M. T. Powell at Little Rock, Ark.

FREIGHT TRAINS IN COLLISON.

CLEVELAND, O., March 24.—Two freight trains collided yesterday on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road, five miles east of Huron, O. Nobody injured. Several rods of track were torn up. Twelve cars were wrecked, and the track blockaded for several hours.

MORE TROUBLE.

This Time It Comes to a Man High in the Law.

Malfeasance the Charge, and Judge Eustace, of Dixon, the Person.

A Movement Looking to His Impeachment by the Senate.

The Trouble Grows Out of the Litigation in the Chicago & Iowa Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 24.—An investigation is now on the tapis having for its object no less than the impeachment before the Senate of Judge Eustace, of Dixon, on the charge of malfeasance and prostitution of the judicial ermine. The case grows out of the endless litigation which has been associated with the management of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad during the past five or six years, a rehearsal of which would fill several columns of THE TRIBUNE. The Chicago & Iowa is known as one of the Hinckley roads, and runs from Aurora to Forreston, on the Illinois Central, and is used by the latter as one of its links in connecting Chicago with its Iowa branch. The City of Aurora owns $100,000 worth of stock in the road, which is now in the custody of Receiver Holcomb, who was some months ago

RELIEVED OF THE DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE

by Judge Blodgett, of Chicago, for the reason that under his management the road has succeeded in not only paying the expenses of operation, but also in paying in full the interest due on its bonds. The Receiver had not been discharged forty-eight hours when he was reinstated on the order of the Court of some county through which the road runs, on the application of the Hinckley party, on the strength of some technicalities only known to the expert railroad lawyer. The annual meeting of the road was to have been held in Chicago on the first Wednesday of this month, and the Hinckley party were afraid that they would be dispossessed of their control by the City of Aurora and its $100,000 worth of stock. An application was made to Judge Eustace on Feb. 26 for an injunction restraining the City of Aurora from interfering at the election to be held at the annual meeting, and the Judge issued the document,

WHICH IS A MOST EXTRAORDINARY ONE,

as will appear from the following extracts:

"And the said Judge does strictly command you, the said Town of Aurora, R. G. Montony, Joseph Reising, D. B. Waterman, Daniel Valentine, L. D. Brady, E. R. Allen, George W. Kretzinger, O. N. Shedd, Holmes Miller, W. S. Beaupre, and Charles Wheaton, and each and every one of you, your agents, attorneys, solicitors, and representatives, that you refrain from selling, assigning, or transferring, or in any manner disposing of, the said 1,000 shares of the capital stock of said original Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, now so held and owned by the said Town of Aurora, as alleged in said bill, and from voting or attempting to vote the said 1,000 shares of stock, or any part thereof, or any shares of stock issued by either the original or consolidated Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, and now held, controlled, or owned by you, or either or any of you, for Directors of said consolidated Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, or for any other purpose, at the annual meeting of stockholders of said consolidated Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company.

"And you, the said defendants, your agents, or

ARE STICTLY ENJOINED

from making any motion in any case now pending in any Court existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, or in which an order, judgment, or decree has been entered, either in term time or by or before any Judge or any such Court, to vacate, set aside, or annul any order, or judgment, or decree made by such Judge or Court appointing a Receiver of said railroad property, etc., and from taking an appeal to or writ of error from the Appellate Court of the Second or other district of this State, and from taking an appeal to or writ of error from the Supreme Court of this State from any order, judgment, or decree of any Court existing under the laws of this State, or any Judge, or any such Court appointing or continuing in office the Receiver of said railroad property, etc., and from prosecuting any such appeal to the Appellate Court of the Second District of this State, or any other district in said State, or to the Supreme Court of this State, or writ of error sued out of either the said Appellate Court or the Supreme Court of this State

FOR THE PURPOSE OF REVERSING ANY SUCH ORDER,

judgment, or decree of any such Judge or Court, or bringing to a hearing in either of said Appellate Courts of the Second District, or said Supreme Court any appeal that may have been taken, or that may thereafter be taken to either of said Courts, or writ of error that may hereafter be sued out of either of said Courts in the name of the said Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company for the purpose of reversing any such order, judgment, or decree, and from taking any steps, action, or proceedings in any such Courts or before any Judge of any such Courts to remove said Receiver or to interfere with his possession, management, and contract of said railroad property, etc., until the further order of this honorable Court, and from employing any counsel, attorney, or take any steps, action, or proceeding in the name of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad in any of the courts aforesaid for the purpose aforesaid, and the said defendants, their counsel, and attorneys.

ARE HEREBY ENJOINED AND RESTRAINED

from appearing in any Court existing under the laws of this State, or before any Judge of any such Court, or in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, or in the United States District Codrt of said district, or before any Judge of either of said Courts, on the part of the said Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, in any action, suit, or suits pending or to be brought therein, and from signing his name or their names as attorneys or solicitors of the said Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, and from in any manner appearing in any such courts or before any of the Judges thereof, and entering an appearance for the said Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company or filing any bill, answer, demurrer, or plea in the name of said Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, and from making any admission to any fact in the name of the said Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, and from creating or providing, or attempting to prove, any indebtedness against or claim upon the said Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, or against any of its funds, and from in any manner acting as attorney or solicitor, or attorneys or solicitors, for representing the said Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, or any person or party in the name of the said Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company in any such courts or before any of such Judges hereinbefore mentioned and referred to in any action, suit, or legal proceedings, or for any purpose whatever, until the further order of this honorable Court."

THIS REMARKABLE INJUNCTION,

which recalls the methods of Judges Cardozo and Barnard, of New York, when Jim Fisk and Jay Gould were using the means and power of a corrupted Court to prevent the English and other stock and bond holders of the Erie Railroad from recovering the property to which they had a just and lawful claim, was issued by Judge Eustace, of the Circuit Court of Ogle County, one month ago. The idea that a party who considers himself wronged shall be prevented, under the penalties of contempt, from appealing to the highest courts of the land for redress is monstrous, and, if allowed to go unchecked, would pervert justice and indelibly stain the ermine of judicial authority in this State, which for upwards of half a century has been the pride of its people.

A resolution will be introduced in the House to-morrow calling for the appointment of a special committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to make a thorough investigation. Should the facts as charged be proven to the satisfaction of the Committee and the House, a Board of Managers will be appointed to conduct the impeachment before the Senate.

INVESTIGATION BEGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon began to investigate the charge of accepting bribes preferred against A. Saulsbury, Deputy Grain Inspector. It was stated by a member of the Board this evening that the proof seems to be plain. The examination of Mollan, the grain mixer, on the charge of bribing the Deputy Inspectors will occur April 11.

KANSAS CATTLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 24.—Mr. J. P. Wiser, M. P., has gone to Kansas to establish a cattle ranche there, and also to buy 2,000 or 3,000 head of cattle for a ranche in the Northwest country. It will take nearly a year to get the cattle through from Kansas, as they will be driven in a drove, and will not be made to travel more than eight or ten miles a day.

BLOODED STOCK.

RED BANK, N. J., March 24.—The blooded stock of the late Charles S. Lloyd fetched very low prices at auction sale to-day.

LABOR TROUBLES.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 24.—The Weavers' and Spinners' Unions have decided to pay the men on strike $3 a week.

THE COURTS.

Liability of Stockholders of Bankrupt Fire-Insurance Companies.

They Are Held for the Full Amount of Stock Owned by Them.

The McChesney Tooth-Pulling Case Given to the Jury.

A Nice Point of Law in the Case of an Insurance vs. a Railway Company.

Directors of a Car-Roofing Company in Court—Divorces, New Suits, Etc.

THE TOOTH-DOCTOR'S CASE.

The hearing of the malpractice case of Ida Boies against McChesney Brothers, to recover $5,000 damages for alleged unskillfulness in extracting all the teeth in her upper jaw when she only ordered two drawn, was concluded yesterday before Judge Smith. The evidence of the defendants was offered yesterday, and was in the main to the effect that the teeth which were extracted were decayed, causing plaintiff's breath to smell offensively, and that she, though not ordering all the teeth in her upper jaw to be extracted, afterward consented to and ratified what had been done. After the summing up the case was given to the jury about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL QUESTION.

Judge Drummond is engaged in hearing the case of the Massachusetts Mutual Life-Insurance Company against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company and others. The case was begun in the Will County Circuit Court, and afterward transferred to the Federal Court under the act of 1875. Judge Drummond, however, sent it back on the ground that the real controversy was between residents of the same State, and he therefore had no jurisdiction. The defendants, who had taken the transfer, then took an appeal from this order, remanding the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, and filed a bond making the appeal a supersedeas. Some time subsequently, and while the appeal was yet pending, the State Court began to take some steps in the case, on the ground that the order of Judge Drummond remanding the case reinvested it with jurisdiction. An application was immediately made for an injunction to prevent any action in the State Court, and the novel and important point is raised whether a Federal Judge, after remanding a case for want of jurisdiction, still entertains jurisdiction so as to enjoin action in the State Court pending the decision of an appeal from his order. Cooper, Gurley & Packard and Judge Williams appear in behalf of the motion for injunction, and L. H. Bouteil in opposition to it.

EMPIRE CAR-ROOFING COMPANY.

A petition for a quo warranto was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by the People ex rel. Darwin L. Skidmore against Robert B. and Mary F. Cranch, F. A. Dielworth, and J. H. Raymond, to test their title as officers of the Empire Car-Roofing Company. Skidmore claims that at a regular meeting of the stockholders, held March 2, 1881, at the office of the Company, No. 264 South Water street, Hiram Aldridge, D. L. Skidmore, F. A. Dillworth, and R. B. Cranch were elected Directors, and that immediately thereafter Aldridge was elected President, and Cranch Treasurer and Secretary. An alleged irregular meeting was held March 14, when R. B. Cranch, J. H. Raymond, Mrs. Mary F. Cranch, and Hiram Aldridge were elected Directors, and that on the 15th inst. these last-named Directors had a meeting at which they chose Raymond as President and Cranch Treasurer, complainant not being allowed to vote. Complainant therefore asks that the defendants may be compelled to show what right they have to act as Directors and officers of such Company.

DIVORCES.

Lina M. Mosher filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Charles A. Mosher, asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty.

Cecelia Bates asks for a similar decree against John Bates, on the ground of impotency.

And Henry R. Spencer against his wife Margaret E., the charge being adultery.

Jane M. Snee was married to Patrick Snee in 1865, but he took to drinking soon after, and finally in consequence of his dissolute habits became hopelessly insane, and has remained so ever since. She was compelled to leave him in 1871, and now asks that the marriage may be annulled.

In 1877 John Eggebrecht, a widower with four children, was looking around for a woman who would make a good stepmother, and he allowed his affections to fall on a Minna Rithy. She made no objection to his attentions, and in due time became Mrs. Eggebrecht. However good a stepmother she may have been, she evidently did not satisfy Eggebrecht's expectations as a wife, and he has recently discovered that she had a husband living named Muninthaler when she married him. He does not feel very sad over the discovery; in fact, is rather pleased than otherwise, as she has since her marriage been guilty of divers acts of cruelty, and complainant not unwillingly asks for a divorce.

Lina Henke filed a bill for divorce from John Henke on the ground of desertion.

The following bills were filed Wednesday and suppressed for service: Margaret M. Hall from John H. Hall on the ground of desertion, and Anna Neal from Henry Neal on the ground of cruelty.

Judge Barnum granted a divorce to Mary Claus from Alexander Claus, on the ground of desertion.

ITEMS.

The Appellate Court Judges yesterday adjourned to Tuesday, when they will meet and deliver opinions.

STATE COURTS.

Henry Schierding began a suit for $1,500 yesterday against John and Henry Kolling.

N. Markey sued William T. Collins for $1,000.

J. B. Quinn brought suit to recover $2,000 of Dora Korsosky.

The National Printing Company sued William J. Barnes for $1,500.

CRIMINAL COURT.

John Freely, Larry Dingan, and Charles Coyle were tried for riot. Freely was acquitted and Coyle and Dignan were sent to jail for ten and fifteen days respectively.

John Jones was found guilty of burglary, and given twelve years in the Penitentiary. He had been there twice before, and upon appearing for trial shook hands with State's-Attorney Mills, and said he was glad to see him. It took just thirty-five minutes to reach a verdict, and upon learning his doom he was found to have changed his mind about Mr. Mills, and to want a new trial.

Thomas Corrigan pleaded guilty to larceny and was remanded.

Charles Williams pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given four months in the House of Correction.

Joseph Reese and George Wilson pleaded guilty to larceny, and were sent to the House of Correction for sixty days.

John Holmes was tried for maliciously killing a horse, and the jury will bring in a sealed verdict.

Anton Ramsauer was found guilty of assault.

John Milligan was tried for robbery, and the jury will return a sealed verdict.

PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Maria M. Nehf, deceased, letters testamentary were issued to John W. Nehf, under bonds for $6,000.

In the matter of the estate of Nathan M. Pratt, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Emma A. Pratt, under bonds for $4,000.

UNITED STATES GRAND JURY.

The following Grand Jury was chosen yesterday: Eldred Thacher, John Middleton, John C. Coe, Charles Gossage, George W. Kriegh, John R. Bensley, Michael Corbill, Samuel Barnum, Hamilton Cheney, Franklin MacVeagh, Clark C. Leach, John Bancroft, Charles Darlin, H. S. Wilmot, Charles King, Walter Rogers, Dennis Norton, Amos Anderson, George Martin, T. Phillips, Albert E. Goodrich, R. N. Baker, C. O. Saur, John Mordoff, Charles Dike, Dexter G. Brown, John Southcomb, George M. Dunnavan, Gerhard Foreman, and R. S. Prindiville.

STOCKHOLDERS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Nearly all of the Illinois Insurance companies doing business at the time of the fire became insolvent, the assets paying in most cases very small dividends to the creditors,—5 or 10 per cent, or even less.

It was claimed by the creditors that the stockholders in these companies were individually liable to the creditors for an amount equal to the amount of stock held by each person, and a suit was brought in 1873 and taken to the Supreme Court under the title of Butter vs. Walker, in which the Court held that the stockholders were liable as claimed, whereupon a large number of suits—perhaps 250—were commenced by Messrs. Shufeldt and Westover for the creditors against the stockholders, embracing the stockholders in nearly all the companies doing business here. These persons, not satisfied with the decision in that case, took three cases to the Supreme Court in 1879 and asked the Court to review that decision. Now, having had the cases under advisement for two years, the Court has in the case of Margaretha E. Gulliver vs. Joseph Roddy given a decision affirming the doctrine laid down in Butler vs. Walker, and held that all stockholders in insurance companies, the capital stock of which was not paid up in full and certificates recorded, are liable for an amount equal to the full amount of stock held by each. The opinion is by Justice Walker. This ends a long litigation, which has been bitterly contested by the stockholders, and it appears that their liability is finally fixed by this decision. The suits pending involve in the neighborhood of $500,000.

The Court has also decided the case of Weidinger vs. Spruance, a stockholder in the Commercial Insurance Company, which involves a slightly different question, but the stockholders in that Company are also held to be liable.

These three cases embrace the stockholders in the Equitable, the Germania, and the Commercial Insurance Companies.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Set case Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. Massachusetts Mutual Life-Insurance Company, on hearing.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Not in Court.

APPELLATE COURT—No court until Tuesday, when opinions will be given.

JUDGE GARY—380 to 400. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call 2,808, 2,812, 2,832, 2,834, 2,842. No. 2,794, Blatz vs. Schweyer, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—No call. Roth vs. Ehrman on hearing.

JUDGE GARDNER—No call. No. 14, Markoe vs. Wakeman, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—360 to 370, inclusive, except 363, 365, and 367. No. 236, Frelka vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No preliminary call. Trial call 387, 420, 421, 423, 424, 426, 427, 439, 430, 431, 437, 439, 442, 445, 447, 450, 451, 452, 455, 457. No. 407, Becker vs. Becker, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—30, 32, 33, 34. No. 31, Friend vs. Glos, on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—36. No case on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 834, 887, 976, 988, 998, 1,024, 1,053, 1,054, 1,060, 1,067, 1,069, 1,076, 1,077, 1,093, 1,100, 1,110, and 1,141.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 558, 672, 718, 837, 853, 1,050, 1,062, 1,064, 1,067, and 1,068.

JUDGE HAWES—No. 590, 698, and 747.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—W. P. Townsend & Co. vs. Nehemiah Hawkins, $614.19.—M. D. Wells et al. vs. Patrick Minogue, $4,020.—W. A. Boies et al. vs. George Voedisch, $162.50.

JUDGE GARY—O. W. Bailey vs. Consolidated Fire Extinguisher Company, $1,000.

JUDGE SMITH—Stillwell & Bierce Manufacturing Company vs. Milan Paper Company, $607.46.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ANTHONY—Ames Iron Works vs. Abner C. Loomis, $737.12.—Auguste Hanke vs. Wenzel Fernoch, $199.61.—R. C. Rounsavell vs. Petra M. Williamson, $1,159.72.

MARK BEAUBIEN.

One of Chicago's First Settlers Dying at Kankakee.

Biographical Sketch of the Historic Tavernkeeper and Fiddler.

Private telegrams received here yesterday from Kankakee announced that Mark Beaubien was in a dying condition, the result of enlargement of the liver. Mr. Beaubien was one of the most interesting of the "old settlers" of Chicago. He was first brought into recent prominent notice in the newspaper reports of the first of the old settlers' receptions, which are now an annual institution of the Calumet Club. At that reception he was present with the identical fiddle with which he was wont, nearly fifty years before, to supply the essential harmony for the social events of the Chicago of that day. He was the lion of the evening, and before the reception closed his old associates of half a century previous danced the same old dances to the same old tunes which had enlivened the evenings of their youth.

Nearly every speech that evening contained an allusion to the old gentleman. Gen. Henry Strong characterized him as "the Apollo of the early settlers"; ex-Chief Justice John Dean Caton told facetiously the story of how old Mark won a horse-race from Robert A. Kinzie, and of how, to use his (Mark's) own expression, he kept tavern "like hell"; the Hon. John Wentworth called to memory several of the festive occasions upon which the veteran settler had employed his musical power to good effect; and ex-Lieut.-Gov. Bross reminded his hearers of the way in which the ancient tavernkeeper divided his time between "keeping tavern vigorously," working the ferry at Wolf Point, and running pony races with his Indian neighbors.

Mr. Beaubien was also present at the second reception given by the Calumet Club last year, at which he received hardly less attention than on the previous occasion. The Hon. John Wentworth, telling a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday his recollections of the deceased, said:

"When I came to Chicago in 1836 Mr. Beaubien was a prominent citizen here, as well known among all classes as probably any man in the city. He was considered an indispensable requisit upon all social occasions on account of his ability as a fiddler. In case of a party, if for any reasons the regular musicians were absent, we could always send for 'old Mark,' who was

ALWAYS READY WITH HIS FIDDLE.

If, where he was playing, one of his strings broke, he could play on the remaining three; if two broke the other two would do, and if they all gave way he could hum any dancing tune that we needed in those days. He was celebrated for his good nature. I never knew him to speak unkindly of anybody, or anybody to speak unkindly of him.

"I have been more or less intimate with him from the time of my arrival in Chicago to the present, and he seldom visited the city without calling upon me. His last prominent appearances were at the receptions given by the Calumet Club to old settlers in 1879 and 1880, where it was observed by all present that he had mentally all the vivacity of youth and played the fiddle as well as ever. Another time that he distinguished himself was when, in 1876, he introduced me to an audience and created a great deal of amusement by his broken French and English.

"He claimed to have been born in 1800, but many persons thought that he was much older. He was present in 1812 when Detroit was surrendered by Gen. Hull, and was very fond of singing songs in derision of Hull, which were sung in those days. He and his father before him were born in Detroit, but his grandfather was an emigrant from France. He came here in 1826 and voted in the Chicago precinct in the County of Peoria in 1830. The last time I looked over the poll-lists of 1830 there were but two voters of that year besides himself living. These were David McKee, of Aurora, and Medore B. Beaubien, of Silver Lake, Kas., a nephew of the deceased.

"When he came to Chicago he built a log house at the forking of the river, on what is known as the old wigwam lot, on the corner of Lake and Market streets. It was at the time the only dwelling-house on the South Side, except that of his brother, Col. John B. Beaubien. When he was building the house the Indian Chief Saugauash told him he supposed he would name his hotel after some big man, as that was the way the Americans did. 'Yes,' said Beaubien, 'I will name it after a big man. It shall be the Saugauash Hotel,'" and so it was. A few years afterwards he built a frame addition to it, and in it I took, in 1836, my first meal in Chicago. He established the first ferry at the forks of the river not far from the present Lake-street bridge, at which time there were no bridges across the river.

MARK HAD TWENTY-THREE CHILDREN,

and he counted them over to me as I took down their names. He had fifty-three living grandchildren at the time, but he said that a great many of them had died; and a large number of great-grandchildren whom he said he could not count over as they came on so fast. Of late years he has lived around among his relatives in the country, occasionally visiting Chicago.

"He never held any office and never was a candidate for one. When Chicago was incorporated as a town Aug. 10, 1833, the first election of Trustees was held at his house. His memory was very good until within about ten years, and his forgetfulness of late has been a great source of mortification to him, as he took great delight in telling stories of olden times.

"He never had but one fiddle that I know of, and he promised when he died to bequeath it to the Calumet Club, or to some of the other public institutions of this city. I think the Calumet Club will get it, as he was ever welcome there."

Nest-Builders, Likewise Nut-Eaters—A Family of Boys with Habits of the Squirrel.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

SEYMOUR, Ind., March 22.—While duck-hunting a few miles northeast of this city a few days since your correspondent discovered, in the tops of beech trees, a number of hammock-shaped beds exactly such as squirrels make for nests, except upon a larger scale. Upon inquiry it was learned that a widow in that vicinity has a large family of boys who, in addition to being very indolent, have habits peculiar to the squirrel. They built these nests and occupied them last summer, as they are in the habit of doing every year. They pick nuts and store them, living principally upon them in the winter. Every one of them can imitate the squirrels to perfection, calling them from their holes; but not one of the boys will molest their four-legged friends. On the contrary they will divide their supply of nuts with them. These youths can ascend a tree with surprising alacrity, and but one fall has ever resulted from a miscalculation. That time, while forty feet from terra firma, the squirrel-man leaped from a limb, missed his hold, and tumbled from bough to bough, finally landing breathless on the ground. He soon recovered, and, not discouraged at his failure, reascended the tree and made a second and successful leap.

George W. Walling, Esq., Superintendent Police, New York, observes: By the use of St. Jacobs Oil a member of this department was relieved of rheumatism.

HENRY F. GILLIG.

A Branch of the American Exchange to Be Established Here.

Its Projector in Favor of Holding the World's Fair in Chicago.

An Interesting Talk Concerning the Tide of Travel Between Europe and America.

Mr. Henry F. Gillig, General Manager of the American Exchange in Europe, being in town yesterday, a reporter called at the Tremont House and sent in a request to see the gentleman. In a few minutes he was ushered into Mr. Gillig's parlor, and was politely received by the gentleman who is said to shake hands with each one of the 20,000 Americans who annually register at the American Exchange office at 449 Strand, London.

"May I ask what the object of your present visit to Chicago consists in, Mr. Gillig?" said the reporter, adding one more to the gentleman's extended list of handshakers, and then seating himself for a comfortable chat.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Gillig, cordially. "I am here to

ESTABLISH AN AGENCY OR BRANCH

of our London house, 449 Strand, Charing Cross, widely known as the American Exchange in Europe. To meet the tide of first-class British travel which is setting this way, it is necessary that there should be a Chicago agency to which these travelers can at once direct their steps, where they can find their letters from home, can cash their drafts, and receive information from local gentlemen concerning all subjects relating either to future journeyings or to their acquisition of a home in America."

"Is there any considerable number of first-class British travelers now wending their way to this country?"

"The number is already large, is increasing daily, and in a few years, if proper facilities are afforded for its direction, it will be enormous. The reason why the United States, with their unparalleled resources both for pleasure and profit, have not hitherto been a favorit resort for British tourists and first-class colonists is because, until within the last few years, there has been no reliable institution in London where Englishmen could obtain information, statistics, and business services in which they felt they could place entire confidence, holding a great London establishment responsible for their correctness and honesty. You know that American credit has again and again been severely shaken in England, and the constant endeavor of the American Exchange has been to show the British public that, in spite of all, we are

A NATION OF HONEST MEN

here in America, and that there is no country on earth like this to obtain a home in, nor one where a few months' pleasure trip can be made with such delightful enjoyment. This impression is gaining ground rapidly over there now, and every day we have dozens of visits from Englishmen to the Exchange who want to 'awsk a few questions about America, you know.' Last month we entered on our books the names of 102 English subscribers to our reading-room. One of these was the Duke of Beaufort, who took an annual subscription, and spoke in terms of the warmest character of the Exchange as a medium of service between England and America. When once the tide of travel from England gets fairly set this way it will be as enormous as the American annual rush outward now is, and it will scatter gold with equal profusion in all our towns and cities, in our hotels, on our railways, boats, etc. Americans abroad now spend annually in Europe the colossal sum of nearly $200,000,000. John Bull is by nature equally as great a traveler as his American cousin, has as much money to spend, and is quite as willing to spend it. The benefit to American trade in every branch by this enormous accession of desirable customers will be something perfectly incalculable, because it will not be confined to the mere momentary purchase of this or that article, to this or that railway fare, but it will reach far into the future, with international business arrangements entered into between countless individuals, the figures of which, being constantly on the increase, are

SOMETHING SIMPLY INCOMPUTABLE."

"And when do you anticipate that this rush of European travelers this way will take place, Mr. Gillig?"

"In 1883, if the Exposition be held in the City of Chicago."

"You think it is more desirable that the Exposition should take place in Chicago than in New York?"

"Infinitly so," warmly replied the manager of the American Exchange. "You see Chicago has got the widest reputation of any city in America. It is what the show people call 'well-advertised.' There are thousands of uneducated Europeans who do not know the name of the seaport at which vessels land in America from Europe, but who are perfectly familiar with that of Chicago. The enormous industry of the people, the wonderful geographical position of this metropolis, the amazing grain yield, the two terrific fires, the magic rebuilding of the city,—all these almost incredible things have been written of, pictured, talked of, in every corner of the globe. Everybody wants to see Chicago. It would be an immense benefit to Chicago to have the Exposition here, and the great tide of travel pouring through New York would make it almost as great an advantage to that capital as if the Exposition were there instead of here."

"Have you received any substantial aid from any Chicagoan in support of your great international establishment, the American Exchange in Europe?"

"Yes, indeed, I have," replied Mr. Gillig with enthusiasm. "The most far-seeing gentleman in this city, one whose judgment in business matters is unimpeachable, whose name is a tower of strength in every community where commerce has a home, was among the first to recognize the value of the Exchange, and to draw his check for a large amount to support his good opinion of it. I allude to

MR. CYRUS H. M'CORMICK,

of reaper fame. There is no name on our list of shareholders of which I am more proud than that of Mr. McCormick. It wins confidence and respect wherever seen. But Chicago ought to be better represented in the Exchange than by this one name, great as it is. I hope to add many other valuable ones to it during my stay here."

"Why did not more foreigners come to the Centennial Exposition, Mr. Gillig?"

"Simply because there was no officially recognized establishment in London to systematize the movement hitherwards. Had there been in London in 1876 a strong American institution, organized on a representative basis, and officered by Americans of social and business prominence, it is quite certain that large numbers of wealthy Englishmen would have availed themselves of that opportunity to visit the New World. The Exchange expects to occupy this representative position in 1883, and is emphatically in favor of the Exposition being held in Chicago, where it will have a branch of the great Charing Cross establishment ready to receive the stream of our English brethren, as 449 Strand now does that of the American travel in Europe."

"Will the rush to Europe be great this year, Mr. Gillig?"

"Yes, very large indeed, and it will

BEGIN EARLIER THAN USUAL.

In fact, it has already begun. My clerks write me that a larger number of Americans are registering this year than was ever before known at this season."

"Don't you get half distracted answering the questions of 20,000 different people on 20,000 different subjects?"

"O no; not at all," answered Mr. Gillig, with a smile. "I am delighted to welcome everybody that comes, and it is a great pleasure to me to see the satisfaction all our patrons take in the establishment. They feel they are on American soil there, as it were,—a bit of home in a foreign land. Sometimes people say to me, 'Mr. Gillig, what a lot of money you have made!' and my reply is, 'My great pride is not in the amount of money I make, but in what amount of money I save to Americans.' From the cashing of a check for $100,000 to the exact number of sixpences necessary for a cab fare, the American Exchange in Europe keeps its protecting eye upon its customers, and prevents their being swindled out of a single farthing."

"I shall come to see you when I go abroad," said the reporter, rising and putting up his notebook.

"Pray do so," answered Mr. Gillig, with another cordial handshake. "You will find the excellent paper you represent prominently on file, and always in demand by a host of readers, English as well as American."

Whom He Was.

Detroit Free Press.

One of the bookkeepers for a Detroit lumber firm was recently sent to the north woods to transact some business for his employers. He is a man of good mind and strong limb, and has hung about gymnasiums long enough to work up his muscle and understand how to strike from the shoulder. He reached a camp belonging to another firm just at noon one day, and all but one of the loggers gave him a hearty welcome. This one man seemed out of sorts and bent on mischief. After throwing out repeated slurs and insults he boldly said:

"Stranger, I've been aching for a whole week past to put some one in my vest pocket."

This was turned off in a pleasant manner, but the logger persisted:

"I've got a great hankering to play pitch and toss with you, and if you don't run before I finish my dinner I'm going to heave you over the shanty a few times."

The Detroiter didn't run worth a cent. When he saw that a fuss was inevitable he removed his watch and pin, shed his overcoat, and was in first-rate trim when the logger got ready to heave away. As the bully came forward he was neatly knocked down. He got up with a grin and went down again. The third time he got up he sat down on a log to collect his ideas, and when they had returned to him he carefully approached the Detroiter, and said:

"Mebbe you are a Presidin' Elder?"

"No."

"Regular preacher?"

"No."

"Circuit rider?"

"No."

"Tract distributor?"

"No; I am a bookkeeper in the employ of Lath & Shingle, of Detroit."

"Put it thar!" said the man, as he held out his hand. "I'm all bluff and no fight, but I took you for some sort of a preacher, and I thought I might wollop you and stand solid with the boys. Say, will you do me a favor?"

"Yes."

"All right. I'm going to tell the boys that you are Tom Sayers, and don't you deny it! Carrying two black eyes around this camp for the next fortnight will be grief enough for me to stagger under, let alone any one knowing that I got 'em from a man wearing a biled shirt and a clean collar."

Winchester's Hypophosphites will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established twenty-one years.

Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy, and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3607 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

R. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 532 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 349 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING money. Address with description of contents, D 54, Tribune office.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, A SOLITAIRE diamond ring, engraved inside. Liberal reward if returned to 235 Michigan-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 N. CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Good board $4 to $7 per week, $16 to $20 per month; day-board, $3 per week, $12 per month.

West Side.

17 NORTH THROOP-ST.—HANDSOMEly furnished east-front alcove and other rooms, with board only. Private family. Reference.

Hotels.

BENTON HOUSE—MARBLE BUILDing, 228 and 230 Clark-st., adjoining Grand Pacific Hotel. Rooms and dining-room pleasant and well furnished; meals equal to the best. Terms, $1.50 per day. BENTON MAUZY, proprietor.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE and Harrison-sts., four blocks south of the Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, $6 to $12. Also rooms rented without board.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV.—$2 per day. Reduced rates to traveling men and permanent boarders. Table board $5 per week.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL—150 ROOMS, 163 and 165 Clark-st.—You needn't pay high hotel prices when 50 and 75 cents gets first-class rooms here.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Tribune's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A COMFORTABLY FURnished second-story room, with all conveniences, and board for gentleman and wife. References given and required. Address, by letter only, with terms and full particulars, BOARDER, 40 Dearborn-st., city.

BOARD—A WIDOW WITH LITTLE daughter desires a handsomely furnished room, with first-class board, in private family where there are but few or no other boarders. Will pay good price for first-class accommodations. Address D 67, Tribune office.

BOARD—EVANSTON, HYDE PARK, or Lake Forest, from May 1 through summer, for gentleman, wife, and child; accommodations must be first-class. Address O G 57, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED ROOM, for gentleman and wife; state terms. Address D 68, Tribune office.

BOABD—ROOM AND BOARD ON THE South Side, or at Evanston, by a single gentleman. Must be a nice homelike place. References exchanged. Address, giving full particulars, Q 108, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE family on the North Side by a young man. Address, stating location, B 86, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DECKER BROTHERS' PIANOS, THE BEST IN THE WORLD. MAGNIFICENT IN TONE, ACTION, WORKMANSHIP.

A beautiful assortment at the warerooms of STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD, DURABLE piano at a moderate price don't fail to examine the Lyon & Healy patent upright before purchasing. The musical profession are unanimous in its praise. It is indorsed by Rive-King, Sherwood, Brittan, Platt, Gleason, Liebling, Boscovitz, Eddy Becker, Mathews, Burge, Baird, and a host of others. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

STORY & CAMP, PIANOS AND ORGANS, 188 and 190 State-st.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF PIANOS and organs in Chicago can be found at the warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts. HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS, EMERSON CO.'S PIANOS, W. W. KIMBALL PIANOS, SHONINGER CO.'S ORGANS, KIMBALL ORGANS. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. Instruments sold on installments if required. Every instrument fully warranted. Correspondence with dealers solicited.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 123 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate in any amount above $1,000 at the lowest rates. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, etc., without removal. G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADVERTISER DESIRES THE ACquaintance of a business-man, who, upon satisfactory investigation, would invest $4,000 or more in an established (rectifying) wine liquor business. Address D 61, Tribune office.

BUSINESS HOUSES—A YOUNG MAN, who can command a large trade in any staple line, has $3,000 to $5,000 to invest with his services in some jobbing house of good standing. Communications confidential. References the highest. Address D 49, Tribune office.

HAVING ARRANGED TO ENTER A manufacturing business, I offer a rare opportunity to one wishing to engage in the retail fancy dry goods business; good trade; clean stock. E. L. MONTGOMERY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I HAVE FROM $1,000 TO $3,000 TO INvest in the furniture business or manufactory. Best of city reference. Address D 65, Tribune office.

WILL SELL A FURNITURE FACTORY and store, cheap. Good opening for making money. For particulars, address A. W. LOUGHRY, Monticello, Ind.

$3,000 TO $4,000 CASH AND A REsponsible and reliable man can secure a business that will net weekly from $75 to $150, and money secured. 171 East Madison-st., Room 4, from 12 to 4.

$10,000—ANY PORTION OF $10,000 in a new manufacturing company; investment safe, and dividends will be large. ELA & PARKER, 156 Washington-st., Room 35.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POTATOES—FOR SALE IN CAR-LOTS to suit; choice rose potatoes; quotations given f. o. b. cars. A. C. GIBSON, produce dealer, Toronto, Ont.

SEWER GAS—LET IT OUT!—OPEN windows in basements and lock them any night with Yeagley's Burglar Proof Window Locks and Ventilator. See them at No. 1, 42 Fifth-av. J. F. RICHARDS, Agent for Illinois.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 381 and 383 West Madison-st.—Now receiving spring stock of carpets, furniture, and household goods. Selling at lowest prices for cash or on installments. Call and examine.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON ASHLAND av., southeast corner Van Buren-st.; 3-storied brick, stone-front, with light and dry cellar throughout, and brick barn; house contains 13 rooms, finished in a superior manner, with laundry and stationary washtubs, double parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor.
The lot is 48 feet front by 180 feet deep to an alley, with iron fence and stone footings.
An excellent opportunity to secure a good home at a low price.
Price, $12,000.
Possession can be had immediately.
SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.:
CALUMET-AV.—Octagon stone front, heated by steam; dining-room on parlor floor; $16,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone front house near Thirty-second-st.; $15,000.
INDIANA-AV.—House and 40 feet near Twentieth-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Stone front house near Twenty-sixth-st., 4 rooms deep, 37-foot lot.
INDIANA-AV.—Octagon front brick house near Thirty-fourth-st.
DEARBORN-AV.—Elegant brown stone house in choice location, $20,000.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON State and Thirty-fifth-sts., $4,250; lot on State and Thirty-fifth-sts., $2,000; on State and Thirty-eighth, $1,750; three on State, near Thirty-ninth, $1,250; two near Forty-third-st., two near Fifty-third-st., $1,200; 160 feet corner State and Fifty-seventh-sts., $2,750; 50 feet on State and Twenty-ninth-sts., $5,500. Twenty-seven years in this business in Chicago. PETER SHIMP, southwest corner State and Thirty-second-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 79 DEARborn-st.: Two-story brick and frame store, Halsted-st., near Twelfth; rents for $50; $5,500. Two-story and basement brick house, Rhodes-av., near Thirty-third-st.; $4,000. Two-story store on Blue Island-av., running through to Morgan-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NORTH OF Thirty-fourth-st., new pressed-brick house (unfinished), dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Will be sold as it is or finished to suit the purchaser. Lot 30x172 feet. The house is thoroughly settled and dry, and in first-class order to be finished. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 291 WEST MONROE-ST., near Centenary Church, a fine three-story and basement brick, with all the modern improvements; first-class in every respect; can be had at much less than its value, as owner is anxious to sell. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 218 DEARBORN-AV., just north of Chicago-av., two-story and basement stone front, first-class in every respect; cheap at $8,000. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TWO-story and mansard stone-front house, with large lot, on Michigan-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; an elegant home. Address D 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A MARBLE-FRONT ON Groveland Park-av., corner Thirty-first-st.; lot 53 feet front; house 3 rooms deep; $10,500. B. A. ULRICH, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE AT PANIC prices: 75x185, corner Michigan-av. and Fifty-eighth-st., at $45 per foot.
50x165, east front, Wabash-av., between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts., at $35 per foot.
LOEB BROS., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN IF sold soon—No. 1238 Indiana-av., two-story house, modern improvements, and large barn. Also cottage and large lot, Langley-av., near Forty-fifth-st. Terms to suit. WM. HOPKINSON, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON FOURTH-AV., NEAR Van Buren-st., Nos. 50 and 52; lot 50x100 to alley; well improved. Must be sold; make me an offer. E. H. C., Room 24 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—2 FIRST-CLASS 2-STORY and basement marble-front houses on Ada-st., near Madison-st. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, east front, Drexel-boulevard, $5,250 this week; choice locality. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT CORNER house with large lot, Ashland-av., $18,000; beautiful home and cheap. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle.

FOR SALE—$1,700 WILL BUY 5-ROOM cottage, and lot 25x125, 572 West Erie-st., near Lincoln. Apply to REICHELT, 340 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES 2977 MICHIgan-av., 2817 Indiana-av., 3 Park-row, and 38 Oakwood boulevard, by BABCOCK BROS., 2160 Grove-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HAVE SEVERal first-class bricks, good location, South Side. If not sold in a few days will be rented; also West Side houses. JOHN COVERT, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT stone front on Jefferson Park. B. A. ULRICH, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV. HOUSE and lot, north of Twenty-ninth-st.; a desirable place, and very cheap for a few days. W. D. COOPER, 16 Tribune Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S NOTICE—pursuant to an order of the Superior Court of Cook County, I offer for sale all my right, title, and interest, as Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository, to the following real estate, all in James H. Bowen's Additions to South Chicago, to-wit: Lots 12 to 33, both inclusive, in Block 3; Lots 1 to 12, inclusive, and 35 to 46, inclusive, in Block 6; the north half of Block 7; Block 8, except the east half of the south 246 feet of said Block 8; Blocks 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, and 15. Also Lots 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, and 27 in Block 16.
Bids for said property may be for each block, or part of block, separately, or for all, or any number of said blocks; but no bid will be considered which does not cover, in any particular block, all the lots in that block which are above named.
Bids must be delivered to me in writing at my office, Room 2, No. 145 Randolph-st., on or before Saturday, March 26, 1881, and must be accompanied with a cash deposit of 10 per cent of the amount bid.
Terms—All cash, or half cash and half in two years, with interest at 7 per cent per annum, deferred payments to be secured on the property. All bids to be subject to approval or rejection by the Superior Court. V. A. TURPIN, Receiver.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN KENSINGTON adjoining the Pullman Palace-Car Works, the Allen Patent Car-Wheel Works, and other manufactories soon to follow; a great manufacturing centre bound to grow rapidly around Kensington and Lake Calumet. Desirable building lots can be had on easy terms by applying to C. B. SAWYER, Room 24 Portland Block, corner Washington and Dearborn.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—HOUSES, lots, and farms at Hinsdale; will build houses to suit ready for May and sell on easy terms. O. J. STOUGH, owner, 123 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—18¾ ACRES WITH 600 feet frontage on southwest corner of park at junction of Fifty-fifth-st. and Western-av. boulevard. Price $750 per acre. W. G. BAKER, 91 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, $4,500; A fine frame house, containing 11 rooms, in fine order, lot 88x120, situated in Lake View, third house on Roscoe-st., one block north of school-house, on dummy road. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—600 FEET IN HYDE PARK, near boulevard and park, $12 per foot; sold for $40 per foot in 1873; bargain. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK RESIDENCE, one of the handsomest in this beautiful suburb; frame, 12 rooms, good cellar, corner lot, 50x170; cheap, if taken before April 1. ELLIOTT & CO., 24 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF HYDE Park trains, houses for $2,500 to $10,000; lots from $17.50 to $15 per front foot; also, several small acre tracts. N. BARNES, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A LARGE DWELLING and 44-foot lot on Lake-av. at Fair View Station; possession April 1; in good order. T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY G. G. GRUBB, REAL Estate, Renting, and Collecting Agent, 14 North Sheldon-st., 160 acres in Boulder Valley, Col., half mile from the State University at Boulder City; will exchange for house and lot in city or suburbs.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—THE CATALOGUE OF THE sixth public sale of the Chicago Real Estate Call Board for April 6 is now being made up, and all parties having bargains to list should make an early entry. CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Trustees. W. K. NIXON, Manager, 116 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A CHEAP LOT, ABOUT 125 x125, for manufacturing, on Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad track. Give exact location and lowest cash price. Address B 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT (OR BUY)—NEW brick house of 10 rooms, this side of Twenty-second-st.; must be in first-class neighborhood. Address, for one week, D 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO furnished rooms in strictly private family for gentleman and wife. North or South Side. Address D 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—MAY 1, UNfurnished front alcove room and back bedroom in first-class house near Union Park; will board in house or take meals out; no boarding-house need apply. Address O G 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE OR half on South Water-st., between State and La Salle. Address BRIZZOLARA & CO., 138 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS house of 8 to 10 rooms; all modern improvements. Location must be good. C 85, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE one-story building suitable for iron foundry. Give location, size of building, and lowest rent. Address B 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEman and wife, 4 or 5 carpeted rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; private family on North Side preferred. Address, with terms, D 18, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE CO., 200 TO 206 RANdolph-st., is the place for storing your furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Call and see. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD SUBURban acres, good 10-room house with barn, 1228 Indiana-av., lot 25x150; wide alley; clear. WM. HOPKINSON, 79 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1881:
$40—Two-story brick house 25 Grenshaw-st.
$30—Two-story brick house 27 Grenshaw-st.
$40—Three-story brick house 545 Western-av.
$10—Cottage 18 Fillmore-st.
$15—First floor, six rooms, 24 Fillmore-st.
$15—First floor, six rooms, 28 Fillmore-st.
$15—First floor, six rooms, 30 Fillmore-st.
$15—First floor 37 Fillmore-st.
$25—Frame house, nine rooms, 1176 West Taylor-st.
$25—Three-story brick, nine rooms, 40 Harvard-st.
$11—First floor, six rooms, 10 Harvard-st.
$12—Upper floor, six rooms, 10 Harvard-st.
$13—First floor, six rooms, 34 Harvard-st.
Inquire at 505 Western-av.

TO RENT—STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 11 rooms, nicely furnished, 39 Seeley-av., near Monroe-st., brick barn, $75. Possession given any time. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 167 AND 169 ASHLAND-av., three-story and basement; stone front; choice in every respect; $1,000 each per annum. J. N. WILCOX, 236 South Water-st.

TO RENT—933 WEST MONROE-ST., stone swell front, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floors; gas fixtures, furnace, &c.; all modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 128 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses on West Washington-st., near Lincoln. Inquire at Room 30, 164 Washington-st.

TO RENT—155 PARK-AV., FRAME, 9 rooms. H. A. GOODRICH, 78 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

South Side.

TO RENT—A NINE-ROOM HOUSE IN good neighborhood, with good barn, lot 40x170, $35. Also ten-room house, to be finished by April 1, $30; good cellar, water up and down-stairs. Apply at 1236 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirteenth-st., three-story and basement stone-front house and brick barn; private family only. Call on D. R. McCONKEY, 95 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-first-st., ten-room residence; key at 3112 Michigan-av. KESLER BROS., 105 Fifth-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—294 ILLINOIS-ST., 3-STORY and brick basement, 10 rooms, bath-room, water closet, etc.; rent, $40 per month. Apply to CHAS. GOODMAN, Room 43, 116 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BROWN-stone front house in one of the finest locations on North La Salle-st.; furniture for sale at prices that will suit purchaser. Address D 39, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE east of State-st. and south of Chicago-av., from May 1 to Oct. 1. POMEROY, Room 4, 70 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BY LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 70 La Salle-st. Possession given May 1:
Four-story brick house and barn, 119 Twenty-first-st., $100 per month.
Three brick houses on Fulton-st., two-story and basement, 761, 860, and 763 and 765, $40 per month; with all modern improvements.
No. 755 Fulton-st., one-story frame cottage, $35.
No. 759 Fulton-st., two-story frame house, about 10 rooms, $30.
Two stores on Thirty-first-st., with two floors above for dwelling, between Wabash and Michigan-avs., marble fronts, $60 per month.
Two houses at Montrose, 8 miles from Court-House, convenient to cars, 15 trains pass every day, containing about 14 rooms, for $12 and $15.
No. 14 Third-av., half-block from Post-Office, contains ten rooms and basement; modern improvements, $75.
No. 489 South Canal-st., store and spacious rooms above for dwelling, $70.

Suburban.

TO RENT—THE DELIGHTFUL RESIdence and elegant grounds at Lakeside known as the Gage place; 20 acres of land with abundance of fruit and shrubbery; 16 rooms completely furnished; two cottages, six rooms each; all command an elegant view of the lake; rare opportunity for summer home. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN very desirable neighborhood, near Thirty-ninth station, I. C. R. R.; rent $60 per month; prefer to rent to family without small children. Call or address TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NORWOOD PARK HOTEL, large house and grounds, partly furnished, $600; good chance. JOHN F. EBERHART, 99 Washington.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL front, for gentlemen. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, at Hotel Emery, 40 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURnished; reasonable prices, strictly first-class accommodations; transients taken. 2240 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT 291 AND 293 WABASH-av., pleasant and nicely furnished rooms, en suite or single. Inquire at Suite 8.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, nicely furnished, cheap. 78 East Van Buren-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room, separate entrance; prefer renting to lady. 87 North Elizabeth-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—67-69 LAKE-ST., 4 FLOORS and basement, separate or divided.
13-15 Dearborn-st., corner of an alley, 40x80, store and basement.
Office on first floor of 61 Lake-st., corner of State, with or without storage. Loft, 34x124, fourth floor of 57 Lake-st. LE GRAND BURTON, 86 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO SMALL PLACES FOR tailoring or shoemaker-shops; best location in the city. 192 Wabash-av. MILLER.

TO RENT—GOOD BRICK STORE AND flat, Madison-st. and Western-av.; also, furnished flat, six rooms; immediate possession. D. LEONARD, 908 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 173 East Randolph-st., 20x160. Inquire at Room 30, 164 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE 376 STATE-ST., 20X108; possession immediately. Apply to JOEL BIGELOW, 161 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—STATE-ST. STORE, BASEment, and hotel above; opposite Palmer House; entrance together or separate. Room 2, 108 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—STORE, NO. 191 WEST MADison-st., suitable for the grocery business. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE 106 SOUTH CLARK-st. Apply to CHAS. GOODMAN, Room 43, 116 Washington-st.

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT store, 20x80, running through to South Water, No. 246 Lake-st. H. A. GOODRICH, 78 Dearborn, Room 15.

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT store-building No. 304 State-st. JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, UNDER GARDNER House. Inquire of WARREN F. LELAND.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE, NO. 1261 State-st.; also, No. 1255; won't rent for saloon or restaurant. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM—$10—CENtral; light; quiet. CUSHING, THOMAS & CO., publishers, 165 Dearborn-st., near Monroe.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES, with vaults, in the Sears and Parker Buildings, 95, 97, 99, and 101 Washington-st. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN BUILDING 88 Washington-st.; also house No. 169 Rush-st., on the North Side. Apply to ISHAM & PRENTICE, 50 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, AT 46 AND 48 Clark-st., near Sherman House; elevator in building. Inquire at Room 3.

TO RENT—MAIN OFFICE NO. 48 Clark-st., 14x70, suitable for a railroad or banking office, by SCOTT & GAGE, Room 3.

Lofts.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE floors; also, some choice offices in the centre of the wholesale grocery district. J. C. MAGILL & Co., 86 Washington-st.

Docks and Yards.

TO RENT—DOCK CORNER POLK-ST. and Fifth-av., 200 feet river front. H. A. GOODRICH, 78 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE LARGE BRICK BUILDing corner of Blue Island and Hoyne-avs.; can load C., B. & Q. cars right from door; nearly 3,000 square feet of land goes with building; will give long lease and low rent. PERCY W. PALMER, 143 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—15,000 SQUARE FEET OF floor room, with steam-power; will divide to suit. PITKIN & CRUVER, 115 Clark-st., in rear.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 30X60 FEET. Apply at 144 West Lake-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED (PREFERENCE to one who understands the wholesale grocery trade)—With $3,000 to $5,000 to join advertiser in a legitimate established business that can be largely increased. Business protected by United States letters patent, consequently is a monopoly. Address, with real name, W B, Chicago Post-Office, Lock Box 471.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,200 TO increase a legitimate business already established in the city. References exchanged. Address D 45, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE PLUMBing and hardware business in one of the suburban towns, with $3,000 cash, or will give good first-class security on this amount and pay a salary of $80 per month. This is a first-class investment, and undoubtedly can be increased 200 per cent this year. Address D 44, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPItal of $3,000 to join me in a manufacturing business; a mechanic who understands machinery in wood and iron preferable. Address, with real name, B 88, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—1 GOOD SECOND-HAND boiler and mud-drum, 50-horse power. This boiler not being large enough for our present purpose we offer it for sale cheap, also a lot of woodworking machinery and tools. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 207 and 209 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND NO. 6 Sturtevant or a 50-inch Boston blower; must be as good as new. Apply at 20 Kingsbury-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED CUTters; none but first-class men need apply; steady employment. Apply at 198 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO run a paper-cutter. W. B. CONKEY, 157 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DIE AND toolmaker. None other need apply to H. C. GOODRICH, 40 Hoyne-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS VIENNA baker; one that is also an a No. 1 cake baker. Call to-day between 12 and 2 at Windsor Hotel office, near Tribune Building.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 GOOD RAILROAD LAborers at $1.50 day, free fare; 10 scraperholders, free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—ALL THE GOOD RAILroad laborers I can get for Missouri; $1.50 per day; board $3.50 per week; free fare. Also farm hands. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 SCANDINAVIANS AND Germans for Colorado, New Mexico, and Kansas; wages, $1.50, $1.75, to $2; board $4 per week; steady railroad work for one year. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS; we send another party to Milan, Mo., to-night; free fare. J. C. NIXON & CO., 79½ Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS—$1 SAMPLE free to parties meaning business, and $70 per week guaranteed energetic men, with or without experience, on small capital. Send for papers and investigate; no attention paid to postal-cards. Address, with stamp, MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN for the Northwestern States, one who is thoroughly posted in gents' furnishing goods and can command a good trade. Address MACK & CO., Tribune office, Chicago.

WANTED—BUSINESS-MAN OR SALESman; permanent situation. L 130, Tribune.

WANTED—GOOD DRY-GOODS PACKers and balers; none other than practical men need apply. D 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR OFFICE WORK, A 17-year old boy who is a good penman. Address D 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN UNDERSTANDING the produce and fruit commission trade on South Water-st., to work in store and travel. Address, giving name, reference, and salary expected, D 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 to 18 years of age for office work; must write a good hand and reside with parents. Address D 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY FOR REAL-ESTATE office; wages, $12 per month; must give undoubted references as to honesty. Address D 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST in photograph gallery and learn the business. Apply at 28 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SMART BOY; ONE THAT has worked in a hat-store preferred. Reference required. Apply at 167 South Clark-st.

WANTED—BY A LARGE WHOLEsale grocery house, salesmen on commission. Cigars and tobacco only, or full line of groceries. Those fully posted, with an established trade, address, in confidence, EDWARD PHILLIPS, New York P.-O.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in a small family. Good references required. Inquire for three days at 191 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL to do second work and take care of child 3 years old. References required. Apply at 1617 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN SMALL family on avenue near Thirty-fourth-st., to do cooking and part of general housework. Please send name, address, and references, in sealed envelope, addressed to D 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ALSO A woman to wash and iron, at the newly-painted and refitted Taylor House, 253 South Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL at 177 East Monroe-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TRIMMERS for the country. O. R. KEITH & CO., Wabash-av. and Monroe-st. Inquire for E. Francis.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—A GOOD CUTTER; SUperior drapers on ladies' garments; also apprentices. 13 Harmon-court.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD WET NURSE. References required. Apply at once to 94 Rush-st.

WANTED—DAY-NURSE GIRL. INquire for MRS. DUPEE, 1623 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS SALESladies for our lace, neckwear, embroidery, notion, and ribbon department; none but experienced parties need apply. Call between 8 and 10 a. m. or between 1 and 2 p. m. at 163 State-st. MORGENTHAU BROS. & CO.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD LADY CANvassers. Must give first-class references. Salary and commission. Apply at 232 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACtical bookkeeper of ten years' experience as bookkeeper, cashier and correspondent; can furnish strong recommendations from former employers. Am a married man of steady habits, and am capable of filling a position of trust. Can furnish security to any reasonable amount. Am anxious to secure situation where there's plenty of work with a fair salary, or with good chances of advancement. Would like to obtain employment with grain commission or stock yard firm. Address D 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPEtent druggist six years' experience; best of references. Address D 48, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man. Understands the grocery business, wholesale and retail; or would like to any wholesale house. Not afraid of work. D 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT, in the West, by an expert stenographer and typewriter, who has also been accustomed to bookkeeping. Of good education, is 36 years of age, and can furnish the very best references. Address STENOGRAPHER, Lock Box 167, Worcester, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED—IN STORE OR office, or work of any kind where the services of a competent, experienced office man would be useful; will work for very moderate salary; first-class city references. Address B 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in a store or office; has had fifteen months' experience; can write shorthand at the rate of ninety words per minute; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. D 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHly competent bookkeeper, correspondent, and financial man. Address B 64, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class Swedish man as coachman and groom; fourteen years' experience; competent in every respect; willing to work for moderate wages the year round. Best of references. Address D 58, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD ARCHItectural draughtsman wants a situation in an architect's office; steady employment more an object than wages. Address D 42, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN girl for general housework in a small family. Call at 183 Cornell-st., near Ashland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD laundress and cook. Best of references. Inquire at 237 North Wells-st.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH FIRST-class dressmaker, by a good sewer. Can furnish references. Address B 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD seamstress and dressmaker. Call at 3535 Dearborn-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE girl in a respectable family. Call for two days at 107 Sigel-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A HEALTHY wet-nurse desires a situation. Inquire at 348 Maxwell-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG lady to do copying or writing in an office. Has had experience. Reference given and required. Call on or address J. McD. BRIGHT, 340 and 342 East Monroe-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LOT OF NORMAN STALLIONS, 4 in number, for sale at BECKETT'S, 373 West Randolph-st., to wit.: No. 1, a 5-year old, weighing 1,800 lbs.; No. 2, a 4-year old dark iron-gray, weighing 1,750; No. 3, a 4-year old dark dapple-gray, weighing 1,650; No. 4, a 3-year old bay Clyde, weighing 1,600; also, a 5-year old bay stallion, weighing 1,525 lbs.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 E. WASHington-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

WE ARE MANUFACTURING AS FINE landaus, coupes, rockaways, etc., as can be found in the country, and will sell at the lowest prices. Our facilities for repairing carriages are unsurpassed. F. L. SMITH & CO., 304 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGIST—MRS. DR. ELLIS never fails to read life correctly; and for persons born in March, April, June, September, October, and December selects numbers that draw large prizes in lottery. Persons at a distance attended to by letter. Call or address 290 West Madison-st., Chicago.

MUSICAL.

ONE OF THE BEST TENORS IN THIS city desires a position in a choir or as a precentor. Address D 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF the Chicago Daily and Sunday Tribune for the year 1880. Address H W, Tribune office.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

JOHN A. BENSON, San Francisco, is at the Palmer.

SYLVESTER MARR, Portland, Me., is at the Sherman.

MR., MRS., AND MISS BEGG, Winnipeg, are at the Tremont.

EX-GOV. C. C. CARPENTER, Fort Dodge, Ia., is at the Grand Pacific.

GEN. POPE and Capt. William S. Volkmer, U. S. A., are at the Palmer.

STATE SENATOR W. H. JONES, of Minneapolis, Minn., is at the Tremont.

H. H. BARNES, of the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, is at the Grand Pacific.

THE Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind preacher of Jacksonville, is at the Palmer.

D. E. HILL, Akron, O., and J. N. Castle, Stillwater, Mich., are at the Sherman.

S. BROOME, London, England, and John Ballantine, Belfast, Ireland, are at the Palmer.

HENRY F. GILLIG, Secretary and Manager American Exchange, London, England, is at the Tremont.

AT the United States Sub-Treasury yesterday $11,000 in gold was paid out and $15,000 in silver received.

C. D. GORHAM, Superintendent Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, Fort Wayne, is at the Tremont.

JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, a teamster, was before Justice Brown yesterday for abusing his horses. He pleaded guilty and was fined $5.

E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent Vandalia Line, St. Louis, and T. Rodd, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Company, are at the Grand Pacific.

W. C. JOHNSTONE, Hong Kong, China; R. H. Bruce, London, England; J. J. Kenney, Toronto, Can.; and L. Rightmeyer, Kincardine, Ont., are at the Grand Pacific.

THE receipts at the Internal-Revenue Office yesterday aggregated $19,869, and included $15,507 from the tax on spirits, $2,024 from tobacco, $951 from cigars, and $1,341 from beer.

ANNIE ASHTON yesterday caused the arrest of William Sorenson, a saloonkeeper, for selling liquor to her son, Samuel Ashton, who is a common drunkard. Justice Brayton will hear the case to-day.

THE breaking down of an engine on a Northwestern Railroad train, last evening, gave rise to a rumor that the Lake Forest train had met with an accident. No one was injured, and but a short delay resulted.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 29 degrees; 10 a. m., 34; 1 p. m., 38; 3 p. m., 40; 8 p. m., 39. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.37; 8 p. m., 29.43.

RICHARD SHIPPY, who had been a member of the police force for twenty years, died Wednesday of apoplexy, and was buried yesterday. He was the first man stationed on a street-crossing, and at one time was Sergeant, having charge of the Cottage Grove avenue Station. He was a good officer and an honest man.

HENRY BENSON, an employé in the steel mill of the North Chicago Rolling-Mill, while at work yesterday accidentally fell off the elevator, and, striking upon the ground forty feet below, was almost instantly killed. His body was taken to his home, No. 30 Sloan street, where Deputy-Coroner Hanson will hold an inquest to-day. The deceased was a single man, 27 years of age.

THE Coroner yesterday held an inquest at St. Luke's Hospital upon William E. Davis, 33 years of age, who died of embolism, the result of having been run over Saturday morning last by Engine No. 28 and freight-cars on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad near Indiana avenue. An inquest was also held at No. 234 North Wood street upon Mattie Wind, who died of asphyxia, resulting from the complete inclosure of the air passages by false membranes in an attack of croup.

THE body of an unknown man was found floating at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Ogden Slip, near the North Pier. It was recovered from the water and taken to the Morgue, where it awaits identification. Coroner Matson is to hold an inquest this forenoon. The deceased was apparently about 30 years of age, five feet eight inches tall, dark hair and mustache, and was clad in a dark frock suit, the coat cut rather short, and calfskin boots. There was nothing upon the body which would lead to its identification.

THE Tenth Ward Land-League Club met last evening in St. Stephen's Hall, corner Sangamon and Ohio streets, Mr. King Chairman. The Committee reported that the proceeds of the entertainment held on March 4 were $136. A motion was made to send the money to Ireland through the *Irish World*. This provoked a sharp discussion, in which some favored turning the funds over to the Treasurer of the Central League. After a long wrangle a motion to lay the question on the table was lost, and the original motion was then passed. Maj. McNamara addressed the meeting on the land question in the Emerald Isle.

ALOIS MICHEL, a young German who lives at No. 137 Brown street, and who has been in the employ of Alford & Lewis, cigar-dealers at No. 12 State street, was before Justice Brayton yesterday charged by his employers with embezzling $278 of the firm's money, which he had collected at different times. It was shown that the young man had done the same thing before, but, as he was a good salesman, it was arranged that he could pay up what he had taken. Some days ago the firm discovered that he had been paying them up from new embezzlements, and they caused his arrest. He made no defense yesterday, and was held over to the Criminal Court in bonds of $400. The firm received a telegram yesterday stating that young Michel had already served a term in the Ohio State Penitentiary.

SIXTH INFANTRY INSPECTED.

Maj. Elliott Durand, Assistant Inspector-General, inspected the Sixth Regiment (Infantry), Illinois National Guards, at the Armory, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin street, Wednesday evening. The attendance was very good, some companies reaching as high as 90 and 100 per cent of the total membership. Company A, commanded by Lieut. Holbrook, has forty-eight men, forty-two of whom were present. Company B, Capt. George W. Taylor, mustered fifty-two men out of fifty-four, the other two being prevented from attending by sickness. Company C, Capt. John L. Whelan, has fifty-three men on the roll, of whom forty-four were present. Company D, Lieut. O. N. Smith, mustered about thirty-three men. Company E, Capt. Robert Vierling, mustered forty-eight out of the forty-nine men belonging to it. Company F, which has most of its members living in South Chicago, was unfortunate in that one-half of the men either missed the train or were otherwise delayed, so that they did not arrive till the inspection was nearly over. Andrew Rehm is Captain. The number of men is twenty-four. Companies G and H, under the command of Capt. Richard Robins, mustered respectively: G (about), thirty men; H (about), twenty-six. The field officers are: Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, William H. Thompson; Major, B. R. De Young; Adjutant, Parsons Cooke; Quartermaster, Charles A. Stone; Surgeon, F. A. Emmons; Inspector of Rifle Practice, D. B. Freeman. There are nine men in the non-commissioned staff and sixteen men in the band. The inspection was witnessed by Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard, Col. Schaffner, Col. Swain, of the First Regiment; Adjutant C. W. Lang, of the First; Adjutant John McKeough, of the Second Regiment; and other distinguished visitors. Company E was banqueted at the Briggs House by the proprietor.

THE TRADE AND LABOR COUNCIL

held a long meeting last evening at No. 7 Clark street, and, as usual, nothing of importance was transacted. There were about twenty present. Ed Irwin presided. A set of new delegates presented themselves, representing the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union. One member from each Union was appointed as a Board of Trustees, their duties being so general that they were not defined. The election of a Treasurer was after some debate postponed for one week. A series of resolutions were then adopted, protesting against the employment of certain French Canadians who come to this city and obtain work without locating here. It appeared from the statements made that the Frenchmen came to this city, and after working a short time went back to Canada and spent the money. The Committee on Resolutions adopted a series of preambles and resolutions sympathizing with the spinners in Fall River. A delegate who had read the contract stated that no man could live up to this agreement, and live like a human being. Then followed a long discussion on a typographical error appearing in a city paper, whereby 30,600 was made to stand for 3,600, the figures representing the number of houses built in the city during the month of November last. The gentleman who was to read a paper from the Tinners' Union was sick, and the Council adjourned as usual without having accomplished anything of any importance.

THE CITY-HALL.

TWENTY burial permits were issued yesterday.

THE proceeds of the sale of bonds yesterday amounted to $136,200.

ONE of the City Health Inspectors yesterday seized the carcasses of twenty diseased hogs at the Union Stock-Yards,—just outside of the live-stock yards.

THE Controller sent $100,000 yesterday to the American Exchange National Bank at New York to settle maturing 7 per cent bonds. He will send $300,000 to-day.

FOUR bids were sent in yesterday to the Public Works Department for the old scrap iron belonging to the city. N. J. Franks' offer of $19 per ton was accepted. It was the highest.

BUILDING permits were issued yesterday to Henry Geier to erect a two-story dwelling at No. 284 North May street, to cost $2,000, and to Charles Simon to erect a two-story dwelling at 174 Hastings street, at a cost of $2,300.

FIRE-MARSHAL SWENIE yesterday received $100 from G. W. Munger for the Firemen's Benevolent Association, the contribution being made in consideration of the services of the Fire Department at his laundry, on Wabash avenue.

THE President of the Public Library Board, W. J. Onahan, received a telegram from the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday that the Governor had signed the Library Tax bill. The City Council anticipated the passage of the law by the appropriation of $49,000 night before last.

CONTAGIOUS diseases were reported as follows yesterday: Diphtheria at No. 32 Sherman street, 502 State street, 235 South Halsted street, 250 Michigan street, and scarlet-fever at No. 724 North Halsted street and 283 Kinzie street. Joseph Kuhchinsky, a coal-miner, came in from Braidwood, suffering with small-pox, for the purpose of entering the pest-house, and was sent there by Dr. DeWolf's order.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

THE Collectors of Cicero and Riverside returned their books yesterday.

THE Grand Jury disposed of twenty-two cases yesterday, and found eight true bills.

G. R. ROCKFELLER, of the Criminal Clerk's office, was called to Wisconsin yesterday on account of the death of his mother.

THE time in which Friedberg was to file a bill of exceptions expires to-day. Yesterday the time was extended until April 7, when the next batch goes to Joliet.

THE following persons were found insane in the County Court yesterday: Guissippa Pisana, Maria Barbara Nichter, Thomas Henkel, and John Dougherty. Conrad Schnell was found not insane.

ELI B. FELSENTHAL called at the County Clerk's office yesterday for a marriage license, and after making the necessary affidavit the license was issued to him, but for some unknown reason he went off without taking it or paying the fee. He lives at No. 3743 Langley avenue, it is understood, but he gave his residence simply as "Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois," and his age as 23 years. The lady in the case he gave as "Miss Adelaide Summerich, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin," aged 19 years. He was particular to request that publication be suppressed, in reply to which he was referred to the newspaper offices.

THE Committee on Hospitals of the County Board met yesterday afternoon and audited bills amounting to over $3,000. The Committee then considered bids for groceries for the Hospital, and samples of all kinds were displayed on the table from the grocery houses of Boies, Fay & Conkey, H. C. & C. Durand, Kusser Brothers, and Franklin MacVeagh & Co. The Commissioners spent about an hour in tasting the sugar, molasses, prunes, etc., and comparing the figures, finally awarding the contract to Franklin MacVeagh & Co. as the lowest bidders. A communication was received from the National Fuel-Saving Company offering to put in a fuel-saving machine in the Insane Hospital, the county to allow the proprietors of the machine the value of the fuel saved in 300 working days from that consumed by the furnace now in use. The matter was referred to Commissioner Farren, with instructions to report to the Board.

WAR AT OAK PARK.

Quite an interesting fight is going on in the vicinity of Oak Park, and at the bottom of it is the question of whether the sale of liquor shall be licensed or not in that community. The contestants brought the fight into the County Court in September last, but it was not until yesterday that the inwardness of the struggle appeared, which came out in a hearing of a contested election case.

The facts in the dispute, in brief, are that on the 2d of September the residents of Secs. 12 and 13, which is near Oak Park, petitioned the County Court for the incorporation of the neighborhood into a village, to be known as East Harlem, and asked that Sept. 25 be set as the day for submitting the question of incorporation to the residents, and the petition was granted. The petitioners, it appears, were largely German, and in favor of licensing the sale of beer, etc. Six days later another petition was filed, of the same nature, but by the anti-license element, for the incorporation of a part of the same territory, to be known as River Forest, asking that the election be fixed for the 24th, and the Judge not knowing that the petition covered the ground already covered, readily granted it. Accordingly, the anti-prohibition people held their election on the 24th rather quietly, and it was voted to incorporate. On the 25th, the license element, finding that they had been worsted, voted not to incorporate, and now they come in the name of Henry Tussow, represented by Harry Rubens, their counsel, and contend that the election of the 24th was illegal and void, and that the Village of River Forest does not exist in fact, and hence, the pretended corporation has no authority over the licensing of saloons, etc. The position they take is that the notice of election was insufficient, and, furthermore, that the County Court had no jurisdiction in the matter originally.

Judge Loomis heard the arguments of both sides, which were exhaustive, and took the matter under advisement, promising to decide the knotty question Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

IS JUDGE HAWES' COURT LEGAL?

An effort was put on foot yesterday looking to testing the legality of the holding of a branch of the Criminal Court in this county, and upon the strength of it several of the city's representatives at Springfield, who had been at home looking after politics for some days, hastened back to their duties in the hope of being able to push the Supreme Court bill on the subject which has passed the House through the Senate. The movement was started in the forwarding of a bill of exceptions to the Supreme Court by Mr. Forest, attorney for Charles Miller and Thomas Keefe, who were convicted of burglary in January, and sentenced to the Penitentiary by Judge Hawes. The bill sets up, among other things, that Judge Hawes' court is a body without authority in law, and Mr. Forest proposes to follow it up to a speedy hearing, and believes that the fact of the Supreme Court Judges having prepared a bill looking to legalizing the branch Court is a strong circumstance in favor of his position being sustained. The question is an important one, without regard to what the Legislature may do toward legalizing the new Court for the future, for the reason that the Court has been in existence for some months, and has passed upon the guilt of many who are now "doing time" in the penal institutions of the State and county. If it should be decided that the exception of Mr. Forest is a valid one, it would undo all that has been done by Judge Hawes and the Court over which he has presided, if it did not give rise to numerous suits for damages for false imprisonment, etc.; and, if decided the other way, it would make legislation on the subject unnecessary. The decision will be looked for, in any event, with the greatest interest.

THE SOCIALISTS.

DANCING AND ORATORY.

The entertainment given in Greenebaum's Hall last night by the Socialistic Labor Party in commemoration of the Paris Commune of '71 was a tolerably well-attended affair, but, with the exception of about fifteen minutes, the whole evening was given up to the seductive pleasures of the dance and the supper-table. A huge red flag projected from the band balcony at one end of the hall, and each member of a committee wore a cardinal badge inscribed "S. L. P.—U. S. A." The orator announced for the evening, an Australian named Jones, failed to appear, and about 11 o'clock "Doc" McIntosh was introduced to the dancers. The latter showed very little disposition to have their enjoyment interrupted by a speech, and it was with some difficulty that the "Doctor" could be heard. He never once mentioned the Paris Commune in the course of his very brief remarks. He said that there was great analogy between Queen Victoria and the old woman who tried to sweep the ocean's tide from her door with a broom. Victoria was trying in vain to sweep from her door the tide of revolution. The conditions all over the world for a spread of Socialistic principles were favorable, and Chicago would some day be redeemed through that medium.

Mr. T. J. Morgan mounted a chair in the middle of the hall, and succeeded in securing a little better attention than had marked the previous oratorical effort, and also elicited considerable applause. He said that 30,000 people had been murdered in the Paris Commune, and that thousands upon thousands of men had been transported,—all because they had fought for liberty from aristocracy. To-day, however, the exiles were brought back and welcomed as the liberators of their country,—given responsible municipal and legislative positions. Louise Michel, one of the lady exiles, was given a reception which was attended by more than 5,000 people, and which struck terror into the hearts of the aristocracy. "And that flag," pointing to the red one, "is destined in the near future to occupy a higher position than the Star Spangled Banner or any other national flag." [Loud applause.] And the dancing was resumed.

STEAMING SNOW.

A SIMPLE WAY TO CLEAN THE STREETS.

A somewhat novel but entirely successful method of cleaning away a bank of snow and ice was employed yesterday by Walker, Oakley & Co. in front of their store on the south side of Lake street immediately east of Fifth avenue. Until yesterday the pavement in front of the place was, like most of the other pavements in the city, bordered by a huge bank of almost solid ice fully four feet in hight. Last night found a vacant patch of terra firma where the mass of snow and ice had been piled, and this is how it was done: An iron pipe was connected with the boiler in the basement of the store, and was extended to the pavement and across it; then by means of a joint, the pipe was run along the edge of the pavement. It was also provided with valves, and when these valves were opened a deluge of scalding steam was driven against the bank, which, of course, at once began to wither and liquidate. It also rotted the ice so that portions which were some distance from the steam could be easily shoveled over against the destroyer. A little trough having been dug to the sewer inlet, the melted mass was soon lost underground, leaving a clear way for vehicles in front of the store, and leaving no one to complain that the ice and snow had been dumped where it was not wanted. The process was watched with great interest by a crowd of people all day long.

Now the question is, Why cannot other firms do the same thing? Why cannot Madison street be cleared from State to the bridge, and thus the intolerable jam be relieved? It is a much cheaper and simpler process than Harrison's slow-moving campaigners.

DUST TO DUST.

FUNERAL SERVICES OVER CHARLES H. CRAM.

The last act of the tragedy of Monday night was the funeral of the late Charles H. Cram, the victim of young Seymour's deadly bullet, which took place in Lake View yesterday afternoon. The evidence of the esteem in which the deceased was held was to be seen in the numbers of neighbors and friends who gathered to witness the last sad rites and extend the simple sympathy of their presence to the afflicted family. The little residence at the corner of Belmont avenue and North Clark street was packed with sympathizing friends, a number being obliged to remain outside until after the services. Many a one unknown to the family dropped silent tears as he looked on the kindly face whose private kindnesses were unknown to the world at large.

The body was in an elegant coffin draped with black, in the little front parlor where the awful tragedy occurred. The face was natural, but for the waxen hue of death, the assassin's bullet having done its work so surely as to allow the features to remain composed. At the head of the coffin was placed a pillow of immortelles, cornered with large callas, and bordered with the vivid green of the smilax, the whole embroidered with the simple word "Father," in a mosaic of delicate, pale violets. At the foot rested a heavy, broad cross of immortelles, wreathed with smilax. In the centre was a beautiful wreath of flowers, consisting chiefly of delicate tuberoses, the memorial of Mrs. Bacon. About the room were placed a profusion of floral offerings. The teachers of school No. 2 sent a beautiful harp; from the Boot and Shoe Association came a bank of flowers with the word "Cram" in blue forget-me-nots, surmounted by a cross and crown outlined in tuberoses; from Boggett, Bassett & Hills was sent a magnificent brimming cup, with a surmounting cross in the prevailing blossoms; and a sickle from a school friend. A cross and crown and innumerable floral designs completed this collection of fragrant testimonials to the dead merchant, father, and friend. The floral offerings were so numerous that the air in the rooms was laden with their heavy odor.

THE REV. G. C. MILNE

stood in the doorway leading into the parlor, the friends being disposed in the adjoining rooms and halls, the family having been placed in privacy in the library. At 2 o'clock he began reading the twenty-third Psalm, impressively reciting the words beginning "The Lord is my Shepherd." Following this he read a portion of the eleventh chapter of John, where Martha says to the Savior, "Lord, if Thou hadst been here my brother had not died," with the continuation in the words of Jesus, "I am the Resurrection and the Life." Continuing, he read the passage from the fifteenth chapter of the First Corinthians, in which occurs the beautiful apostrophe beginning with the words, "O, death, where is thy sting? O, grave, where is thy victory?"

Concluding his reading, Dr. Milne said that he would be obliged to speak in a low tone of voice because of the fact that one of the members of the family was hovering at that moment between life and death in a position where the least reminiscence of the awful tragedy would hurry her to her end. Continuing, he said that these words of the Apostle John, which he had quoted, open to the thoughts and hope a condition of being which is beyond comparison with the life we now live. It is that place which we are accustomed to call the Heaven. There is the affirmative idea that "they shall see His face," and "the Lord God giveth them light," and there is also the negative idea that there shall be there no more pain, no more sorrow, and no more death,—that fashion which has spread its blackness upon us since the death of our first father. Had John been making a statement for our own times he would have said: "In overcoming, one makes heaven for himself, and that heaven is reached at the same time that a noble, worthy character is attained." This being so it is not so much a question as to where the man is going as to what he was here. If he made heaven around him here he is simply going to enlarge his sphere. As to the friend whose funeral brought the sad gathering of friends together, there was no possible concern. He lived in heaven here below, and his death has but carried him further into it. Since his arrival in this city he had been engaged in business here, achieving for himself a reputation for geniality, probity, and successful business energy. His associates, by their presence, testified the esteem in which he was held. Mr. Milne then recited the affecting resolutions passed by the various bodies of which Mr. Cram had been an active member, referring to these testimonials as the highest tokens of regard a man could bring with him to the hereafter. In regard to his family there was no necessity of speaking. He was known as a kind and indulgent father, a firm friend, and a citizen of the highest type. His life hereafter was not stopped, it simply went on under improved conditions, and in the face of this awful tragedy the comfort for the family should lie in the remembrance of his good life, and his assets of character when entering on the life above.

Dr. Milne then offered a fervent prayer, commending the stricken family to the mercy of the Almighty, and praying for the life of the daughter who was so terribly afflicted.

AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE SERVICES

the large number of friends present were given an opportunity of looking for the last time on the face of the dead, among the number being a large delegation from the firm of which Mr. Cram was a member, as well as other business-men and representatives from the Lake View schools, of which Mr. Cram had long been a firm friend.

The remains were then conveyed to Graceland Cemetery, the long line of carriages following slowly. Mrs. Cram was assisted to her carriage by her eldest son, almost failing to the ground with profound grief. Arriving at the cemetery a large concourse of people gathered around the grave, while the casket was laid in its narrow home, which was completely bowered with evergreen. Dr. Milne repeated some of the comforting passages of Scripture, and offered prayer, the Chicago Quartet singing "Consolation" and "Shall we meet beyond the river."

Miss Hattie Cram was unable to attend the funeral. Dr. Miller expressed the opinion that she might very possibly recover, but that her mind would probably give way under the awful events of the past few days.

COOK COUNTY NATIONAL.

SALE OF ITS DESPERATE ASSETS.

Mr. A. H. Burley, Receiver of the Cook County National Bank, yesterday sold at his office, No. 120 Lake street, the last desperate assets of that concern, consisting of sundry notes, judgments, and other portions of its personal property. There were about twenty gentlemen present, who, however, though the majority of them staid the proceedings out, did not take a very warm interest in the proceedings which possessed an undeniable flavor of a financial funeral.

The first lot sold consisted of nine notes of Jonathan C. Mitchell for $500 each, with judgment against James Aiken, and five notes by the same party for $62, which were knocked down to Mr. W. J. Dunham for $6.75.

Mr. E. C. Phillips then purchased for $37 two judgments against Chauncey T. Bowen, one dated Oct. 30, 1878, in the Superior Court, for $78,341; the other dated Jan. 7, 1878, in the United States Circuit Court, for $49,593. Mr. Phillips also was the successful bidder for the following Bowen Bros., judgment, May 26, 1877, Superior Court, $13,729; price, $63. George S. Bowen, judgment, May 4, 1877, United States Circuit Court, $7,843; price, $25. George S. Bowen and Thomas S. Dobbins, judgment, Jan. 11, 1877, United States Circuit Court, $11,015; price, $237.

At 1 o'clock the sale was adjourned for an hour, and when resumed the crowd was not quite so large as it had been, not more than fifteen or twenty gentlemen being present.

The first sale after recess was that of a note for $5,000, and an overdraft of $4,136, against Joseph McDonald. P. Myers secured the total claim for $4, a $5 bid that was rashly made being withdrawn.

The next "lot" held up to the speculators was a judgment (Supreme Court, Dec. 23, 1875) on a note for $751 against F. E. Shandrew, once a Greenback candidate for office. The note carried a collateral of thirty-six shares of Jensen Tuck-Marker stock and ten shares of Lakeside Publishing Company stock. Harbert captured the prize for the trifle of $13. He will hold the note till Mr. S. runs for office again.

A five-year-old judgment for $2,904 against E. H. Talbot, with fifty shares of Chicago Railway Construction Company stock as collateral, was handed down to Mr. Harbert for $54. Two notes against O. S. Hough & Sons for $10,330—forty shares Fire Extinguisher Company stock as collateral—were thrown over to a Mr. Bass for $91.

The next "lot" was labeled "E. K. Bruce & Son's acceptance of drafts of E. K. Bruce,"—nine drafts,—$8,343.80. Fifty cents was promptly bid, but J. F. Martin finally secured the treasure by paying $7.50. Allen H. Mills' note for $44 called forth two bids,—one of 44 cents and the other of 45 cents. Edgar Terhume got the note at the latter figure. A joint note against H. M. Staley & Co. and V. M. Tuttle for $6,809 went to Mr. Martin for $3.50. A note for $330 against John O'Neil was knocked down to the first and only bidder for 25 cents. Mr. Bissell paid the money. Mr. Myers paid $5 for a $3,620.74 note against Woodbury M. Taylor. A four-year-old judgment against B. G. Caulfield and H. H. Honoré for $333 brought $8.50, Mr. Bissell being the purchaser. Fifty-one dollars was the price paid by Philip Wadsworth for a judgment for $8,420.32 against W. R. Hayden. No bids could be obtained on an overdraft of $37 against E. C. Cleaver, on an overdraft of $90 against G. L. Huyck & Co., nor on a judgment for $60 against the Richards Iron Works. So these three were bunched with a judgment for $9,256 against Jesse Adams, and finally sold to Mr. Terhume for $33.

The largest sale of the day, and one that took up the most time, was that of a $15,000 judgment against Thomas S. Dobbins. The first bid was $5, but the fortune at last went to Mr. De Wolf for $310.

Only $25 was paid for a judgment for $6,381 against W. W. Saltonstall, Mr. Herbert purchaser. Miss M. E. Green's draft for $30 could not get a bid. It was bunched with four or five others the same size and sold for $1.50 to Mr. Howell.

By paying $71 Mr. De Wolf secured a note for $32,821 against R. M. Hough. This note carried as collateral a one-seventh interest in the firm of T. S. Dobbins & Co., and in the Chicago & Pacific Railroad.

The total amount realized for property whose face value was once in the vicinity of $400,000, reached only the insignificent sum of $1,483.95.

SUICIDE.

AN INSANE MAN HANGS HIMSELF IN JAIL.

Charles Alfeldt, alleged to be insane, hung himself in jail yesterday afternoon. He was brought to the jail the day before from the Chicago Avenue Police Station for safe-keeping and to await a trial, and was consigned to Cell No. 12 in the boys' department. There was no doubt about his insanity, and, so far as could be learned, he was friendless, and, for the latter reason perhaps, little or no attention was paid to him beyond taking him his meals, notwithstanding he was very noisy and demonstrative. He was sent his dinner about 12:30 o'clock, but he refused to eat, and at 1:30 was found lifeless by a prisoner, his body being suspended by a silk handkerchief from an iron hook in the cell wall, about four and a half feet from the floor. He choked to death, and his plan was a very simple one, and also expeditious. He tied the ends of his handkerchief together; put the noose over his head; placed his back against the wall; put the other end of the noose over the hook; and slipped his feet from under him, in which position he was found. The Coroner was summoned and an inquest was held, but all that was elicited was the poor fellow's name, and the fact that he was 32 years of age, and a cabinetmaker by trade. He should have been tried yesterday, it being "insane day," but the County Physician says he could not get the case ready. He also should have been better cared for, but there is no suitable provision in the jail for such cases. It would seem, however, that his condition ought to have suggested to the jail authorities the propriety of their taking some precaution against his taking his life, but it seems such was not the case. His body was delivered to the County Undertaker late in the afternoon, and will be held for a few days for his friends, if he has any.

A "DIZZY" PIANO PLAYER.

Early Wednesday evening a "dizzy" piano player and concert-hall performer, giving the name of Charles Stewart, was found at the corner of Clark and Harrison streets, suffering from the effects of some poisonous drug. He was attended by Dr. J. T. Levi, who said he had been taking laudanum, and recommended his removal to the County Hospital. A message by telephone from that institution at an early hour this morning was to the effect that the young man was all right and would recover. Stewart, though only 19 years of age, has attempted suicide twice before, once by taking morphine and once by shooting himself in the left breast, after first making an attempt to kill his mistress, an inmate of a bagnio on State street. He has recently been in hard luck, and has been drinking considerably. In his pocket was found a cabinet photograph of a young woman, which he has carried for a long time, and which is supposed to have some connection with his frequent attempts to destroy himself.

HARRISON'S DARKY.

WHY IS NOT DAWSON TRIED?

Mayor Harrison's especial pet and favorit Sanitary Inspector, Edward Dawson, was again called upon in the Criminal Court yesterday to answer to the charge of forgery, and falsely personating his own father in signing a schedule and bail bond. He appeared by counsel, but kept himself in the background as usual, and again asked for a continuance, which was granted. This time the excuse for delay was that his attorney was not familiar with the case, etc., notwithstanding it has been in his hands for months, and the prosecution did not oppose the motion because their principal witness, R. G. Rockfellow, of the Criminal Clerk's office, had been called away on account of the death of his mother. The day before Dawson made affidavit that his father, a material witness, was ill, and upon this he got a continuance, but yesterday the old gentleman turned up apparently in the best of health, much to the surprise of the Court. The cases now go over until the first day of the next term of court,—the day before election,—which makes it very uncertain whether he will be able to peddle tickets for Mr. Harrison in his scramble for re-election.

The history of these cases may not be uninteresting as illustrating the course of justice and how the courts are too often imposed upon. The indictments were found against Dawson in June of last year, and Sept. 28 following he was called for trial and granted a continuance on his own motion. The cases were next called Dec. 21, and upon some pretext or another he was granted further delay. Jan. 19 he again came forward, and again there was a continuance. On the 1st inst. the cases were called for the fourth time, and again Dawson put his attorney forward with a plausible story, and succeeded in dodging a trial. Wednesday another continuance was secured upon an affidavit made by Dawson that his father was sick, and the old, old story was repeated yesterday.

The excuses for these various continuances, except that of Wednesday, are not matters of record, but their sufficiency, it would seem, was answered by the frequency of their presentation, especially since the defendant and all of the witnesses are in the city, and accessible at any and all times. The facts are that either the Court or the State's Attorney has been grossly imposed upon throughout.

BUT THIS IS NOT THE ONLY CASE

where justice has been tempered with too much mercy, or where such delays have worked or are likely to work great wrong by giving the witnesses time to escape and make a successful prosecution impossible. In fact, cases are of record where the defendants have been given time to die, and have thus escaped the penalty for their crimes, and the dockets are filled with cases where the want of promptness in trying prisoners has led to their taking themselves out of the jurisdiction of the courts. The forfeited recognizances now moldering in the court vaults tell the whole story in a very forcible way. Dozens of cases pending since 1879 could be cited, among which are those of George Von Hollen, the Protection Life-Insurance cases, and a case against F. F. Cole and James Vickery, all of which attracted attention at the time, but have almost been lost sight of; and, coming down to a year ago, the cases grow more numerous, but scarcely less important; prominent among them are those against the Seventh and Fourteenth Ward judges of election.

And this seeming laxity in dealing with bail cases has also prevailed to some extent in dealing with jail cases. Upon no other hypothesis, since there are two Criminal Courts now against one a year ago, can the fact that the jail contains a daily average of at least 100 more prisoners than ever before be explained. The cost of keeping this surplusage is not less than $25 per day to the taxpayers, and, taking a monetary view alone of the situation, something ought to be done; and it has been suggested that if the Courts were a little more rigorous, the State's Attorney a little less indulgent, and the officers more prompt in the preparation of cases, that the condition of affairs complained of would not exist, that trials would be more speedy, and the punishment of crime more certain.

THE WEST PARKS.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The West Park Board met yesterday in the office corner Halsted and Washington streets. The Chairman and Commissioners Wilcox, Ralph, and Brenock were present.

The President appointed the following Committees for the current year:

Humbolt Park—Wilkins, Ralph, Woodard. Central Park—Woodard, Wilcox, Ralph. Douglas Park—Wood, Brenock, Wilcox. Finances—Wilcox, Wilkins. Improvements—Wilcox, Brenock, Ralph. Judiciary—Woodard, Wood, Wilkins. Subdivisions—Ralph, Brenock, Woodard.

A communication from the Illinois State Horticultural Society asked that the Park Commissioners assist in the exhibition of plants in the fair to be held next September, which it is desired to make as complete as possible in all departments of horticulture. Referred to Improvement Committee.

Mr. F. Q. Ball, attorney for the Board, reported that the West Washington street assessment had been confirmed by the Circuit Court. He recommended that the Board select some one to collect the assessments, who should be required to give an ample bond, with the condition that he turn over to the Treasurer of the Board a specified sum as soon as he had collected it. It was necessary for the Board to furnish the Clerk of the Court a copy of the roll. The attention of the Board was also called to the fact that the repair and construction of sidewalks and the changes in gas and water mains would hereafter fall under its supervision.

The report and the appointment of a Collector were referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

On motion, Mr. Ball was instructed to prepare such ordinances for the control and government of West Washington street as he may deem necessary, and submit them to the Board at the next meeting.

It was voted that the Treasurer be required to increase his bond, in view of the fact that more money will come into his possession from the street assessments.

TENEMENT-HOUSES.

THE GREED OF LANDLORDS.

The following extracts from the Tenement-House Inspectors' reports for this week would lead the public to believe that some landlords ought to be serving a term down at Joliet:

No. 233 West Lake street—Two-story frame building, basement about five feet high, where a box one foot high, sixteen inches wide, with three holes, is used as a privy. What was intended as a water-closet is now out of sight, as the boxes are covered with excrement, and the whole cellar is one reeking mass of filth. There are two factories in the rear of above premises, and the thirty (oftentimes fifty) men employed there are compelled to deposit on the ground.

Nos. 2821 to 2843 Keely street—Twelve brick houses,—sinks without traps,—wooden box sewer choked up; twelve full and overflowing privies; no sewer connections; water stagnating under whole block; leaky roofs; and the nauseous odors arising have caused many of the occupants to have sore throats.

No. 473 South Canal street—Two-story frame; privy on second floor; the wooden box, or chute, connecting the sewer, is full and leaking, thus causing the filth to flow over the seats and floor.

Nos. 227 and 229 West Lake street—Four-story brick; in the basement of No. 227 a water-closet has been removed, leaving exposed a four-inch soil-pipe, thus allowing the sewer-gas to flow forth in volumes, filling the entire house. None of the sink waste-pipes are trapped.

Nos. 2900 to 2910 Calumet avenue—Six three-story frame buildings; sewer-gas in most of these houses; *medical* students fill for some months every available room in this block.

Nos. 2556 to 2562 Cottage Grove avenue—Four dilapidated frame buildings; all the rooms need whitewashing; water-pipes on second floor and in water-closets on first floor frozen *all winter*; rainwater pipes broken.

No. 306 North Well street—No traps in waste-pipes, the tenants complaining of the odors from the sinks, and also from the water-closet soil-pipe.

Nos. 212 and 214 West Lake street—Three-story frame; service-pipes are leaking; plaster falling off ceiling; privy full; and whole place in poor sanitary condition.

Nos. 2900 to 2906 Cottage Grove avenue—Four three-story brick buildings; water-closets open into the hallways, and are not ventilated; skylights are made tight, so that the top floor gathers all the foul and offensive odors from the water-closets, sinks, and kitchens of these overcrowded tenements.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A MEETING LAST EVENING.

The Board of Education held an adjourned meeting last evening, President Delany in the chair, and all the Inspectors present except Armstrong, Stiles, and Stensland.

Inspector Dunne presented the following, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a special committee of three members be appointed by the Chair to take into consideration the advisability of introducing instruction in sewing into the public schools of this city, who shall confer with the school authorities of other cities in which such instruction is given, to ascertain the success of its introduction; and such Committee shall report the result of their investigations with their recommendation before the close of the present school year."

The same Inspector offered an order requesting the State Auditor to draw a warrant on the State Treasurer for $7,500, the balance due on the appropriation made by the Legislature in 1879 for the support of the Deaf and Dumb School in Chicago, and to deliver the warrant to the City Treasurer.

It was concurred in.

Inspector Curran, from the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, recommended the awarding of contracts for the erection of school-houses at Wicker Park and near the corner of California avenue and Jackson street, those for the former amounting to $37,563, and those for the latter to $37,721. Concurred in.

Inspector Keith, from the Committee on School-Fund Property, recommended the acceptance of the proposition of Daniel J. Fallis and Howell Gano relating to the 191 acres adjoining Sharpshooters' Park. The parties agreed to pay up everything due ($15,000 or $20,000) in consideration of an extension of the principal for five years, and the release from incumbrance of the 100-foot strip occupied by the Chicago & Western Indiana Road.

The report was concurred in.

The same Inspector recommended the appointment of O. L. Wheelock, Charles Busbee, and Amos Grannis as appraisers to ascertain the value of the old Post-Office lot. Concurred in.

The Board went into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the new rules.

After devoting an hour to them, the committee arose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted. The only rule over which there was much talk was one providing for a Committee on Optional Studies, who were to have charge of matters pertaining to German, music, and drawing. The friends of the former study urged that there should be a separate committee as now, and carried their point.

The Board then adjourned.

ADULTERATIONS.

THE BUTTERINE MANUFACTURERS.

C. A. Robison, a butter merchant doing business at the corner of Market and Lake streets, was up before Justice Wallace yesterday charged with selling adulterated butter. Mr. Charles Woodman and Mr. Howe, the Butter Inspector, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. E. G. Asay represented the defense. The prosecution succeeded in showing that a certain lot of bogus butter marked "Excellent Roll" and "Diamond R" had been left at the office of the Star Union Line on or about Feb. 1 for shipment to Philadelphia, but they failed to satisfactorily connect this lot of butter with Mr. Robison's store, although the marks used were his marks. Mr. Howe had been unable to find the expressman who carried the load. The Butter Inspector said he had examined the lot at the depot, and found it to be 50 per cent lard. On this evidence Mr. Asay asked that the case be dismissed, and the Court dismissed it. The case against Caswell, the butter man who used the ingeniously-marked tub-covers, was continued until Saturday at 2 p. m.

Although unsuccessful in this Robison prosecution, other suits will be brought against manufacturers, which will be prepared so carefully as to meet all the requirements of the law. In fact, nobody is now left to deal with but the manufacturers. The grocers have pretty much given up the business. Very little butterine is offered for sale, and what is is properly marked. The use of the stuff has been enormously decreased, and even the boarding-houses which were buying it on account of its economy, have been driven into abandoning it. It is probable that the Committee will go down to Springfield next week for the purpose of urging upon the Legislature the importance of passing at once further laws on the subject of adulterations, widening the field of operations and making it possible to reach offenders who are now practically outside of the law.

PEPPER.

Apropos of adulterations, the following little story may not be without interest: A grocer in Janesville wrote to a spice-house in this city wanting to buy some brown pepper at nine cents a pound. Now, pepper costs 15 cents a pound and the grinding costs two. The cheapest pepper which the Chicago house had was 12 cents a pound. The members of the firm deliberated some little time whether they should throw away the order or get up something to suit the man. Finally, unwilling to lose a customer, they took a little black pepper, considerable buckwheat bran for body, and some cayenne pepper for heat, and made up a mixture which was sent him for sale at nine cents a pound. Now to apply. Honest ground pepper cannot be sold for less than 17 cents a pound, so if anybody's grocer offers to sell it to him for less than that the purchaser knows that he is not getting a genuine article. This observation is true of a great many other things. Whenever a person is offered goods for less than the value of production he may be assured that he is being cheated. He fancies that he is getting a bargain. The contrary is the case. There is no such thing as getting a bargain in the ordinary articles of every-day life. And thus it is that the dearest things are often the cheapest, for their higher price is a proof of their genuineness. It is cheaper in a case like that given above to buy pepper at 17 cents a pound which is all pepper than to buy at nine cents a pound when it is less than half pepper.

DEARBORN OBSERVATORY.

A MOVE FOR A MOVE.

A movement is on foot for the transfer of the Dearborn Observatory from its present site to another and more suitable one. The matter has been under discussion in official circles and among private citizens, and, while there is a pretty general impression that a change should be made, no definit conclusion has yet been arrived at. The objections to the present location are manifold. The Observatary tower is too high for comfort, and the abundant smoke of the city so clouds the atmosphere as to make observations often impossible.

It is understord that the Lincoln Park Commissioners were very willing to offer a site in the park, but there are many reasons why going there would be as objectionable as remaining at the University. The difficulty with smoke would be as great there as on the South Side, and Lincoln Park, after all, is a very pretty show place, but not the point for an Observatory. It is going to a park at all, and the advantage of such a location is that the ground would then cost nothing, the South Park is the best. An Observatory there would be out of the reach of all smoke annoyance, and would possess that retiracy which is necessary in the successful prosecution of scientific labors. It is believed that there will be no difficulty, by judicious effort, in raising the money necessary to defray the expenses of putting up a new building, to meet the cost of removal, etc. Besides the University is at present entangled in litigation, the end of which cannot be seen, and it is just as well for the Observatory to go where there can be no danger of its being entangled in these lawsuits.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The contract for building the boat-house has been let to Mr. J. L. Bray, the work to be done by the 1st of May. The late opening of spring, however, will probably delay its completion some weeks.

The seniors of the Law and Medical Department of the University will be entertained by President Marcy Saturday. The afternoon will be spent in inspecting the Woman's College, University Hall, and the other buildings of the University. In the evening the two classes, together with the seniors of the Literary Department, will be received by Dr. and Mrs. Marcy at their residence, on the corner of Church street and Chicago avenue. The reception will close in time to allow them to return to Chicago at 9:45.

Examinations are in progress at the University, closing to-day. The seniors were examined in astronomy last Wednesday. The night before some persons unknown gained access to Prof. Carhart's room by means of a ladder and turned everything upside down in expectation of finding the questions of the next day, but without success. It is quite probable that three of the class may be asked to interview the President on the subject.

The postponed orchestral concert will occur this evening in the auditorium of the Methodist Church.

THE COUNCIL.

Another Evening Spent on the Appropriation Bill.

The Item for Schools Passed Without a Dissenting Vote.

Some Discussion on the Matter of Street Lighting and Sewerage.

The Police and Firemen's Salaries Raised Five Per Cent—Miscellaneous Appropriations.

The Council met last evening pursuant to adjournment to further consider the Appropriation bill.

Ald. Lawler was called to the chair, and all the members were present, except Ald. Clark, Altpeter, McNurney, Meyer (Fifteenth Ward) Meier (Sixteenth Ward), and McCormick.

Ald. Swift moved that an item of $3,444 be added to the appropriation for schools to reimburse Mr. Rounsville who was leasing school-property, and who had paid this amount into the Treasury for widening State street, which prevailed.

The appropriation for the Police Courts, Collector's office, City Treasurer's office, etc., was passed as reported.

The item for schools, amounting to $1,137,904, was passed as reported, with the addition of $4,974 to pay special assessments on school-property.

A motion to increase the pay of the Superintendent of Sewers from $2,500 to $3,000 was voted down, and the salary list of the department was approved.

On motion of Ald. Cullerton $6,000 was added to the item for raising man-holes and catch-basins to grade.

SEWERS.

When the item for the construction of sewers was reached Ald. Everett moved to make the item $200,000 instead of $117,000, provided $83,000 was applied for the completion of the sewer on Twenty-second street to Central Park avenue, and on California avenue to Kinzie street.

Ald. Thompson urged the necessity of completing the sewer in question, and hoped Ald. Everett's motion would prevail.

Ald. Dixon was opposed to the motion, and maintained that the appropriation made last year for the same purpose had not been expended.

Ald. Cullerton said the appropriation of a year ago would be more than absorbed when the contracts already let were paid for.

Mr. Barrett, of the Controller's office, explained that up to Jan. 1 $174,000 of the $200,000 had been expended, and that, including the 10 per cent deficiency, the balance unexpended was about $50,000.

Ald. Everett said he had talked with Commissioner Waller during the day on the subject, and had been told that there was not a cent left to the credit of the Sewerage Construction Fund which could be reappropriated.

After some further discussion Ald. Everett's motion was put and prevailed, yeas 21, nays 7. Those voting in the negative were Ald. Wickersham, Dixon, Sanders, Ballard, Shorey, Grannis, and Watkins.

The item for

LIGHTING THE STREETS

was next reached, whereupon Ald. Cullerton presented the following as a substitute, which was adopted:

"For material for lighting streets, tunnels, and bridge-lamps; lighting, cleaning, repairing, and thawing gas-lamps; for salary of Gas-Inspector and watchman at the test-meters, etc., provided gas shall be furnished at the same rates and on the same terms and conditions as were provided for in the year 1880, $300,000. And be it further provided, that a sufficient amount of the above be used in lighting the streets at Lawndale."

Ald. Lorenz moved to add to the item the sum of $14,900 for lighting Milwaukee avenue with electricity.

Ald. Hildreth moved as a substitute the adding of $10,000 for lighting the outlying streets where there were no gas-mains with other material than gas.

Ald. Imhoff wanted the item made $25,000, and Ald. Sanders thought it should be only $20,000.

Ald. Hildreth's motion was voted down, and so was the proposition of Ald. Lorenz.

The proposition of Ald. Imhoff was then voted down, as was also that of Ald. Sanders.

Ald. Everett then moved to reconsider the vote by which $300,000 had been appropriated for lighting the streets with gas, which was tabled.

THE SALARIES OF THE WATER DEPARTMENT

were then taken up. The only changes made were the reduction of the five Division Clerks from $1,200 to $1,000, and the raising of the Assistant Clerks from $900 to $1,000; the Inspectors were raised from $720 to $900; the Assistant Meter Clerk from $900 to $1,200; and the foreman of the shut-off men from $900 to $1,000.

This completed the bill, whereupon

RECONSIDERATIONS AND AMENDMENTS

were declared in order.

Ald. Cullerton moved the insertion of an item of $15,000 under the head of the Contingent Fund which should be paid to Egbert Jamieson, conditioned upon his agreeing to print and deliver to the city 2,000 copies of the revised ordinances when the revision had been completed. The motion prevailed.

Ald. Dixon moved to add $45,000 to the appropriation for street improvements, to cover the improvement of the city's portion of Michigan avenue from Jackson to Twelfth street.

Ald. Shorey said the situation was unfortunate in view of the present condition of the bill, and he hoped the motion would not be voted upon until the Council had retraced its steps and adopted the bill substantially as reported by the Finance Committee. He was in favor of extending the sewerage system, but hoped the action by which the item for sewers had been increased would be reconsidered. Then it would be possible to improve Michigan avenue, and it was well known that the improvement could never be completed except at the public expense.

Ald. Swift was in favor of reconsidering all that had been done, and the adoption of the bill as reported by the Finance Committee, which would leave a surplusage of $124,000 to draw against. If this action was taken, he would cheerfully vote $45,000 for Michigan avenue.

Ald. Cullerton moved to table Ald. Dixon's motion, which prevailed, after some discussion, by the following vote:

Yeas—McAuley, Cullerton, Riordan, Hildreth, Lawler, Smyth, Peevey, Schroeder, Swift, Everett, Hulbert, Brady, Stauber, Lorenz, Imhof, Barrett, Murphy—17.

Nays—Wickersham, Dixon, Sanders, Ballard, Shorey, Watkins, Bond—7.

Ald. Cullerton moved to change the appropriation for the construction of the new City-Hall from $294,879 to $244,000. The motion prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas—Sanders, McAuley, Cullerton, Riordan, Hildreth, Lawler, Smyth, Peevey, Schroeder, Everett, Brady, Stauber, Lorenz, Imhof, Barnett, Murphy—16.

Nays—Wickersham, Dixon, Ballard, Shorey, Watkins, Swift, Bond, Hulbert—8.

Ald. Cullerton then moved that wherever the words occurred in the bill, "add 5 per cent for probable deficiency in collection," that the figure 5 be stricken out and "2½" be substituted. The motion prevailed, which reduces the appropriation about $60,000.

Ald. Swift moved that an item of $3,000 for fitting up a part of the Exposition Building for an engine house be inserted, which prevailed.

Ald. Smyth moved that the vote by which the pay of the firemen had been increased 10 per cent be reconsidered, which prevailed as follows:

Yeas—Sanders, Ballard, Shorey, Watkins, Riordan, Hildreth, Smyth, Peevey, Swift, Bond, Everett, Hulbert, Brady, Stauber, Lorenz, Imhoff, Murphy—17.

Nays—Wickersham, Dixon, McAuley, Cullerton, Lawler, Schroeder, Barrett—7.

The same gentleman then moved to add 5 per cent to the pay of the Fire Department from Captain down, and the Police Department from Sergeants down.

Ald. Hildreth moved to increase all of the members of the two Departments as an amendment, which prevailed, as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Sanders, Ballard, Shorey, McAuley, Burke, Cullerton, Riordan, Hildreth, Lawler, Smyth, Peevey, Schroeder, Swift, Everett, Hulbert, Brady, Stauber, Lorenz, Imhof, Barrett, Murphy—22.

Nays—Wickersham, Watkins, Bond—3.

The salaries of the Assistant Division Clerks of the Water Department was then restored to $1,200, on motion of Ald. Swift, and the pay of the "meter-takers" was raised from $2.50 per day to $900 per year.

The Council then adjourned until Monday evening.

As the bill now stands it is estimated roughly to be within $10,000 of the limitation, or about $114,000 above the recommendation of the Finance Committee.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., March 24.—This afternoon the large residence of the Hon. J. J. Peddicard was completely filled with our people, who assembled there to attend the services attending the burial of the late Mrs. Henry Prather, sister of ex-Senator Oglesby. The services were conducted by the Rev. W. H. Moore, Rector of St. John's Church. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

NEW MACHINE SHOPS AT PLANO.

PLANO, Kendall Co., Ill., March 24.—The new machine shops are nearly ready to commence work. The snow blockade has kept the machinery from arriving as fast as it was designed, or it would long ago have been in its place.

SOUTHERN UNDERWRITERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 24.—The Underwriters' Association of the South, after being in session all day engaged in a discussion of business of interest to the organization, adjourned after electing for the present year the following officers: Huston Lee, of Charleston, President; William Cunningham, of Hartford, Vice-President; H. C. Stockdell, of Atlanta, Secretary. M. Bennett, of Hartford, delivered the annual address.

A NEW STORE.

It will be of interest to the ladies of this city and vicinity to hear that the new firm of Morgenthau Bros. & Co. will open their new store at No. 163 State street, corner of Monroe street.

Regarding the line of goods and further particulars we refer our readers to their advertisement in next Sunday's TRIBUNE.

COOK'S IMPERIAL

Received medal and diploma at Paris Exposition, 1878; American Institute, New York, 1880, awarded the American Wine Company; St. Louis, silver medal and diploma for purest and best champagne and still wines, equal to any imported wines, costing one-half less.

SILVER WEDDING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOMONAUK, Ill., March 24.—A large company gathered to-night at the residence of H. Wright, Cashier of the Somonauk Bank, to help himself and wife celebrate their silver wedding. The gifts were numerous and costly, the refreshments excellent, and the music by the Somonauk band greatly enjoyed. Dr. D. H. Robertson, of the Sandwich *Gazette*, made the speech of presentation.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name.	Age.	Residence.
Ludwig Keller	30	407 Wells.
J. L. H. Haltzman	33	407 Wells.
Edwin McLinden	23	19 Elk Grove avenue.
Georgiana A. Allen	22	1207 Milwaukee avenue.
Thomas S. Godfrey	31	Knoxville, Tenn.
Mary A. White	24	225 Ogden avenue.
Richard Hickey	23	95 Archer avenue.
Mary Judd	19	267 Twenty-fifth.
George Klingspar	45	Mt. Forest, Ill.
Emelia Thomas	41	Mt. Forest, Ill.
Nathan C. Green	29	3627 Cottage Grove av.
Elizabeth A. Soule	30	3728 Cottage Grove av.
John G. Worthington	28	Breckinridge, Cal.
Jessamine Mathews	24	3810 Langley.
Robert M. Shaw	22	Bloomington, Ill.
Florence Belle Corry	21	Bloomington, Ill.
George Keen	30	2 Market.
Ollie Mulford	30	2 Market.
Herrmann Greese	23	288 Hubbard.
Rosalia Gulifeld	23	288 Hubbard.
Adolph Gerardelly	29	Sevena, Ill.
Sophia Valentine	22	Chicago.

MARRIAGES.

TROWBRIDGE—FOOTE—Wednesday, March 23, at Ravenswood, Ill., by the Rev. Dr. Ryder, William A. Trowbridge and Jessie S. Foote.

DEATHS.

ROYCRAFT—At the residence of her parents, 29 Clybourn-place, beloved daughter of George and Mary Roycraft, of diphtheria, aged 4 years 10 months and 14 days.

Funeral March 25 by carriages to Northwestern depot, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

MCEAHAN—At 7 o'clock a. m., March 24, Mrs. Catheran McEahan.

Funeral Saturday, March 26, at 9 a. m. from the residence of John Fitzpatrick, 3643 South Dearborn-st., services at Jesuit Church at 10 a. m., thence by cars to Calvary.

JONES—In Washington, D. C., of pneumonia and meningitis of the brain, Mella S. Jones, only child of Francis W. and Ella M. Jones, aged 13 months and 11 days.

CUTLER—Funeral services of Harold C., youngest son of C. H. and H. S. Cutler, will be held at residence, 216 Dearborn-av., Friday morning at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family invited. Burial private.

BROWN—At Beloit, Wis., on March 23, of rheumatism of the heart, Theodora F. Brown, aged 9 years, daughter of Gen. Theodore F. and Frances C. Brown of Denver, Colo., formerly of this city.

EDDY—In Chicago, March 23, Francis Eddy, formerly from Great Barrington, Mass., aged 63 years.

Funeral from late residence, 3 Campbell Park, at 9 a. m., March 26. Carriages to Graceland.

DONOHUE—Thomas Donohue, aged 48, at his residence, 76 North Peoria-st.

Funeral Saturday, March 26, at 10 o'clock, from St. Patrick's Church by cars to Calvary.

STEIN—On Thursday, March 24, Joseph, beloved son of Rosa Stein, aged 9 months.

Funeral Friday, March 25, at 10 a. m., from residence, 248 Maxwell-st., to Rosehill Cemetery.

BEACH—On March 24, Adella Rosabelle, only daughter of D. P. and C. L. Beach, aged 6 months and 13 days.

BOLDENWECK—March 23, William Louis Frederick Boldenweck, aged 4 months and 23 days.

Funeral from residence, corner Halsted and Schools-sts., Lake View, Saturday, March 26, at 3 o'clock, by carriages to Graceland Cemetery.

DONOGHUE—Estella Loretta, daughter of M. F. and E. A. Donoghue, aged 6 months and 4 days.

Funeral from residence, 100 West Adams-st., Friday, March 25, at 11:30 a. m., by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICANS WILL meet at 248 South Halsted-st. this evening.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE THIRTEENTH Ward Veteran Club will be held at 88 West Lake-st. to-night.

THE EIGHTH WARD GERMAN REPUBLICAN Club meets to-night at 81 Blue Island-av.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD REGULAR Republican Club will meet this evening at Bowman's Hall, corner Chicago-av. and Sedgwick-st. All Republicans are invited to be present.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Young Men's Republican Club of the Thirteenth Ward to be held to-night at No. 443 West Chicago-av. All Republicans are invited to attend.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Young Men's Republican Club of the Fourth Ward at Armory Hall, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., this evening.

THE FIRST WARD STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN Club will meet this evening at the club-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of ratifying the nominations for city and town offices.

THE FIFTH PRECINCT REPUBLICAN Club of the Twelfth Ward will hold a grand ratification meeting at their hall, 1186 West Madison-st. Saturday evening. Good speakers will be present. Everybody is invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANOTHER MEETING OF CITIZENS interested in "enforcement of the law" will be held in Lincoln Park Church, corner of Sophia and Mohawk-sts., this evening.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.

Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

TANKS AND CANS.



WILSON, EVENDEN & CO., Tanks and Cans, 239 & 241 Lake st.

CANDY.

Candy. Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refer to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Reception in the Senate of Reports of the Investigating Committee.

That of the Majority Finds in Favor of the Railroad Board.

While Many Delinquencies Are Discovered, Their General Conduct Is Sustained.

Recommendations as to Future Conduct and Tenure of Office.

The Minority, on the Contrary, Present the Case in a Very Different Light.

Neglect of Official Duty by the Commissioners Plainly Shown.

Admissions of Gross Violations of the Law by the Railroad Companies.

A Great Amount of Business of Interest and Importance Transacted by the House.

Action of the Committee on the Governor's Nominations to the Railroad and Warehouse Board.

SENATE.

GREAT GOINGS-ON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 24.—The Senate met at the usual hour.

The special order for the morning was then taken up, being the consideration of Senator Clark's bill, already read a third time, making stockholders liable for the full amount of the debts of corporations, and amending the law thereof.

Senator Bell opposed the bill in a speech of considerable length, claiming that it would not afford the relief desired by the general public, and that there was

NO WELL-GROUNDED PUBLIC DEMAND

for the sweeping provisions therein presented. It was a blow at the industries of the State, destructive of mechanical enterprises, and virtually legislation in favor of monopolies, inasmuch as only rich men could incorporate. Senator Clark's motives in the matter were doubtless good enough, but it was a shrewd move in favor of

THE GREAT MONOPOLIES OF THE COUNTRY.

Senator Bell traced the growth of certain corporations, and said the bill was narrow-minded and fallacious in its provisions. Had it passed some years ago, the West would to-day have been a wilderness. It would wipe out of existence the great manufacturing interests of the State. For these and many other good reasons he opposed the bill.

Senator Clark, not to be outtalked, replied at great length. His argument was but a repetition of the one made when the bill was read a second time. He did not want any Senator to vote for the bill as a personal favor to him. He merely wanted the Legislature to repeal from the statute-book the law which gives

CORPORATIONS MORE IMMUNITY

from the payment of their debts than individuals have. If the bill failed now, it was simply owing to the fact that it was in advance of the times.

Senator White moved the previous question.

The bill was killed by a vote of yeas, 8; nays, 23. A motion was made to reconsider for the purpose of recommitting it to the Committee on Judiciary, but the motion was promptly defeated.

Senator Fuller endeavored to make the report of the majority of the Railroad Committee, but there were several special orders, and the Democracy filibustered for all they were worth. Finally the obstacles were removed, and

THE REPORT OF THE MAJORITY

was presented for the consideration of the Senate. It is as follows:

To the Honorable, the President of the Senate of the State of Illinois: The Committee on Railroads, to which was delegated the duty of investigating complaints made to the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners in relation to matters of extortion and unjust discrimination by the railroad companies of this State, and also the acts of said Board of Commissioners, since their confirmation by the Thirty-first General Assembly in relation to said complaints, together with all complaints, written or verbal, that might be made to said Committee in regard to the performance or non-performance of the duties devolving upon said Board of Commissioners by law, respectfully beg leave to report that said Board of Commissioners have furnished to said Committee, in compliance with the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 18th day of January last,

COPIES OF THE COMPLAINTS

made to said Board, as required by said resolution.

The Committee have examined into said complaints as well as they have been able to do, and find that the Board has adopted the general rule of requiring that the party complaining shall submit to the Board, in writing, a specific charge showing clearly the details of the extortion or unjust discrimination complained of. Upon such complaint the Board then takes such action as the circumstances of the case seem to require. In very many of the cases the complaining party has been unwilling to proceed with the case, and has withdrawn the complaint, requesting that no action be taken thereon. In many others the company or corporation complained of has admitted the charge and expressed a willingness to arrange the matter to the satisfaction of the complainant; which has accordingly been done. In the balance of the cases the Board have generally acted as arbitrators between the parties complaining and the railroad company against which the complaint was made. In these cases, as a rule, both parties have cheerfully acquiesced in the decision of the Commissioners.

Copies of these complaints are transmitted to the Senate with this report.

THE FIRST FORMAL CHARGES

made to the Committee against said Board were made by a Committee of the Chicago Grain-Receivers' Association, represented by A. M. Wright, E. B. Baldwin, and George M. How. Said charges contained nine specifications relating principally to neglect of official duty on the part of the Board of Commissioners, in relation to the non-enforcement of the law concerning terminal charges by railroad companies, and in not exercising a proper supervision and control over the inspection of grain in the City of Chicago. They were filed with the Committee on the 15th day of February last, when the examination of witnesses in support thereof was commenced.

A LARGE NUMBER OF WITNESSES

were brought before the Committee, both on the part of the complainants and of the Commissioners, and the investigation under these charges occupied the time almost constantly for a period of about three weeks, and a vast amount and variety of testimony was heard on each side. It was the desire of the Committee to give to all concerned ample opportunity for a full and fair hearing, and hence the technical rules of evidence applicable to courts were not generally adhered to, and a considerable portion of the evidence may not have been strictly material to the issue, as the Committee desired to ascertain all the facts possible to be drawn out, in order that they might form an intelligent and impartial judgment upon the matters complained of, and perhaps be able to suggest remedies in the way of suitable legislation to correct the evils complained of. The formal charges, as filed with the Committee, are as follows:

[Here are inserted the charges preferred by A. M. Wright.]

Upon which charges

THE FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

are as follows:

As to the first charge, concerning the ineligibility of George M. Bogue, one of the Commissioners, no evidence was introduced, except the statement of Mr. Bogue himself that he had rented certain property for George Armour, a member of the firm of Armour, Dole & Co., warehousemen. We do not consider that in so doing he violated any law, or that there was anything improper in the transaction. The law simply prohibits a Commissioner from being, during his term of office, employed by, or connected with, any railroad company or *warehouse*. It certainly does not prohibit him from transacting any personal business with a stockholder in a railroad corporation, or with a member of a firm of warehousemen. The charge is, therefore, not sustained.

As to the second charge, considerable evidence was heard. This evidence established the fact that certain railroad companies were in the habit of making certain arbitrary terminal charges, in addition to the regular freight charges, on car-loads of grain in bulk consigned to receivers in the City of Chicago. It was proven that some of the companies were in the habit of charging a fee (generally of about $2 per car) where grain was held out for delivery on track, or for reinspection, or where switched to the delivering track, and afterwards ordered to an elevator.

IN ADDITION TO THESE CHARGES,

some companies were also shown to be in the habit of charging from $3 to $5 per day demurrage where grain is not unloaded within twenty-four or forty-eight hours.

It was also shown that the Commissioners had notice that such charges were made by the railroad companies, although no formal or written complaint was ever made by any person to them concerning such charges. The Commissioners, however, claim in their sworn testimony, that since said matters have been brought to their knowledge they have given considerable time to investigate the same, and have submitted the legal question involved to their counsel for determination; that the law upon that subject was not entirely clear to them, and that they had not concluded their investigation into that matter when a bill was introduced into the Senate to correct any ambiguity in the present law. The Committee believe that some portion of such terminal charges are illegal, but concede that the law upon that question is not now entirely clear. They, therefore,

ABSOLVE THE COMMISSIONERS

from the charge of neglect of official duty, as alleged in charge two, but recommend that the law upon the question of arbitrary terminal charges should be made more explicit than it now is.

Charges three, four, and five were considered by the Committee as one charge, and much evidence was heard in relation to the inspection of grain in the City of Chicago. It seems there are a large number of grain-receivers in Chicago, members of the Board of Trade, who have never been satisfied with the system of "State inspection." They had become, by years of practice, wedded to the system of "Board of Trade inspection," and many of them desire to return to the old system. The Committee do not think it would be wise to give entire control of a matter that so seriously affects the interests of the producers and shippers of the whole Northwest to a single association of grain dealers, receivers, and speculators in the City of Chicago. They believe that the people generally

ARE IN FAVOR OF "STATE INSPECTION,"

and that the business of inspection shall continue under the control and management of officers appointed under the laws of the State. While so believing, it has nevertheless been proven that evils exist under the present system; that the grades of grain are not as uniform and certain as they should be. The grain interest of Chicago has grown to wonderful proportions, and is constantly increasing. Of course, being the chief grain-receiving point in the world, the people have a great interest in the management of that business there. They demand grades of grain that shall be fixed, certain, uniform, and recognized throughout the civilized world. In the year 1869 (the last year of which we have any record of the receipts of grain in Chicago during the old system of Board of Trade inspection) the receipts were 65,592,250 bushels. In 1879 (under State inspection) the receipts were 125,631,689 bushels; and in 1880, 138,896,368 bushels. It will readily be seen that to supervise and

PROPERLY CONTROL AND REGULATE

a business of such gigantic proportions is no small task. The law upon this subject, too, is peculiar. The law provides for the appointment of a Chief Inspector of Grain by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have nothing to do with his appointment or removal. His duties, as prescribed by the statute, are to have a general supervision of the inspection of grain . . . under the advice and immediate direction of the Board of Commissioners," etc. The law then empowers the Chief Inspector "to nominate to the Commissioners . . . such suitable persons, in sufficient number, as may be deemed qualified for assistant inspectors; . . . and also such other employés as may be necessary to properly conduct the business of this office; and the said Commissioners are authorized to make such appointments." Also, "the said Board of Commissioners shall have and exercise a general supervision and control of such appointees."

THE EVIDENCE SHOWS

that one of the Commissioners (Mr. Bogue) has an office in Chicago, and has given a considerable portion of his time to the exercise of "a general supervision and control" over the appointees of the inspection department. Also, that the other Commissioners have occasionally visited Chicago to learn the views of the grain trade, to familiarize themselves with the management and conduct of the inspection department, or to investigate complaints made or questions submitted to the Board. The evidence shows that the Chief Grain Inspector at Chicago is not an expert in grain or a practical grain man; that he has not given his entire time to the performance of the duties of his office; that he has to a large extent been engaged in other matters, and especially so during the busiest season in the grain trade; that the general supervision as to the "in inspection" of grain has been

DELEGATED TO THE FIRST AND SECOND ASSISTANTS;

that the Chief Inspector has himself rarely visited the tracks to ascertain how the inspection was being done, yet it does not appear that any complaints as to these matters were ever made to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and we are unable to see wherein they could be held responsible for the existence of such a state of facts. As we view the matter, the law is not sufficiently explicit on this subject. We believe that the Chief Grain Inspector ought to be an expert in grain, required to give his entire time to the performance of the duties of the office, ought himself to supervise both the in and out inspection of grain, and that his salary ought to be made large enough so that the very best talent attainable can be secured for that office.

As to the fifth charge, that the grades have been changed or modified without the proper legal notice thereof having been given, the Committee can only say that

THE EVIDENCE DOES NOT SUPPORT THE CHARGE.

The only foundation for the sixth charge is that an Inspector was recommended for promotion. Charges were preferred against him alleging his unfitness for the higher office. The Board met in Chicago, fully investigated the matter, and refused to make the promotion, but permitted him to remain in his former position as track Inspector.

As to the seventh charge, there was no evidence whatever, and the charge was withdrawn.

Under the eighth charge it was shown that an employé was given a vacation of three months on account of illness, and was permitted to draw his salary to date. We think that therein the Commissioners did nothing but what business-men frequently do as to employés who have been in their employ a long time and have proved faithful and deserving.

As to charge ninth, very little evidence was offered, and we are unable to say that extravagance and wastefulness in the expenditure of the funds of the inspection department has been shown.

THE TOTAL EXPENSES OF THE INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

for the year ending Oct. 31, 1879, was shown to be $85,601.95, and of the registration department $11,932.57. The increase in expenses over the expenses of former years, when the matter was controlled by the Board of Trade, is in about the same proportion as the increase in the amount of business; and we have been unable to discover any evidence of misappropriation of funds.

The evidence having been closed upon the charges preferred by the Grain-Receivers' Association of Chicago, the Peoria Starch Manufacturing Company, of Peoria, Ill., by George F. Harding, its President, appeared before the Committee and filed the following charges:

[Here follow the charges made by George F. Harding.]

The Committee were engaged in the examination of said charges and the hearing of testimony in support thereof for about two weeks, and gave to the consideration of the same that careful and considerate attention which a matter of so grave and important a nature would seem to require.

Under the first and fourth charges it was proven that many of the railroad companies doing business in this State

HAVE NOT COMPLIED WITH THE SCHEDULE RATES

for the transportation of passengers and freight as prepared by the Commissioners; that corporations have continued to fix their own rates, insisting, however, and averring their readiness to prove that such rates as fixed by themselves were *reasonable* rates; the law being that such corporations may charge and receive a reasonable rate, and the schedules of the Commissioners being only prima facie evidence under the law of what are reasonable maximum rates. The evidence showed, however, that in many cases the rates as fixed by the railroad companies were less than those fixed by the schedules of the Commissioners, and that all the principal roads in the State have complied with the Commissioners' schedules as to the rates for the transportation of passengers. It was also shown that some of the railroad companies doing business in the State were in the habit of giving special rates and rebates to certain shippers, insisting, however, that such rates were open to all doing business at the same place or complying with the same conditions. It was also shown in many places where competition existed the companies were in the habit of

POOLING THEIR EARNINGS

in order to maintain rates, or render them steady and uniform. The only testimony as to the extent to which the Commissioners had "personally investigated and ascertained" whether the law had been or was being violated, and as to "visiting the various stations on the line of each railroad for that purpose as often as practicable," was given by the Commissioners themselves. It appeared that they had investigated whenever complaint was made to them, but that the majority of the Board had not generally considered it their duty to investigate specific instances of violation except upon written complaint made to them. It was shown that they had visited various portions of the State, both individually and as a Board, for the purposes mentioned in the act of 1873.

Upon the subject of prosecutions, the Board has adhered to the conservative policy adopted by their predecessors, and acted upon by all the Commissioners since the organization of the Board. Under that policy it has been their rule to avoid a great multiplicity of suits, until the various questions presented by the law could be settled in the Courts of last resort. The Supreme Court of the State has decided uniformly on the side of the people and in favor of the constitutionality of the law. Several cases, however, are pending in the Supreme Court of the United States that have not yet been decided. The Legislature of the State seems to have approved of this policy upon the fact that during the term of the Commissioners

VERY LITTLE MONEY HAS BEEN APPROPRIATED

for the purpose of litigation. If it is the desire that suits should be multiplied, and all violations prosecuted to the extent of the law, then ample appropriations should be made for that purpose, else the blame rests with the Legislature and not with the Commissioners.

As to the second charge, it is shown that the present Commissioners have made no new schedules, and have not revised those of their predecessors; but they have commenced upon the work of revising, and have for some time been collecting data from which to form a proper basis of rates for the new schedules. It was testified before the Committee, on behalf of the Commissioners, that a complete revision of the schedules was in course of preparation, and would be made as soon as circumstances permit, and the Legislature should make suitable appropriation for printing and publishing the same. We are led to believe also that in

THE REVISION OF THE STATUTES

the rates both for passengers and freight will be materially reduced to correspond with the increased volume of business and the recent reductions in the rates of interest.

Charge three was stricken out, and no evidence heard in support thereof, and charge five is substantially included in charges one and four, and the findings of the Committee on said charges one and four will apply as well to charge five.

Generally, the Committee find that no malfeasance in office, no corruption, no official misconduct has been proven against the Commissioners. The only fault established is, perhaps, that of nonfeasance, or that they have not accomplished all that they might have done. The policy pursued by them has, in the opinion of the Committee, been too conservative. Yet in the pursuance of that policy, if the Board have committed errors, those errors have been on the safe side. They have not recklessly expended the money of the State in prosecutions that

MIGHT HAVE RESULTED DISASTROUSLY.

They have been economical and prudent,—perhaps too much so; but we are not prepared to say that they have not done as well as others would have done pursuing the opposit policy. However, we recommend that in the future the Board shall pursue a more radical and vigorous policy; and that violations of the law, whenever brought to their notice, whether by written complaint or otherwise, shall be prosecuted as far as the appropriations made by the General Assembly for that purpose will permit.

Finally, we believe that the duties which the law puts upon the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are such as to require the entire time of the best men that can be induced to accept the office. We recommend that the term of office of the Commissioners be extended to six years, one member going out every two years; that the State shall be divided into three districts, with one member of the Board to be chosen from each district, and assigned the especial duty of investigating all complaints that may be made in his district, and that each member of the Board be prohibited by law from holding any other official position, and be

REQUIRED TO GIVE HIS ENTIRE TIME AND ATTENTION

to the performance of his duties as a Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner. With such an arrangement we believe the law might be more thoroughly enforced than is possible under the present system.

The Committee are of the opinion that very little further legislation concerning railroads is needed, except such as will tend to secure a better enforcement of the laws now on the statute-books.

The evidence taken before the Committee has all been preserved, and is transmitted to the Senate herewith. It will be found to contain much valuable information which it is impossible to recapitulate in the limited space given to this report.

The Committee respectfully ask that they be discharged from further consideration of the matters referred herein. All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. E. FULLER, Chairman.
JOHN R. TANNER,
H. H. EVANS,
GEO. E. WHITE,
T. B. NEEDLES,
J. W. FIFER,
C. E. BENT,
L. D. CONDEE.

The report was accepted according to the usual forms, and the Committee discharged.

THE MINORITY

thereupon sailed in and presented the following:

As stated in the majority report, your Committee devoted a large part of its time to the investigation of illegal terminal charges alleged to have been made at Chicago by the railroad companies against shippers and receivers of grain, and concerning such it was claimed repeated complaints had been ineffectually made to the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

On this subject we first invite attention to Secs. 4 and 5 of the act of April 25, 1871, "regulating the receiving, transportation, and delivery of grain." Sec. 4 first gives consignees the privilege of changing the consignments after the car arrives, and then says, "No extra charge shall be permitted by the corporation having the custody of such property in consequence of such change of consignment." Sec. 5 further says that "any consignee or person entitled to receive the delivery of grain transported in bulk by any railroad shall have twenty-four hours free of expense, after actual notice of the arrival by the corporations to the consignees in which to remove same from cars such corporation, if he shall desire to receive it from the cars on the *track*." Now, first,

AS TO THE PROOF OF VIOLATION

of this statute by the railroads: Printed notices bearing dates August, September, and November, 1879, issued by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and also by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, were shown to the Committee, which notices announced that these Companies would make the following terminal charges against shippers and receivers, to-wit (we quote literally): "On all grain delivered from track a charge of two cents per 100 pounds for delivery will be made in addition to transportation charges, and, if billed to elevator and then ordered on track, $1 in addition to the two cents."

The notices referred to further say, with regard to bulk grain, that where cars are billed to to track and are ordered to elevator, $1 to $2 terminal charge will be made, and also $1 extra charge in cases where billed to elevator and afterwards ordered to track.

Mr. Baldwin, page 14 of the testimony, positively swears that these charges were uniformly made, and that, too, during the first twenty-four hours after the arrival of car.

Mr. How corroborates the statement, and on page 21 says: "I called Mr. Bogue's attention to the matter last summer. He (Bogue) said: 'Why don't you make complaint?' I said: 'It is not my business to do so, but if you want evidence, Mr. Bogue, you can get it from any man that receives grain.'"

Said E. B. Baldwin and G. M. How were prominent grain receivers of Chicago.

These and other witnesses testified to the fact that the printed notices referred to were posted conspicuously in the railroad offices, and were mailed to grain shippers and receivers for the purpose of announcing publicly that such terminal charges would be made; that the railways named openly, continuously, and for long periods made and

COLLECTED THESE UNLAWFUL CHARGES.

Violation of the statute spoken of could not have been more flagrant and willful. We unite with the majority of the Committee who say in their report that these violations were well known to Mr. Bogue and his associates. We unite with them in saying "these terminal charges were illegal," and that the Commissioners did not prosecute the defenders. But we are amazed to hear the majority say that "the *law* upon that question is not entirely *clear*"; and we emphatically dissent from their conclusion immediately following, in which they say "they therefore absolve the Commissioners from the charge of neglect of official duty." No law could be plainer; no facts could be plainer; and no neglect of official duty more evident.

Men of high character engaged in the grain trade in Chicago stated on oath that these illegal charges would annually aggregate the round sum of $200,000. All of this came directly out of the pockets of the farmers and others who shipped grain over the roads in question. In the face of this vast extortion, armed with the proofs and backed by the law, the path of duty was clearly marked out before them. The very laws which they had been appointed to execute and vindicate had been wantonly defied, and yet they faltered in presence of their duty; the extortion continued; they looked idly on and never brought a single suit. We cannot join the majority in granting them absolution.

THE FLIMSY PRETEXT

that the law was not clear should not influence any candid mind. The constitutionality of the law directly involved had long before received the sanction of the highest courts, notably in the cases of Munn vs. Illinois, decided October, 1876, by the United States Supreme Court, and Ruggles vs. The People, decided September, 1878, by our own Supreme Court. The rule they established, requiring complaints to be filed in writing, and suggested by Mr. Bogue to Mr. How, should afford these executive officers no refuge. Under the law of their appointment it is made their duty to prosecute all infractions regardless of the manner in which they acquire knowledge of them. It is made their duty to act affirmatively, to inquire and seek out the wrong, and upon their own motion to start the prosecution. They have no right to add to the law by imposing the condition upon which they will perform their duty, especially when it is apparent to every fair-minded man that the conditions they impose of requiring the party aggrieved to file complaint in writing instantly exposed him to the hostility of the railroad company. The rule tends to transfer the responsibility from the shoulders of the Commissioners, where it belongs, to the shoulders of the citizen, whose entire shipping conveniences are often confined to one railway line. Having incurred the ill-will of this line, it is no difficult matter for the railroad company, by many ingenious modes well known and practiced, to virtually ostracise their victim and cripple his business. The Commissioners

CANNOT RETREAT BEHIND SUCH RULES

and defend their absolute non-action. In respect to these terminal charges, no compromises, no settlements by the Commissioners were ever even attempted. They never sought, so far as appears from the evidence or from their own statements, to induce the railroads to disgorge their extortions. They did not even resort to that diplomacy of arbitration with the railroads of which we hear so much. Perhaps Mr. Bogue, to whom in the division of the labors of the Commission the field at Chicago was mainly assigned, was in a higher degree responsible for this gross neglect of duty than his associates.

The Committee having addressed itself to the inquiry whether the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners had or had not failed to perform their duty in not enforcing the law against railroad companies violating the Railroad laws of this State, it became both necessary and proper for the Committee to investigate the question whether any railroad companies had violated the laws of this State since the confirmation of the present Board by the Thirty-first General Assembly. This view was taken by a majority of the Committee, and accordingly witnesses were called for the purpose of making this preliminary inquiry. On this point Mr. E. P. Ripley, General Freight Agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, testified that the passenger and freight rates charged by his company for the past two years were generally

IN EXCESS OF THE RATES

fixed by the Railroad Commissioners for that road; that the road had never conformed nor attempted to conform to the rates fixed by the Commissioners for that road; that the road had made from year to year the reports to the Board required by law, including the tariff of rates; that his road did charge to one person for the transportation of freight over a given distance a greater amount than it at the same time charged to another person for the same service; that, when the Company saw fit, it charged more to one person for the transportation of freight over a given distance than it at the same time charged another person for transporting the same kind of freight over a greater distance and in the same direction; that where there is a competing point his Company fixed and at its pleasure changed the rate to and from that point, and that it was not controlled by distance nor did it change the rates for other points to suit these changes nor make lower rates for the points nearer markets and with a less haul; that these discriminating rates, called sometimes special rates, rebates, or drawbacks, are and always have been shown on the Company's books at its office in Chicago; that his company did not make public their special rates or rebates; that it was intended to give these special rates to all parties under the same circumstances; the circumstances under which these special rates were given varied with each case and depended upon the quantity hauled, the time, the place from which and to which the haul was made, the condition of the Company, the facilities of the shipper, and other circumstances; that his company made from time to time during the last two years contracts called

POOLING CONTRACTS

with other roads at competing points in this State, by which rates were mutually fixed and the receipts divided; that there are four such points in this State on the line of his road at which much pooling contracts exist, but the witness declined to give the names of the points and with what companies the contracts were made; that the rates fixed by the pool were in some cases above the Commissioners' rates, and that generally the effect of the pool was to raise the rates about 15 per cent above what they were before the pool was formed; that before the formation of the pool the rates at such points were reduced by competition, while at non-competing points they remained unchanged; that the process of fixing rates is purely tentative; that there is no science of rates, —it is a matter of trial and competition; that his company charges from some points what it can get, and to some persons what they can pay; that the charge was not a fixed sum above the actual cost; that the Railroad Commissioners had never examined the books of his company within his knowledge. This witness declined to produce the books showing such rebates, and stated that it would take a long time to run over the contracts for such rebates; that the quantity was very great, but he could not give the amount.

Another witness was Mr. Joseph C. Tucker, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad; also Mr. W. S. Spears, General Freight Agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad at Peoria; also Mr. Hugh Riddle, President, and Mr. Sandford, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, who testified substantially to

THE SAME CONDITION OF THINGS

with regard to the roads with which they are connected respectively; and these latter witnesses also testified that their books would have shown the various rebates and drawbacks, and that the Commissioners made no effort to examine said books.

We are able to report of these special rates and other discriminations simply the fact that during the last two years they had been made constantly and notoriously, and in immense numbers, by these railroad corporations in favor of whomsoever they saw fit, and that they are, under our laws, unjust discriminations. The majority of the Committee having adopted a ruling which prevented an examination of the details of these special contracts, rebates, or drawbacks, we were prevented from obtaining much information upon those matters which might have been of great interest. The information obtained was drawn altogether from railroad officials themselves amidst continual objection by counsel. We have further to report that nothing has been offered in evidence which satisfactorily rebuts this presumption that they are unjust discriminations, as declared by our laws. The railroad officials proclaimed their inability to give details touching them, without the aid of car-loads of books and vouchers, and they neglected or refused to produce their books and vouchers, whereby they admitted the actual truth could be fully disclosed. We have to report that we cannot accept in lieu of the fact the

AMBIGUOUS STATEMENTS

made by these officials—viz.: That their discriminations were open to all "under the same circumstances." One of the circumstances upon which their agents claim the right to make special discriminating rates is the existence of competition at a given point, or for a given business; and this we have to report is held to be an unjust discrimination in the judgment of all tribunals which have passed upon the question. Another circumstance is the quantity hauled. And it is easy to see that this "circumstance" may be molded at the will of these trustees and managers, and that they may drive the people from their public highways by giving rates to great shippers under terms and circumstances beyond the ability or the scope of the ordinary man. So that we may end with gigantic shippers, like the Goulds and Vanderbilts, doing all the business and crushing out all rivalry over railroads owned and managed by themselves or their fellow-monopolists. To use the language of the English Railroad Commissioners, in D. C. Slate Co. vs. P. R. R. Co., 2, Railway and Canal Traffic Cases, page 70: "Equal treatment does not consist in all being offered a similar agreement, for if the agreement is not for the public interests, or goes beyond the fair regard which a company may pay its own interests, it leaves untouched the right of all under the traffic act to be put upon equal terms. . . . A railway company cannot compel the public to purchase equality of treatment by imposing conditions of that character. . . *The same offer* may be made to all, *but circumstances are so unlike* that every kind of *partiality* would ensue *if the offer must be accepted or parties submit to higher charges.*"

TO TAKE OUT OF THE ACT

of May 2, 1873, against unjust discriminations and extortion the rebates, drawbacks, and special rates contained in the mountains of contracts of that character, filling every railroad office in this State which we have investigated, it is necessary to show that the rates thus charged were fair and reasonable, having due regard to the circumstances, if any, affecting the cost of carriage by the railroad companies for the different freighters.

The books are full of cases where the railroad companies claim that the circumstances justify the difference in the charges they have made, and where the Courts declare they do not.

To allow the wholesale opinions of the parties to the contracts to outweigh the presumptions of the law is to make the quasi-criminals judges in their own case, and to compel us to accept their opinions where they refuse to furnish us with the means of forming our own.

In view of the foregoing evidence, we are constrained to conclude that the above-mentioned railroads have habitually for the last two years violated the provisions of the act of May 2, 1873, designed to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination. It was not contended by the Commissioners that they did not know of these repeated violations of law, but, on the contrary, from an inspection of a large number of written complaints made to them and submitted to the Committee, it is clear that the knowledge of many of these violations, as well as similar violations by other roads, has for a long time been in their possession. The reports of all the roads in the State containing copies of their tariffs made to the Board would be an official source of information to them of the charges made by such roads.

AS TO THE POOLING COMBINATIONS

of the railroad companies, the Commissioners declared in their report of 1877 that they "have been established at many of the competing points of the State," and that their "attention has been directed to this fact." Commissioner Bogue testifies that he "knew of the pooling arrangements in many cases along the lines of the roads in Illinois." As to the cutting of rates that preceded the pools, the same Commissioner testified: "We knew of the war of rates waged for some time before the pools were formed." The Commissioners admit that they have instituted only one suit against any railroad since they have been in office during the last four years. Nor did they examine the books and offices of the various railroads, as required by Sec. 7 of the act of May 2, 1873. Nor did they make the visits and examinations required by Sec. 11 of the act of April 13, 1871, establishing said Commission. The majority of the Committee, however, by resolution declared this section repealed by Sec. 7 of the act of May 2, 1873, so that in the opinion of the majority the requirements contained in this section were no longer in force.

Apart from the fact that the validity of the law or any part thereof was not submitted to the Committee among the matters to be investigated, it is to be considered that the section in question is found in the revision of 1874, and the fact that it was repealed must have escaped the attention of the revisers as well as that of the session of the General Assembly which adopted the revision, and all of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners themselves, as we find this same section repeatedly published by them in their annual reports. We are

UTTERLY UNABLE TO CONCUR

with the majority of the Committee in the view expressed in the resolution referred to, and must hold that these omissions amount to a neglect of a very plain and important duty. If this duty were faithfully performed, the necessity of written complaints would never have arisen,—a practice to which we have already adverted, and to which we shall advert hereafter. Nor, as contended, is it an impossible duty to perform, or even a difficult one, or one which would occupy more than one-third of their time. Notwithstanding this plain mandate, most of the counties have never been visited, and especially points where the gravest complaints existed, and many of the leading cities of the State have never seen a Commissioner.

We further find that the Board have made no new schedules nor revised the ones made by their predecessors, although the necessity of such schedule has long been most urgent, as is admitted by the Board themselves in their report for 1879. The necessity and importance of such revision is of the first consequence. As I well know, the schedules are made only prima-facie evidence of the reasonableness of the rates therein fixed. Manifestly a schedule confessedly defective would have little weight in any Court, and a much slighter degree of evidence would be sufficient to overcome the presumption created by such a schedule than would be necessary if such a schedule as the law requires had been made; and manifestly a schedule in which the rates are too high is a

COMPLETE SURRENDER OF THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE,

and is to hand them over to the tender mercies of corporations; for no man with the schedules against him could ever maintain himself in court, nor would he even attempt it. Many railroads, too, have been built since the schedules were made, for which no schedules whatever have been provided, and as to such roads the law prohibiting extortion becomes practically inoperative.

The Commissioners interpose as a defense to the charge that they have failed to prosecute railroads which have violated the law:

First—That they had made a rule which required all complaints against the railroads to be made to them in writing, and that in all or nearly all the cases where complaints were made they have by a system of arbitration, also by them invented and adopted, induced the offending road to restore the money illegally taken, and promise reformation in the future. This practice, which the report of the majority styles a "conservative policy," they point to with much pride in their reports for the years 1878-'9 and '80, and even ask that it have the sanction of Legislative approval. And it is also shown by the evidence that they have invariably refused to entertain any complaints or correct any evils except in cases of written complaints made by the victims themselves. This practice is wholly unwarranted, both by the letter and spirit of the law creating the Board; it is more,—it is a manifest, palpable, and

FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THAT LAW.

The act of April 13, 1871, Sec. 11, declaring that "Said Commissioners shall examine into the condition and management and all other matters concerning the business of railroads in this State, and whether such railroad companies comply with the laws of the State; and then in the clearest language commands: "And whenever it shall come to the knowledge, either upon complaint *or otherwise, or they shall have reason to believe*, that any such law or laws have been or are being violated, they shall prosecute or cause to be prosecuted all corporations or persons guilty of such violation."

The act of May 2, 1873, against extortion, Sec. 7, also commands with equal clearness: "And whenever the facts in any manner ascertained by said Commissioners shall in their judgment warrant such prosecution, *it shall be the duty* of said Commissioners to immediately cause suits to be commenced and prosecuted against any railroad corporation which may violate the provisions of this act."

The duties of these Commissioners are plain under both these acts. Under neither had they any discretion except to determine whether the railroad company was guilty of violating the law; and when this was determined, then a prosecution of the guilty corporation must necessarily follow. Both acts properly construed are alike in fixing this plain line of duty. It was never meant that they should withhold suits against guilty corporations at their pleasure, or in pursuance of any policy, or because they thought the law was unconstitutional, or because they feared it would be held so, or "from a proper regard for the public purse," or because they held the vain hope that when the Supreme Court should approve the law the railroad companies would all at once stop breaking the law. These were considerations with which the Commission

HAD NOTHING TO DO;

they were proper considerations for the General Assembly alone. While the law remained unchanged requiring the guilty party to be prosecuted, it was not for the Commission to use the pardoning power or compound offenses against the law.

This course Mr. Commissioner Smith acknowledges was not in his opinion the proper course for the Commission to pursue, and Mr. Bogue tells us that Mr. Oberly and he overruled Mr. Smith on this point. Mr. Bogue seeks to defend his course by claiming that they adopted this policy by advice of counsel, and that it was approved by the Legislature of 1879. But there is nothing, we submit, in either of these defenses; the advice of counsel will not serve. an officer commanded to sue as a justification for letting the guilty go unpunished under a policy of taking a promise in lieu of the penalties of the law, and the facts do not warrant the statement that this policy met the approval of the Legislature. The advice of counsel was not had upon the only point upon which advice could properly be asked or properly given—viz.: that the facts did not show the corporation to have violated the law, and hence that the prosecution would fail. It was asked as to whether a policy of arbitration was a wise one under circumstances stated by the client; and it is a novel claim to set up that it is the province of counsel to advise an officer to

COMPOUND THE OFFENSES

the law bids him punish. The only counsel provided for the Commission are the Attorney-General and Prosecuting-Attorneys of the State; by Sec. 17 of the act of April 13, 1871, it is made their duty to bring and prosecute suits on the request of the Commission; and by Sec. 7 of the act of May 2, the Commission may "employ counsel to assist the Attorney-General in conducting such suit on behalf of the State." But it is carefully added that "no such suits commenced by said Commissioners shall be dismissed except such Railway and Warehouse Commissioners and the Attorney-General shall assent thereto." We submit that no counsel can be called in to prevent suits being brought, and the power to dismiss them when brought can only be exercised with the consent of the Attorney-General. His advice was to be taken for dismissing suits; but certainly not the advice of the Attorney-General, and much less that of a stranger, can be set up to authorize these officers to defeat the whole law by a Quaker policy of never suing at all.

There is no evidence that the attention of the General Assembly was ever called to the fact that this Commission had adopted the policy of refusing to sue, and of arbitration and composition actually followed by it. There is no satisfactory evidence that even this report for 1878, alleged to contain a statement of such policy, ever reached the Legislature of 1879, much less that it was actually considered by that body prior to the confirmation of the Commissioners in January, 1879, and it is probable that the report was not even printed by the State, nor delivered in advance sheets or otherwise before their confirmation.

On the other hand it is certain that this policy not to sue is

SQUARELY CONTRARY TO THE LAW ITSELF,

and that an effort to change the law in this very particular met with defeat at the hands of this very General Assembly, by whom they were confirmed; and this is the best evidence we have of the opinions of that body touching the policy of arbitration.

But this report for 1878 falls far short of declaring that the Commissioners will do as Mr. Bogue and Mr. Oberly have done—namely: that they will not bring suits to punish the corporation found guilty of violating the law, if they will restore the money they have extorted and promise to do so no more. On the contrary, the Commission here declares that it will "report to the courts" in "extreme cases," and although it will not "wantonly crusade" against any railway corporation, yet it does recognize its duty to use all possible means to enforce the law.

And even if such a course were not in violation of the law, the policy of such a course as required a written complaint to be made by the victim of extortion cannot be too severely reprehended, as in the case of the terminal charges at Chicago the consequences of such complaints would be ostracism in business: at least the fear of this would naturally intimidate men and induce them to suffer the ills they had rather than rush to those they knew not of.

Second—It is urged by the Commissioners that, the constitutionality of the law being unsettled, due regard to the public purse required that they should delay the institution of any further suits until that matter was settled by the Courts. This explanation contains

FEWER ELEMENTS OF PLAUSIBILITY

than do any of the excuses offered. The people of this State are gravely and repeatedly told by the Commissioners that it is not wise nor expedient to attempt by any appeal to the law to obtain any redress of their grievances until all vestiges of doubt as to the constitutionality of that law are removed. If there was a doubt in the minds of any persons in the State of Illinois as to the constitutionality of the law, after the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Munn vs. Illinois, above referred to, and the five railroad cases decided at the same term, those persons have been the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois. They certainly were the only "doubting Thomases." The case of Ruggles vs. The People reported in 91 Ill. in 1878, following the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Munn case, as well as what are known as the "Granger cases," show how our own Court simply reiterates the principle, again holding the law to be constitutional. All doubt, however, was not removed from the minds of those appointed as guardians of the people's interest on this very question, and the people were told to wait; that a case was pending in the Supreme Court of this State, since the Ruggles case, decided in 1878, which would certainly clear up the subject. This case was the Illinois Central Railroad case. At last that case was decided, in June, 1880, and its decision showed, what was evident to all minds but those of the Commissioners, that

THE LAW WAS CONSTITUTIONAL,

for the Court simply reaffirmed the doctrine laid down in the Ruggles case.

Third—The Commissioners explain this failure to enforce by saying that the Legislature failed to furnish the necessary funds, but they never asked for funds for this purpose; but, on the contrary, urged that their "conservative policy" was rapidly bringing on the millennium, when suits should be no more.

These reasons, incongruous and contradictory as they are, the Committee deem a sufficient excuse for non-performance of duty. The minority have labored in vain to reach such a conclusion. We do not believe that the spirit and intent of the law were that the people of this State should be protected and defended against the extortions of these great corporations by a battery of Quaker guns manned by non-combatants.

In the investigation just closed the rights of the Commissioners were most jealously and ably guarded. Eminent counsel defended them, —the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, together with the General Solicitor of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, —and the inquiry was confined within the narrowest limits which the ingenuity of such eminent lawyers could fix. Objections of the most technical character hedged the investigation on every side, and the investigation was conducted upon principles almost as strict as would govern a prosecution for a capital offense. Under these rulings the Committee were not permitted to inquire into any violation of law except as to hauls which started and stopped in this State. All else was dignified by the high-sounding title of inter-State commerce. This was a rule adopted by a majority of the Committee, which directly

OVERRULED AND REVERSED

the case of Peik vs. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, decided in the United States Supreme Court at its October term, 1876, and reported in 4 Otto. In that case the Court used the following explicit language: "With the people of Wisconsin this Company has domestic relations. Incidentally these may reach beyond the State. But certainly until Congress undertakes to legislate for those who are without the State Wisconsin may provide for those within, even though it may indirectly affect those without."

It is proper, too, in this connection, to refer to a statement put forward during this investigation, that within the last few years, under the management of this Board, the average rate per ton per mile for freight in this State has been reduced about half a cent, making a saving of $14,000,000. This statement covers a very great fallacy, so far as the people of this State are concerned. The general average has been reduced by a large reduction in through rates, in which the people in this State have only an indirect interest, while in what are known as "short hauls," which simply means all traffic within this State, the rates remain practically unchanged. This is well illustrated in the evidence taken by the Committee, which shows that the charges now made by the leading roads on short hauls are still above the Commissioners' rates of 1873.

If this report shall seem too long, we plead the great importance of the question discussed, in extenuation. We cannot close our eyes to the great evil of pooling. It of course destroys competition, and competition is one of the precise objects to be obtained by the law against unjust discrimination. If that law were enforced and competition allowed full play at competing points, the consequent reductions would be spread along the entire line of road.

In conclusion, we must say that it is rather unreasonable to expect that the railroads of this State will obey the laws if those charged with the enforcement of the laws themselves violate those laws and abdicate their most important functions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MEREDITH WALKER,
A. MAYFIELD,
L. D. WHITING,
W. P. CALLON,
EDWARD LANING,
Minority of the Committee.

The minority report was also accepted, and the same formalities solemnly complied with. It was generally supposed that there would be extended speeches on the two reports, but, to the surprise of all present, not one word was said, being merely for information. They were simply accepted and ordered spread upon the records.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES

were allowed full scope, and for the next ten minutes there was one perfect fusilade of bills which had safely passed the committee-room or been knifed in transit.

Senator Merritt broke the monotony by moving to print 10,000 copies of the majority and minority reports of the Railroad Committee, and to distribute them equally among the members of both Houses.

Senator Fifer consulted the group around him and observed that there was some talk of printing the testimony, several basketfuls of which calmly reposed on the Clerk's desk. He therefore moved to defer and make the question a special order for to-morrow.

This precipitated a long and unprofitable wrangle between the right and left.

Merritt claimed that the report and the testimony were two distinct matters. A motion was sufficient to print the reports, but a resolution was necessary to provide for publishing the testimony.

Fifer argued that the testimony, or at least portions of it, was properly a part of the majority report, which Merritt flatly denied.

Callon referred to the mass of rubbish in the testimony,—"the technical objections, etc.,"—and said the members could consult the copy in the basket with as much satisfaction to themselves and at vastly less expense to the State than would be incurred by its publication.

Fuller was for printing the whole matter and letting the people decide for themselves which conclusion was the correct one; and so it went for nearly an hour, until the question was finally made the special order for 12 o'clock to-morrow, about which time, it is needless to say, nearly everybody will be in a hurry to get away by the noon train, and the majority will rush through the scheme to saddle another gigantic printing bill on the State.

Having decided this weighty matter, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.

ALL OF A KIND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 24.—The Committee on Education led off this morning with a batch of reports, including a favorable recommendation on Buckingham's bill to secure uniformity in text-books.

DEAD AND LIVING.

The Committee on Insurance calmly knifed Wood's bill to compel fire-insurance companies to pay the full amount of the policy. The same Committee reported favorably on the bill allowing Insurance Commissioners' certificates that foreign marine-insurance companies have made the required deposit in another State to be taken in lieu of a deposit in Illinois.

SECOND READING.

The House then took up the regular order,—bills on second reading,—and advanced a peg higher a bill introduced by the Judiciary Committee to provide for obtaining deeds for lands and lots sold for taxes and special assessments; also a bill, introduced by the same Committee, reducing from eleven to seven years the time of issuing fee bills; also a bill to make certain county records and abstracts prima facie evidence of the entry of public lands; and another in the long and dreary series of bills to amend the School law.

MORE BLOOD.

The next one on the list was Sharp's little measure for the benefit of the Pullmans,—the bill fixing the following tariffs on sleeping-cars: $1.50 for a lower berth, $1 for an upper, $2.50 for a section, and $3.50 for a stateroom.

Rockwell, of Cook, moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, inasmuch as there was a constitutional question involved.

Billings observed that that would probably kill the bill. He didn't want it killed, and hoped the motion would not prevail.

And it didn't,—by a large majority.

Veile offered an amendment providing for turning over the fines to the County, instead of the State, Treasury. The amendment was adopted, and the bill, thus amended,

SLIPPED QUIETLY ALONG

into the stage of third reading without another whisper of opposition.

Rockwell's bill limiting the number of trials in tax cases; Chafee's, making it the duty of the Court, where a prisoner in jail cannot pay the fine and costs, to fix the number of days he shall be required to stay in jail at a certain price per day, the prisoner to have credit upon his fine and costs until they are thus paid; and the bill legalizing the deficiency taxes assessed by the City of Quincy to defray the expense of lighting the streets with gas during 1880, went to third reading without debate.

THE SAP WON'T RUN.

The bill to appropriate $4,000 for experimenting with sorghum-cane to obtain sugar at the Illinois Industrial University, at Urbana, met with considerable opposition.

Olwin, of Crawford, moved to strike out the enacting clause, on the ground that it was too late to make any such experiments now any way.

Joe Mann poohpoohed the idea of chemists going into the sugar-making business, and expressed his preference for people of a more practical turn of mind.

O. S. Cook, of Cook, showed that the Regent of the Urbana University didn't ask for the appropriation any way, and observed that it was

HARDLY THE BUSINESS OF THE STATE

to pay for experiments which should be conducted by private parties.

The enacting clause went out and the bill joined the big caravan of dead measures.

A bill adding Decoration-Day to the list of legal holidays, and a very proper measure, introduced by Niehaus, of Peoria, to punish the selling of coal and other products by

FRAUDULENT TICKETS OF WEIGHT,

were advanced to third reading without debate.

A bill offered by Dr. Hill, of Bloomington, to compel the itinerant kill-or-cure fellows to pay a monthly license of $100 to the State Board of Health, brought its author to his feet with a statement of the wrongs inflicted by these quacks upon the human race. In winding up, he announced that he had a letter in his possession which charged these men with having a lawyer in the House, whose pockets were

WELL FILLED WITH PECUNIARY ARGUMENTS

for the benefit of the members.

There was a chorus of demands to know who made such a charge. The Doctor explained that he didn't make it himself, but that it came from somebody who claimed to know.

Joe Mann and Sexton advocated the passage of the law and bore down on the

"DEVILS IN HUMAN SHAPE"

who practiced on the weakness and incredulity of their fellows.

The bill was finally ordered engrossed for a third reading.

A bill introduced by Harris, of Cook, to correct a verbal error in the act in regard to judgments and decrees, and the manner of confirming the same, went to third reading, without any fuss.

TO PREVENT THE DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Morgan, the venerable Baptist minister from Moultrie, to prevent the desecration of the Sabbath, and more especially to prevent horse-racing, cock-fighting, hunting and fishing on Sunday, was the next thing on the list to vex the Legislative mind.

Thornton, of Putnam, moved to strike out the enacting clause on the ground that the State couldn't make men Christians "by statute."

Morgan defended his bill on the ground that, while the Legislature couldn't make men Christians, it could protect the right of those who were. His remarks, somewhat unexpectedly, were in a semi-humorous vein, and drew around him a number of the older as well as the younger members who were anxious to hear him and had to get near him to do it. The old gentleman bore down particularly on the practice of duck-hunting on Sunday on the Wabash, and the resulting crack of the rifle and shotgun as it resounded through the peaceful and quiet haunts of Sabbath-loving citizens. When the duck-hunters didn't find duck, they did even worse,—

SNEAKED AROUND THE FARMERS' BARN-YARDS

and nipped stray chickens. The desecration and the chicken depredations were giant evils which ought to be reformed.

Mann, McWilliams, Herrington, Yancey, and others discussed the bill at great length and with a display of legal and theological acumen that fairly astonished their hearers. All the question involved—constitutional, religious, and otherwise—were worked up and warmed over until the whole subject was fairly churned over and over again. The motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost, more out of personal regard for Mr. Morgan than for his bill, and the measure recommitted to the Committee on Judicial Department, who will probably see that it is well taken care of.

The House then adjourned until afternoon.

THE LONG-PENT-UP BILL FLOOD

burst forth on reassembling in the afternoon, and a few more late offerings were thrown into the contribution-box.

Cowan, of Cook, introduced a bill for the protection of foundlings. It provides that parents willfully abandoning their children under the age of 1 year shall lose all right, control, or authority over them, and that the right and authority shall vest in the person or institution adopting them. In case of illegitimate children, or where the father of a legitimate child shall have willfully deserted his family for one year, an abandonment by the mother is deemed an abandonment by the parents. Abandonment of children, whether by father or mother, is made a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $200, or imprisoned for not less than six months or both.

Phelps, of Cook, proposes to

ABOLISH THE LIFE PENALTY FOR MURDER,

and to make the term of imprisonment from ten to forty years, and to fix the penalty for manslaughter at anything not exceeding forty years. For rape he would fix the term at anywhere from one to forty years, and for robbery, where the assailant is armed with intent, if resisted, to kill, for any term not to exceed forty years.

The same member got after the pawnbrokers in a bill which declares null and void all memoranda between them and the pledger purporting to divest the latter of title to the article "spouted." It also requires them to publish in a daily newspaper at certain times in the year a complete and detailed statement of all the unredeemed pledges on hand, to give notice to the pledger of the public sale thereof, and to obtain an order from the nearest Justice permitting such sale.

THE PENALTY

for a violation of the act is fixed at not less than $25.

Perrin, of St. Clair, sent up a bill making it perjury for an Assessor to swear that he has assessed property at the fair cash value when the return is false; also, one to appropriate $3,000 for one W. G. Hill, injured at another soldiers' reunion at Belleville.

Chandler, of Cass, wants wages due laborers or servants for services performed for the decedent for the four months preceding his death put in the seventh class of demands against estates.

Collins, of Cook, introduced a bill to enable town incorporated under a special charter to discontinue such incorporation.

Sexton, of Cook, introduced a resolution to pay Mieroslawsky, of Cook, $893 for expenses in connection with the late contest for his seat. Referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

RESOLUTIONS.

Kelly, of Perry, offered a resolution setting forth the fact that the present system of raising and collecting revenue is burdensome, expensive, and greatly objectionable, and that the right to make any radical change under the present Constitution is doubted, and providing for the submission to the people at the next general election of the following amendment to Art. 9, Sec. 1:

The General Assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax by valuation, or by a system of license, and on the gross receipts or earnings of business, and may make such changes from time to time as may appear necessary.

The resolution was referred to the Revenue Committee.

The House then got back to

BILLS ON SECOND READING,

and Shumway's bill to require educational qualifications of applicants for diplomas from medical colleges was pushed to a third reading.

A bill requiring State's Attorneys to keep a record of criminal cases and the amount of fees, fines, and forfeitures collected occasioned some debate, but was finally sent to third reading with an amendment striking out of the proposed record the names of persons simply "charged" with a crime.

Wright's bill to provide for the holding of teachers' institutes for not less than five days in the year out of the fees received for granting certificates got a fierce blast from Joe Mann and Morris, who looked upon it as in the interest of County School Superintendents and their little cliques and schemes.

Cook and Chafee defended it, and pleaded for better education among the "schoolmarms" through the proposed institutes. But the opposition to it was too great, and the enacting clause was ruthlessly stricken out.

The farmers, who remembered Cook's onslaught on the Sorghum bill, were particularly spry in now

GETTING BACK AT HIM

in a way that he despised.

The last bill sent to third reading was one by Vaughey, of La Salle, to allow appeals from the Appellate to the Supreme Court in all cases where one of the Supreme Judges shall sign an order permitting it, and in such cases questions of law alone shall be considered; the Supreme Court, in short, to regulate the appeal nuisance about as they please, which is as it should be. The Gregg people, who failed to pass their scheme for universal appeals, have apparently taken up Vaughey's bill as about the best they can get.

The afternoon session was very pleasantly wound up when Linegar, of Alexander, rising to a question of privilege, presented Speaker Thomas, on behalf of the members of the House, with a well-executed crayon portrait of himself, the work of a colored man in Springfield. The Speaker accepted the gift in one of his happiest speeches, and in closing expressed the hope that nothing would occur during the remainder of the session which would lead the members to regret their action or wish to take it back.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

AFTERTHOUGHTS.

THE RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE NOMINEES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 24.—A short session of the Senate Warehouse Committee was held this afternoon for the purpose of considering the Governor's message nominating Bogue, Smith, and Robinson, the latter of whom has already been hoisted off the tender-hooks, for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. The meeting was very harmonious, and to every one who has watched the game it signified simply the beginning of the end.

Senator Campbell moved that the names of Bogue and Smith be reported back to the Senate with the recommendation that they be confirmed.

Senator Whiting observed that he should vote for Smith, but he was really a little dubious about Bogue.

The motion was adopted by a vote of yeas 5 to

nays 2. Those voting in the affirmative were Condee, Ihorn, Secrest, Thomas, and Campbell.

THE LONESOME ONES

were Farmers Merritt and Whiting. There would have been more, but still not enough of them, had the railroad trains been on time. The cap sheaf will be deftly put on in the morning. That is to say, the nominations will be sent through in fast-freight style. It takes twenty-six votes to confirm, and thirty good men and true, including Shutt, Walker of Macoupin, and Cheaney, Democrats, have held up two hands apiece and said it was a go. To be sure, Hunt is away, but a pressing telegram and every passing hour brings him nearer the Senate Chamber. Some of the opposition are also out of sight; but, although they may materialize in the morning, it will do them no good. If worst comes to worst, which is not all likely, Hamilton stands ready to give the casting vote for confirmation in case of a tie; but such a contingency is too remote to be thought of.

THE LIST OF THE NOBLE THIRTY

is as follows: Adams, Artley, Bent, Campbell, Cheaney, Clark, Condee, DeLang, Evans, Fifer, Fletcher, Ford, Fuller, Hunt, Ihorn, Kirk, Kuykendall, Lewis, Moffett, Munn, Needles, Secrest, Shutt, Sunderland, Tanner, Thomas, Walker of Macoupin, White, Wilson, Wright.

The whippers-in caucused to-night and laid out their program for to-morrow's diversion step by step. It is nearing the close of a long hunt, and they did not propose to make any more mistakes if they knew it. Judging from the countenances of the Senators as they emerged from the room, a perfectly satisfactory scheme had been agreed on. The nomination goose will be cooked and served up in the highest style of art to-morrow. After it is all over the Democrats can call up the special order—namely: the question of printing the two reports and the testimony, if they want to, and have all the fun they can extract from it.

THE M'WILLIAMS SPECIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

met to-night and listened to A. J. Streator air his grievances against the Railroad Commissioners and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road. Nothing new was elicited, however, the late Greenback candidate for Governor merely rehearsing the matter contained in his written complaint, which has been published over and over again. While he practically admitted that, so far as he was personally concerned, the road had finally done the square thing by reducing freight and passenger rates, he did think that the Commissioners ought to have strictly enforced the law by commencing suits against it. A closing admission that the Railroad law as it stands on the books to-day is sufficient to meet all cases of alleged extortion and discrimination went into the record, and rather took the wind out of McWilliams and his Pool bill, while a peculiar smile played around the mouth of Brad Durfee, who has fought the aforesaid bill, and who asked the question which drew out from the head Granger the admission referred to. The Committee is out of witnesses, and adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman. Its days are apparently numbered.

CONGRATULATORY.

Senator De Langhas received the following letter from the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association of Chicago:

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOM 35 MERCHANTS' BUILDING, CHICAGO, March 17.—*To the Hon. F. C. De Lang, Senator Fifth District*—DEAR SIR: The undersigned, Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association, having observed with great interest the progress of your "Senate Bill No. 34, act in relation to bets, pools, and wagers," which passed the Senate Feb. 1, and is now pending in the House of Representatives, hereby assure you of their cordial approval of the measures proposed in the said bill, and their belief that if it becomes a law it will be of incalculable good, especially in respect of the young and inexperienced in this city. And we further request you to continue your efforts to effect the final passage thereof as a much needed and beneficial statute. Yours respectfully,

EDSON KEITH, President.
A. A. CARPENTER, Vice-President.
MARSHALL FIELD,
MAX WINEMAN,
HENRY W. KING,
R. T. CRANE,
ALFRED BISHOP MASON,
JOHN L. THOMPSON,
MURRY NELSON,
EDWIN LEE BROWN,
MAX A. MEYER,
Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association.

YORKTOWN.

Public Ceremonies in Richmond—Singing of National Hymns, and Other Tokens of Secession from the Hypothetical Southern Confederacy.

RICHMOND, Va., March 24.—The headquarters of the Yorktown Centennial Association at the Exchange Hotel were formally opened to-night, with imposing ceremonies, embracing a fine military display of the First Regiment, the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, Richmond Howitzers, and a procession of German singing and other societies. The ceremonies were begun in the rooms of the Association in the hotel, where the Rt.-Rev. J. J. Keane, Catholic Bishop, offered prayer for the success of the approaching commemoration of the event, hoping that the last embers of sectional animosity might be extinguished and all selfishness of aim and narrowness of mind be taken away, so that all who share in the country's glory may labor together for the country's welfare, and advance together towards the glorious destiny in store. The prayer was offered in the presence of the State and city officials, City Council, and the commercial organizations. Speeches were made from the portico of the hotel by Gov. Holliday, Congressman Goode, President of the Centennial Association, and other gentlemen, after which the Rev. M. D. Hogue, Presbyterian, closed the exercises with prayer. The principal features of the affair was the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the German societies for the first time since the War upon any public occasion, and the playing of "Yankee Doodle" by the band. Both were greeted with cheers.

STORY'S STORY.

The Wife of a Crippled Husband Driven into Unwilling Divorce by the Man's Mother—The Money in the Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 24.—There was a startling exhibition of the rottenness of the Michigan Divorce law in the Circuit Court to-day. In the course of business Judge Chambers directed that a decree of divorce be granted John P. Story, of this city, from his wife, Catharine, on the ground of desertion. Before the Clerk had time to enter the order on his journal one of the Court officers handed the Judge a letter written by Story, who was present, in which he protested against a divorce being granted. Upon looking into the matter it appeared that the bill had been filed by an attorney. There was no defense was made, and no testimony taken except the complaint of Story, as set forth in his bill. Being interrogated, Story said the suit had been instigated and pressed against his wishes. He is a cripple, who until recently has lived with his mother. The will of the elder Story gave his wife a life-interest in his estate, valued at $20,000, which John P. Story was to inherit at her death. A codicil gives to the wife of John P. Story her husband's interest, in the event of his death. Story now alleges that the suit for divorce was set on foot to deprive her of that interest, and that she was driven from the society of her crippled husband without any just cause, and against her husband's wish. When Story made this statement Judge Chambers promptly ordered the decree set aside. Story has had a falling-out with his mother, and recently petitioned the Probate Court to have her removed as executrix. Whether she instigated the divorce proceedings is not known, but the case simply calls attention to a state of affairs that may compel a man to get a divorce from his wife when neither he nor she wants one.

WALKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., March 24.—Charles Harriman and Charles Rowell gave exhibitions at the walking-match to-day. This afternoon Rowell reeled off five miles in thirty-four minutes and twenty-five seconds. To-night it took him thirty-seven and one-half minutes to run the same distance. Harriman walked five miles in fifty-one minutes. Rowell leaves for New York to-morrow. Kenney, who led in the contest three days, withdrew this morning with a score of 209 miles. E. Clew, of North Cambridge, Mass., is the probable winner. At 9 o'clock to-night the score stood: Clew, 256 miles; Cox, 245; Hanley, 229; Curtes, 228; Alderman, 200.

THE TURF.

COLUMBUS, O., March 24.—President Cummings, of the Toledo Trotting Association; Capt. Stone, of the Chester Park Club; and R. Kaufmann, of the Columbus Driving-Park Association, met to-day and formed a racing circuit for the coming season. Trotting meetings will be held at these places as follows: Columbus, June 28 to July 1: Cincinnati, July 4 to 8; Toledo, July 12 to 16.

FELL DEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 24.—Mrs. Mary E., wife of Henry H. Holton, of this city, fell dead suddenly in her house here to-day. It is supposed that heart-disease will be discovered by the post-mortem.

The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood, and liver regulator on earth—Hop Bitters.

FROM 'FRISCO.

Graphic Description of the New Southern Pacific Route.

Experiences of a Journey from San Francisco to Chicago.

Remarkably Pleasant Weather During the Entire Trip.

What Is Being Done in the Arizona Mines—Probability of Success.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Average New Town in New Mexico.

Outlaws, Assasins, and Disreputable Women the Bulk of the Population.

Enterprising Chicago Drummers in the Advance Guard of Civilization.

The Country Through Which the Road Runs.

Alexander Delmar, formerly Director of the Bureau of Statistics, and for many years past engaged in mining in California and Nevada, arrived yesterday in this city and is stopping at the Palmer House.

In an interview with a TRIBUNE reporter Mr. Delmar stated that he had just came through from California by

THE NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

via San Bernardino, Deming, San Marcial, and Kansas City to Chicago, making the trip, without counting stoppages, in eight days. He started from San Francisco March 9, and reached San Bernardino, in Southern California, March 10. Here he laid over for six days, visiting certain gold mines in the vicinity, and started again on March 16, reaching Deming, the present passenger and freight terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad, on the evening of March 18. At this point the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad also has its present working terminus, and this union of the two lines makes the new overland route. Starting again on the morning of the 19th, Mr. Delmar reached San Marcial, New Mexico, at night, and laid over for a train until the morning of the 20th, when he again started and proceeded without further stoppage until he reached Chicago yesterday morning. From Benson to Deming, on the Southern Pacific, and from Deming to San Marcial, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, he traveled on construction trains. The remainder of the way was made in regular passenger-trains. He started eight days ahead, and arrived one day ahead of

THE FIRST THROUGH PASSENGER-TRAINS

by the new route. Upon being requested to submit himself to the ordeal of an interview, Mr. Delmar bowed to the inevitable, and the following interesting conversation ensued:

"What is the condition of the Southern Pacific from San Francisco to Deming?" said the reporter.

"First-rate in every respect. Steel rails, redwood ties, thorough ballasting, easy gradients, few curves, and good rolling-stock. Until the Southern Pacific is completed from San Francisco to Goschen, between which points there is a gap in the line of eighty miles, the route is from San Francisco to Goschen via Lathrop, on the Central Pacific. At Goschen you run on the Southern Pacific clear through to Deming. Indeed, you can go beyond Deming to within six miles of

EL PASO, IN TEXAS.

This is a little town on the Rio Grande, and opposit to El Paso in Mexico. The Texas town was formerly called Franklin, but has now taken the name of its Mexican neighbor, and in future will probably become a place of considerable importance. Here will centre the Southern Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, the El Paso & Guaymas extension of the latter, the Denver & Rio Grande, the extension of the latter to the City of Mexico, the Texas & Pacific now building westward from Fort Worth, Tex., together with several other lines already projected, but not yet, like the others named, in actual course of construction."

"How was the weather on the road,—any snow? Any impediments to winter travel?"

"From San Francisco to San Bernardino the weather was delightful. The Sacramento Valley was flooded in places from the recent heavy rains. Near the summit of Tehachipi Pass there was a slight sprinkling of snow. Descending to the Vale of Los Angelos, the weather again became pleasant. Here, and at San Bernardino and Riverside, the orange-trees were laden with their golden fruit, and a fair was being held, at which oranges, lemons, and citrons of native growth, and of the largest size and richest flavor, were exhibited. The editors of the coast were there in force, picnicing on the ground, and

LOADING ONE ANOTHER WITH ORANGE GARLANDS

and fruit. Copious rains had fallen at San Bernardino; and, while the vale basked in a semi-tropical sun, the amphitheatre of mountains which surround it was covered with snow. From the Pass of San Gorgonio to Fort Yuma is one continuous desert. Rains have fallen upon it recently, and the air was redolent of the sage-brush which forms its principal vegetation. The temperature was bracing, without being cold. Crossing the Colorado at Yuma, and following the Valley of the Gila until it rises into the uplands of Tucson, the temperature gradually lowered, but was never cold enough for an overcoat. Indeed, there was no snow on any part of the Southern Pacific line. The first snow we met was on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé."

"Is the Southern Pacific doing any trade south and east of San Bernardino?"

"Yes. It is supplying Arizona, Southern New Mexico, and the Northern States of Mexico with grain, produce, fruits, lumber, and mining machinery and stores. Vast quantities of railroad material are also being forwarded for the use of the line. I expect that the eastern roads now running towards El Paso will soon obtain red-wood ties and building material from California. It is much superior to white pine for these purposes. The return-freights are bullion and some little Mexican produce."

"What fuel does the line consume, and whence is it obtained?"

"Coal from San Francisco, whither it is fetched from numerous points. There is a fine bituminous coal mine in Cajon Pass, near San Bernardino, the mine being fifteen or twenty miles north from the line. A two-foot vein of bituminous has also been struck in the Santa Ana range of the Temescal Mountains, forty miles south of the line; but neither of these mines are developed."

"How are the Arizona mines showing up?"

"There are two large productive silver mines at Tombstone, four smaller ones which promise well, and

FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED "CLAIMS,"

concerning the merits of which I have no positive information. The others I personally examined. Some five or six other good mines are to be found in other districts, but to every good mine there are at lease 1,000 others which may prove to be valueless. Mining is a lottery in which the prizes are few, but enormous. A single good mine will support an entire camp and make millionaires of the proprietors. A good deal of Eastern capital is being invested in these mines. Some of this will yield fabulous profits, but by far the most of it will be sunk."

"How is the Comstock Lode, Nevada, getting on? Any recent developments?"

"I have had no reason to change the prediction I made concerning the future of this lode in my official report as Mining Commissioner to the Silver Commission. This was made in 1876. I then said the lode would practically 'peter out' in the course of another year, and it did."

"How is the Grass Valley District?"

"The Idaho recently paid its

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND,

this time of $7.50 or $10 a share, I forget which. The Rocky Bar, Original Empire, Pittsburg, Allison's Ranch, and others are looking well. This district was deluged with water this winter, and the mines have been put to great trouble to pump it out. Grass Valley and Nevada City are amongst the most thriving camps in California. I was in both of them a month ago, and everything was 'hopping.'"

"What about the hydraulic mines?"

"They are the best properties in the State. I was recently in the neighborhood of the North Bloomfield, Hathaway, Quaker Hill, and other hydraulics on the Yuba and its tributaries. They all looked well. There is plenty of water this season, and the mines will make a good run. Last year the 'clean up' of California was $18,000,000, of which over two thirds was from hydraulics. The great placers of the Mohave River, among the greatest and richest in the world, will soon be worked by the hydraulic process, and this will materially augment the production of gold. You seldom hear of the hydraulic mines. Their stocks are not offered in the market. There is not enough 'gamble' in them. They are too sure. Within a reasonable degree of accuracy you can calculate the cost of plant and running expenses and the yield per cubic yard of gravel beforehand. All you want for a good hydraulic mine is plenty of auriferous gravel, a sufficient 'dump,' and free water. Hydraulic stocks are usually held by conservative men with ample means. The mines are costly to open, but profitable and sure."

"How are things in California, generally?"

"Well, that's rather a comprehensive inquiry. Last year the wholesale and jobbing trade of San Francisco was remarkably good. Some districts of the State were never so prosperous before,—for example, San Bernardino, Riverside, and Los Angeles among the agricultural districts, and Grass Valley and Nevada City among the mining. The grain and provision trade was also good. The retail trade of San Francisco was bad, and all the dealers complained. They miss the enormous profits of past years. They also miss many rich customers. A number of our millionaires went East, and others removed their capital eastward, beyond the operation of the new Constitution. The effect of this measure has been to (at least temporarily) shift the onus of taxation from the country to the city, from the farms to the capitals invested in the industrial enterprises that centre in San Francisco. The anti-Chinese feeling remains unchanged, but the agitation has died out. Kearney still preaches every Sunday in the Sand-Lot, but his following has dwindled to very small numbers, whose enthusiasm has fallen to zero. Kearney, however, is still a power,—only it is

ALL STEAM AND NO ENGINE.

It lacks design, motive, function. It is a protest without a specification. Things generally are climbing down to hard-pan in California. We are getting down to bed-rock, where the gravel is less plentiful, but much richer. Real estate in San Francisco has been falling for several years, but it has touched bottom at last. Adolph Sutro has recently laid out a million or two in city property. One of the wealthy railroad men has also bought heavily. House rents are stiff, and, notwithstanding the exodus of some frightened millionaires and the erection of many new dwelling houses, it is hard to get a ten-room frame house in a respectable, salubrious, and convenient neighborhood for less than $1,000 a year. Interest on real estate loans ranges from 6 to 10 per cent per annum. Mechanics' wages are from $2 to $4 per day; domestic servants generally earn from $15 to $30 a month. The cost of living is about the same as in Chicago."

"Now, having finished California and the Southern Pacific to Deming, would you mind giving me a sketch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad? Suppose we begin with Deming. Where is it? What kind of a town is it? Are there accommodations there for through passengers for California by the new overland route?"

DEMING, NEW MEXICO.

"Deming is the name given to a very recently established station on the Southern Pacific Railroad. It is at the point where, according to the maps, the Rio Miembres crosses that line; but in point of fact there is no river there. The Miembres sinks into the sand some miles north of Deming. The town consists of a dozen or two of clap-board shanties and tents and about fifty freight, passenger, and construction cars of the Southern Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroads, which roads here come together, but do not as yet cross one another. There is no station-house; there is no hotel; there is no safe place to sleep in, except the cars; and even these are exposed to molestation by the cutthroats and ruffians who have made this place their headquarters. They are variously known as "cow-boys," "holy-terrors," and "hell's angels." They are armed like pirates, with pistol and bowie-knife, and a belt of cartridges around their waists. They shoot all day and all night,—shoot at marks, at travelers, at the laborers on the railroads, and at one another. They amuse themselves by compelling every unguarded person to "throw up his hands," and enrich themselves by robbing them in broad daylight. During the night I slept at Deming a perfect fusilade was kept up in the vicinity. Of course all this will disappear in the course of a few weeks. Station-houses, hotels, restaurants, and a local police will be provided by the railroads; but at present Deming is perhaps

THE WORST PLACE OF ITS SIZE ON THE CONTINENT."

"Now, about the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé Road. How is it constructed?"

"It has but a single line of rails all the way from Deming to Kansas City. For the most part these rails are of iron, only a small portion being of steel. The ties are of Colorado pine, rough hewn and hard to fit, either to the road-bed or the rails. The road-bed has been much more difficult to construct than the Southern Pacific, south of the Tehachipi Mountains. The latter has few cuttings or fillings, the former has many of them, even before it reaches the Raton Range. The Southern Pacific has been enabled to stick to the natural grade, and all of the road-bed is solid at the outset. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé has been obliged to make many fillings, and the road will yet settle in many places. Around the bluffs south of San Marcial and east of the Rio Grande the work is very heavy, and the line is much exposed to slides of lava and sand. In the Valley of the Pecos the curves are very numerous and very short, so that fast running at this point would be dangerous. In the Raton Mountains the cutting is very heavy and the tunneling long. Here the grade is over 200 feet to the mile, the heaviest on the continent. A powerful engine is employed at each end of the train to urge it over the Pass and avert the danger of the couplings breaking. I think the work at the Raton Pass and in the Pecos Valley will have to be done over. It is bad engineering. Neither the extraordinary grade of the one nor the sharp curves of the other are necessary. For the most part the road is well ballasted. The Rio Grande at the Town of Rincon is crossed by a splendid iron truss bridge.

THE ROLLING-STOCK

of the road is simply superb; plenty of it, and all of first-rate quality, whether passenger, freight, or construction cars. The Southern Pacific gets its water by constructing artesian wells all along the line; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé has been less successful in this respect, and has to haul a great deal of water to supply its tanks. The latter, by the way, are much superior to anything of the sort on the Central or Southern Pacific lines. They are both larger and more ornamental."

"Were there any impediments to travel on this line?"

"There was no snow to speak of until we scaled the Raton Pass. Here there was considerable; but the line was kept clear. The real impediments to travel on this line arise from the character of the men who have filled the new towns created by the railroad. Instead of running to the old Mexican towns, which are numerous enough, the road has created a series of new ones, sometimes near the old ones, sometimes far away. In doing this it acted in the most arbitrary manner and, as at Las Vegas and perhaps other places, induced the inhabitants to contribute money as a consideration to locate the stations at certain points. It was charged, though I know not with what truth, that after obtaining such contributions the road acted as it pleased, and without regard to the bargains made. I dare say, much of this talk was without warrant in fact, and merely arises from disappointment. However this may be, the new towns are filled with the vilest classes on earth. Murder is an every-day pastime to them. They follow the pay-cars; they murder paid-off hands; they wrecked a train recently near San Marcial, and still more recently murdered a conductor at Las Vegas. These new towns are filled with

ASSASINS AND HARLOTS,

and wo betide the train-hand or passenger who wanders beyond the immediate protection of the line; and even this amounts to little. The practical impediments to travel on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé arise out of the lawless and desperate character of the wretches who people its newly-made towns. The Indians are peaceable, the Mexicans are inoffensive, but the people of the new camps are the vilest and most dangerous on earth. They will have to be all killed off or driven away before this road will be safe to travel over. The managers seem to be aware of this, and are using every exertion to clean them out. A few months' time will suffice for this; but meanwhile great mischief is to be apprehended."

"What trade is the road doing?"

"It is chiefly engaged in hauling its own immense supplies to the front,—that is, its front at Deming, its front at El Paso, and its front at Fort Wingate. Eastern manufactures, including mining and farming implements, carriages, and groceries, are also being shipped South.

THE CHICAGO DRUMMER

is in the advance, and fearlessly penetrates the worst of places in search of trade. There is a degree of courage and enterprise about these men that should put our Pacific Slope merchants to the blush. Even the 'peanut butcher' was on the war-path, and Chicago papers are sold down the line almost to San Marcial. The road has erected excellent restaurants all along the line near the platforms of the stations, and, for example, as good a meal can be got at Las Vegas as in Chicago, and at as reasonable a price. In this respect, as in others, the management of the road displays great energy and good taste."

"What fuel is employed for power?"

"Coal. Bituminous coal from Trinidad, Colo., is sold at retail in Las Vegas for $6.50 per ton. Excellent free-burning anthracite is obtained on the south side of Galisteo Creek, opposit the Cerillas bituminous coal-mines. This anthracite is sold at retail in Las Vegas for $12 per ton. The Cerillas bituminous coal is that which, I believe, is mostly used by the road,—though of this I am not sure."

"How far has the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé actually progressed toward Mexico on the South and California on the West?"

"The road is graded from the junction at the Town of Rincon, on the Rio Grande, to El Paso. The rails are laid for a distance of seven miles southward from the Town of Rincon. It will be completed to El Paso in six weeks. Near El Paso the road winds round the base of steep bluffs which descend to the river. This pass affords the most economical way of reaching El Paso. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé occupied it first, and have thus far kept the Southern Pacific, who had first surveyed it, from getting into El Paso; but an understanding has been arrived at between the roads, and the grading through the pass is now being widened so as to admit of both lines going through. This information was obtained from one of the grade-contractors, and, if authentic, both lines will be in El Paso by the 1st of May."

ANOTHER LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

"From Albuquerque westward through Arizona towards the Colorado River the rails are actually laid nine miles beyond Fort Wingate. This I got from a grade-contractor who had recently returned from the west front. He said the road was being constructed at the rate of two miles a day; that it would cross the Mohave Desert and enter California by the Cajon Pass, near San Bernardino. There it would cross the Southern Pacific Line and make its way through the valleys of the Coast Range to the City of San Francisco. The projected branch line to San Diego appears to be abandoned for the present. The real objective point is San Francisco."

"What about the mooted line from El Paso or Deming to Guaymas?"

"Some fifty miles of road have been constructed northward and eastward from Guaymas, but I was informed that there was a hitch in its further progress. The Mexican Government has refused to permit the road to construct railroad towns at pleasure. It insists upon the road being run between the towns already established. It refuses to permit the owners of real estate in the existing towns to be impoverished, and a new set of men—and foreigners at that—to be enriched at their expense. This has given a check not only to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Extension, but also to the Denver & Rio Grande Narrow Gauge Railroad, which is proposed to be constructed through El Paso southward to the heart of Mexico. I cannot vouch for the exactness of this information, which was picked up along the line, but

I DARE SAY IT IS CORRECT ENOUGH.

However this may be, I presume that amicable arrangements will be made eventually. Meanwhile the Northern States of Mexico will have to depend upon the Southern Pacific Railroad for an outlet to the North and to the two oceans."

"What are the natural resources of the regions traversed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé?"

"Chiefly mining. The country consists mainly of high table-lands interspersed with short ranges of mountains with a general course of north and south. These table-lands are often strewn with lava-beds for many miles; elsewhere they are sandy and sterile; but to a large extent they yield an abundance of excellent buffalo-grass, and would make good pasturage could water be obtained. Even the dreaded *Jornado del Muerto*, or Journey of Death, is well covered with grass, but water is very scarce. The Rio Grande and Pecos Rivers were doubtless originally of much greater magnitude than at present. Their geological valleys are many miles in width. Their present actual valleys are, however, of small dimensions, and the occasional patches of bottom-land which they afford to the agriculturist are of inconsiderable size. At the Town of Colorado the Rio Grande is

ABOUT 200 FEET WIDE,

and at El Paso about 150 feet wide at the present time. Occasionally it sinks to nothing at both of these points; but in ordinary years it affords water enough to irrigate the patches of bottom-land. At Colorado, though the bottoms are sandy, they were cultivated. Cottonwood trees grew on the river side and "sakyes," the local name for irrigation trenches, were seen in various places. Some of these were ten to fifteen feet wide, three feet deep, and filled with running water from the river. The river water is muddy but good to drink; not at all brackish, as I had been previously informed. At El Paso it is preferred to any other water for drinking. In passing through the *Jornado del Muerto* we encountered a hail and rain storm, showing that the region is not so waterless as its name would appear to indicate. It is believed in the vicinity that attempts at cultivation will invite more frequent rains. The Mexicans say that this is what has happened in parts of Mexico. The soil is a red loam, often deep, but in many places shallow and underlaid with cascalado, a kind of dry mortar, emitted from volcanoes. At Ingalls there is an artesian well, now

DOWN 1,000 FEET WITHOUT WATER.

A little brackish mud has been struck, and the well-borers believe that they will soon strike fresh water. Near San Marcial you catch sight of the Black Range, west of the Rio Grande, whither a large mining party is wending its way in search of new mines. The croppings are said to be very promising. This range was snow-capped, and ought to furnish a good deal of water to the Rio Grande Valley. The line crosses the river again near San Marcial and Fort Craig. Here the old river banks of sand, capped with lava six feet thick, are from 150 to 400 feet high, and the road winds between their bases and the present river. There is some cultivation of the bottom-lands near this point. Here the Rio Grande is about 100 feet wide, and shallow. At Wallace we again crossed the Rio Grande, this time to the east bank. Above this point the river dwindled to a mere thread of water,—say ten to fifteen miners' inches. The present river valley here grows more and more sandy. Near the Santa Fé Junction the Rio Grande becomes a dry arroyo, and a wagon-road winds through it. Near Glorietta there are some trees, and cultivation of the river bottoms reappears. We here crossed a divide into the Valley of the Pecos River, an affluent of the Rio Grande, which flows into the latter some 350 miles below El Paso. Here the country is well wooded, and there are numerous mountain springs and considerable rude cultivation. The trees are

COTTONWOODS, CEDARS, PINES, AND OAKS.

The bed-rock is eruptive, the soil a ferruginous alluvium. Here we found six inches of snow in the valleys and a great deal more on the hill-tops. At Levi is obtained some of the pine ties used in the construction of the road. There is plenty of good bottom-land hereabouts. At Pecos is seen the ruins of the old Spanish Cathedral whose timbers are now turned to stone. Here we crossed the Pecos River, a clear stream running from 200 to 300 miner's inches of water. Its bed-rock is red sandstone. A flowing artesian well was encountered near Bernal. Between Junction and Las Vegas the road is very tortuous, and will have to be straightened out. After leaving Las Vegas, where again there is much rude cultivation of the soil, we followed the Mora River and gained the table-lands to the north and east, where the elevation was said to be 6,000 feet above the sea-level.

"During the remainder of the journey there was no ground that appeared to be susceptible of cultivation—at least not during the present century—until we reached the plains of Kansas. To the east of the table-lands last mentioned was a series of mountain ranges running north and south; and eastward of these, again, I was informed by men who had traveled over the district, the country becomes an elevated prairie, covered with grasses. On the whole, I consider the country

SUBSTANTIALLY A DESERT

from the Arkansas River to the Mexican line. Its agricultural supplies must come either from Kansas or California; and, considering the wretched appearance of the farms in Western Kansas and their tokens of rude cultivation and poverty, I am inclined to believe that California will enjoy the monopoly of supplying the entire area between the line of the Rio Grande and the Sierra Nevadas."

"What about the mines of New Mexico?"

"I gathered a great many details on this subject, but to do it justice would require more time and attention than I can well spare at present."

"Do you believe that the new route to California by way of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and the Southern Pacific will supercede the old route by way of Omaha and Ogden?"

"Perhaps it may in time, but not at present. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé is too long, too tortuous in places, and too new as to embankments to invite the through traveler. The swarm of assasins near the border is not inviting. The Pullman sleepers are not so convenient nor so well managed as those on the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. On the other hand, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé is a rich corporation. Its managers are energetic and skillful men. The road has been pushed with unprecedented rapidity and with less immediate regard to details than will probably soon prevail. A few weeks may see great improvement in its management, and by summer-time it may prove to be quite as commodious for the rough travel as the old line."

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 24.—A meeting of the Cotton Exchange was held this afternoon. Resolutions were adopted asking the Postmaster-General for a daily river mail service between this point south to Vicksburg and north to Cairo.

Australian Railway.

The project of a railway between the north and south of Australia is now fairly under way, and will reduce the time between England and Sydney by thirty days. The principal section of the northern part is already completed. It is 312 miles long, and runs between Brisbane and Rome. Between the latter point and the Bay of Carpentaria there are yet 887 miles to construct. The line will connect with that between Rockhampton and Emeraldtown. There are still gaps to fill between Brisbane and Sydney, and Sydney and Adelaide. The road will link together the principal cities and most peopled regions of the great island, with the exception of those in the west. A syndicate has been empowered by the Legislature of Queensland to construct all the road within its domains, and will receive 4,000 acres of public land for each kilometre or three-eighths of a mile built.

A Lucky Thing.

Detroit Free Press.

As a citizen was feeling his way up Seventh street one dark night last week he suddenly made out the form of a man only a few feet away. After a halt and an embarrassing silence he called out:

"Say, you!"
"Yes."
"Are you an honest man?"
"Yes, are you?"
"Yes."
"Have you got any money?"
"Not a red. How is it with you?"
"I'm also dead-broke. How are you armed?"
"With a club. How are you?"
"I've got a club, too. What a lucky thing it is that we spoke to each other! If either of us had been a robber we might have killed our man and not got a cent!"

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

The Dissatisfaction Among Some of Its Inmates.

Dr. Ryder Considers at Length the Charges Made by Them.

The Aims of the Institution, and How It Is Managed.

A Suspension of Public Judgment Asked Until the Courts Decide.

CHICAGO, March 19.—*The Rev. W. H. Ryder, 436 Wabash avenue*—REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: I notice some communications in the papers about the "Old Ladies' Home." Will you kindly give me the *real facts* of the case, with permission to publish the same. I am interested, as also many of my friends, in that institution, and do not wish it to suffer by general statements not founded upon facts. Very truly.

C. F. GATES.

DR. RYDER'S ANSWER.

CHICAGO, March 24.—*C. F. Gates, Esq.*—DEAR SIR: I herewith acknowledge the receipt of your letter in which you ask me to give you for public use "the real facts in the case" with reference to the management of the Old People's Home in this city. You express yourself as interested, as are also many of your friends, in the welfare of that institution, and you desire to know whether the general charges against the management of the Home, which are made in certain newspaper communications, have any foundation in fact.

In attempting to comply with your reasonable request, I am somewhat embarrassed by the consideration that many of the charges to which you refer are exceedingly vague and indifinit, consisting of innuendoes, intimations, and not specific declarations; while others are either too nonsensical or absurd to require considerate attention, and were evidently made without a proper regard for the proprieties of speech.

But notwithstanding this peculiarity of the so-called charges, it is pretty clear as to what the writer of the communications to our city papers desires to have the public believe, and it is also evident that there is trouble somewhere in connection with the control of the inmates of the Old People's Home. And what you and others wish to know is, what is the real trouble, who is to blame for it, and how can it be remedied?

In order to answer these questions intelligently, let me say (1) that the internal control of the Home is given to

A BOARD OF MANAGERS,

consisting at the present time of thirty-two persons, all of whom are women, and that the public may know who they all are, and what their standing is in this community, I append their names: Mrs. William Aldrich, Mrs. S. R. Ball, Mrs. R. H. Bingham, Mrs. A. E. Bishop, Mrs. Ebenezer Buckingham, Mrs. Jerome Beecher, Mrs. George Clapp, Mrs. W. H. Cooper, Mrs. C. E. Durand, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. A. Gibbs, Mrs. J. M. Griswold, Mrs. E. W. Herrick, Mrs. J. H. Hollister, Mrs. H. L. Hill, Mrs. D. A. Jones, Mrs. Edson Keith, Mrs. E. H. Labeo, Mrs. G. C. Morton, Mrs. Byron P. Moulton, Mrs. X. L. Otis, Mrs. C. C. Peck, Mrs. George Pullman, Mrs. C. L. Raymond, Mrs. James A. Smith, Mrs. Harmon Spruance, Mrs. Josiah Stiles, Mrs. J. H. Swan, Mrs. J. F. Temple, Mrs. C. G. Truesdell, Mrs. A. W. Wheeler.

Beside this Board of Managers who control the internal affairs of the Home, there is a Board of Trustees, consisting of nine men, who have the charge of the property of the Home. These Trustees are at present as follows: Daniel A. Jones, Edson Keith, W. H. Ryder, E. B. McCagg, A. A. Libby, B. W. Raymond, and Byron P. Moulton—two vacancies.

But while the Board of Managers have, in general terms, entire charge of the management of the family of the Home, they are not permitted under the rules to make certain important changes without the sanction of the Board of Trustees. Thus, they cannot make a new code of rules for the management of the Home, for the reception and dismissal of inmates, without first obtaining the indorsement of the Board of Trustees. Neither can they either hire or dismiss the Matron without their approval.

The membership of the Board of Managers is limited to one year; that of the Board of Trustees to three years. The annual meeting of the Society of the Old Peoples' Home occurs on the "third Tuesday in May in each year, for the purpose of electing three Trustees, a Board of Managers, and doing such other business as shall be proper under the provisions of the charter."

There are now sixty-two inmates in the institution. The expense of maintaining this large family for the last year, including the needful servants, the salary of the Matron, and the pay of the engineer, was, in round numbers, $7,000. As the property of the Home from which we derive income scarcely exceeds $20,000, most of the large sum needful for the support of the Home is secured by the voluntary contributions of the benevolent.

With this general outline of the organization of the Old People's Home, and these facts in regard to its present condition before you, I will proceed to take up

THE SEVERAL ACCUSATIONS

which are made against the present management of the Home, so far as I know them, and judge them to be of any public importance.

1. It is said that "salaries unreasonable in amount are lavishly paid, and employes are retained apparently for favor and not from necessity." The only salaries that are paid to any person out of the funds of the Home, or to any person in any way connected with it, are as follows: Matron, $50 per month; engineer, $37 per month; and there is one cook and four female servants. The solicitor of the Home receives a percentage on her collections, and the experience of this and other similar institutions has shown the wisdom of the arrangement. No officer of the Board of Managers, of the Board of Trustees, or any other person save those named, receives a single penny for his or her services. If there is an institution in Chicago of similar size that can show a more economical record than this, we shall be glad to be told where the economy is practiced.

2. It is said: "That lager beer goes in at the door of the Home freely is an open secret, but that it is designed for or realized by aged stomachs we deny."

Whether the writer of this statement meant to say that the beer thus taken into the Home is for the benefit of the Board of Managers, or for the personal use of the Matron, or for the comfort of the Board of Trustees, does not clearly appear; but in either case the intimation is probably as far from the truth as the North Pole is from the South. Art. 18 of the by-laws of the Home reads as follows: "No intoxicating drinks or strong stimulants of any kind shall be used in the Home except by order of the physician." If the Board of Managers are satisfied that any person in the employ of the Home has violated this rule, they ought not to require more than five minutes to determine what to do with such offender.

3. It is said that the Board of Managers are "wealthy" ladies, who do not take much interest in "poor folks" anyway, and who in their amiable indifference permit the Matron, who is represented as a hard-hearted, tyrannical person, to "heap all kinds of indignity upon the unoffending inmates; and that the discipline of the institution is so harsh and even cruel that all who have a tender regard for the infirmities of age are exhorted to rally at the approaching annual meeting and unseat the present management.

It is very clear to all humane people that if what is here alleged is true, the Board of Managers ought to be

ALL TURNED OUT OF OFFICE,

and I should say the Board of Trustees had better follow them. But are these statements true?—not merely are they *true*, but is there any basis in fact on which to rest such sweeping accusations? Of the personal fitness of the ladies who constitute the Board of Managers for the responsible place they occupy, I can only say they are among the most esteemed, intelligent, and self-sacrificing women in our city; and if these women deserve to be characterized as they are in the slanderous statements of certain newspaper utterances, there is very little use in trying to find in Chicago a company of women to whom it is safe to commit the care of the Old People's Home. If these women will permit the Matron to treat the inmates with unkindness, where will you find those who will compel her to treat them as they should be?

But, it is perhaps said, we do not exactly mean to allege that the Board of Managers indorse cruelty on the part of the Matron; but may they not be deceived by her? When they are not present, may she not use the inmates differently from what they suppose?

Of course this is possible; but that it is not probable will appear from the following reasons: (1) The number of inmates who complain of the conduct of the Matron is small. (2) Hardly a day passes in all the year when some member of the Board is not in the Home, for the public have no conception of the multifarious duties which these women are called to perform. Beside this almost daily visitation there is a weekly visitation of every inmate present in the Home, as required by Art. 6 of the by-laws, which rule is as follows:

The Visiting Committee shall visit the Home not less than once a week, and it shall be the duty of the Committee to see all the inmates, and report in writing at the next monthly meeting of the Board the needs and general condition of the Home.

This rule is a live regulation,—not a dead form. Each inmate belonging to the institution and present in the Home is visited at least once in each week by some member of the Visiting Committee for that month, and a report in writing is submitted by that Committee to the full Board, which regularly meets on the first Wednesday in each month, at 2 p. m., at the Home.

That the Matron of the institution is faultless in her management is

MORE THAN I AM DISPOSED TO SAY;

that she has sometimes used toward certain offending inmates stronger language than is judicious is possibly true; but that, on the whole, she makes an efficient officer, and administers the affairs of the Home properly and with a due regard to the infirmities and weaknesses of the inmates is believed to be true by most, if not all, of the Board of Managers.

What, then, you may with propriety ask, is the ground of these charges against the Matron and the Board of Managers—is there no fire that causes all this smoke?

I will answer this question with the same frankness that I suppose you to ask it.

The real cause of the present trouble in the Old People's Home lies in the past. As you are perhaps aware, this institution was first started as an Old *Ladies'* Home, and it existed in that form, occupying a wooden building on Indiana avenue, for some twelve years. Then the family was small, consisting on the average of about ten inmates. How happy the old ladies were. They were as merry as children, and all of one mind and purpose. And I remember perfectly well that when the spacious brick edifice was erected in 1874, and were about to move into it, dear Mrs. Hodgdon, herself the incarnation of love and patience, said to me: "Dr. Ryder, we are going away from home,—that great place so attractive to the eye will never be dear to the heart like this. And then there will be so many of us, and among them I fear there will be some who are contentious and quarrelsome, and we shall be of many minds, and not of one as now." Alas, the prophecy of that dear old saint has come to pass. And this result is largely

ATTRIBUTED TO TWO CAUSES:

(1) The reception into the Home by the Reception Committee, on the recommendation and at the solicitation of personal friends, of inmates who ought never to have been received at all; and (2) the attempt to continue the discipline of the Home as a family, upon the assumption that each inmate would appreciate her privileges and conduct herself properly. In this last, I regret to say, the Board of Managers made a serious mistake. Most of the inmates deported themselves as ladies should, but a few, instead of appreciating the kindness and courtesy shown them, took advantage of it, and when reproved by the proper officers of the Board defied their authority.

At this juncture the present Matron, Mrs. E. R. Shankland, was called to take charge of the institution. And you will observe she was called by the Managers with the understanding that she was a woman of executive ability, and one qualified to secure obedience to the rules. "We wish you to see that the rules of this institution are obeyed," was the charge given her by the Board of Managers. But Mrs. Shankland, as she attempted to enforce this injunction, soon found that there were certain inmates who would not obey the rules, but resented her attempts to secure obedience. The Matron stated her complaints to the Board of Managers; they conferred with the troublesome members and finally, as matters became worse rather than better, they asked the coöperation of the Board of Trustees. A committee of that Board visited the Home, had a conference with the inmates, and did what they could toward securing obedience on the part of those against whom complaints had been lodged. This Committee also made careful inquiry as to whether the rules were oppressive, and whether any of them ought to be changed.

And now we come to the charge that the Board of Managers have

TURNED OUT TWO OF THE INMATES,

to-wit: Mrs. Blodgett and Mrs. Creagh, without any knowledge of theirs that they were violating any rule, or that their conduct gave dissatisfaction to the Board. The article in reference to the removal of inmates is as follows:

To preserve order and harmony in the family, entire obedience must be paid to all rules and regulations adopted for the government of the institution; and it will be the duty of the Matron kindly to admonish the inmates for any violation of the same. Should there be no amendment in the conduct of any one who has been thus admonished, the Matron shall prefer a complaint to the Visiting Committee, whose duty it shall then be to visit and gently reprove the individual. And if such procedure prove ineffectual, said Committee shall report the case to the Board, who may take such action thereon as the circumstances may seem to require. No vote of removal, however, from the Home shall be passed at any meeting, unless the intention to propose such a vote shall have been inserted in the notices calling the same.

This is the rule, and now for the facts as to the action taken under it in regard to the removal of Mrs. Blodgett and Mrs. Creagh:

A complaint was made in writing by the Matron to the Visiting Committee.

The Visiting Committee visited Mrs. Blodgett and Mrs. Creagh in their rooms, and reported to the Board in writing that their conduct was unbecoming and improper. After considerable delay and there being no evidence of improvement on the part of the offending inmates, the Secretary was instructed to insert in her notice calling the next meeting of the Board that "action would at that time be had in reference to the removal of Mrs. Blodgett and Mrs. Creagh from the institution." At the next Board meeting the motion was put for the expulsion of Mrs. Blodgett and Mrs. Creagh from the Home and unanimously adopted. This action of the Board of Managers was sent to the Board of Trustees and unanimously adopted by them; and by the Board of Trustees was forwarded to the Executive Board of the Relief and Aid Society, and the action was unanimously confirmed and approved by them. This does not look like "hasty action," especially when it is remembered that each member of the Board of Managers was notified that such action was to be taken, and each of the three Boards based its action upon written statements and written reports, and the time consumed in doing all this covers some eight months.

But why did we go to the Relief and Aid Society with the case of Mrs. Blodgett and Mrs. Creagh? Because they were placed in the Home by the Relief and Aid Society, they having the right to occupy, under the rules of the Home, certain rooms in the institution. Mrs. Blodgett and Mrs. Creagh both came into the Home as beneficiaries of the Relief and Aid Society, and therefore

PAID NOTHING FOR THEIR ADMISSION,

nor have they at any time paid any money into the Home.

This action in reference to Mrs. Blodgett and Mrs. Creagh was confirmed by the Board of Trustees as early as December of last year. But as winter was then upon us it was deemed best not to enforce this action until the winter was over, and possibly in the meantime there might be some change for the better, and a conclusion reached short of actual removal that would be satisfactory to all. But this delay, it was found, was turned to the disadvantage of the Home, not only by newspaper correspondents but in other ways, and after consultation it was decided to serve the notices of expulsion upon the two persons named, and require them to leave the institution. This action was taken with great hesitancy and with much regret, but as a necessity that could not be longer delayed. And, though neither of them paid any entrance fee, they were voted $50 each, and any furniture belonging to them in case of their retirement.

And this brings me to the one most unpleasant fact in all this history. The inmates themselves are not wholly at fault. Possibly there would never have been any serious disturbance at all but for outside interference. Certain persons, acting as they claim from a sense of duty, have taken the side of the disaffected inmates as against the authorities of the Home, and encouraged them in their insubordination. This certain persons are doing now. They say to the inmates, "Do as you like," "Don't mind what the Board ladies say to you," "They cannot put you out," etc. Of course, it is easy to see what effect such counsel as this will have upon such as are already belligerent and upon those who can be influenced by them.

I trust it will be made clear to you from this statement that the real issue which the authorities of the Home are now confronting is simply this: Have they, or have they not, the right to make such rules for the government of the Home as they deem for the best good of the Home, and, having made them, have they the authority to demand that the inmates of the Home shall obey such rules? If one shall say "no," then will he show how, in an institution where there are many inmates, order is to be preserved, and the rights of the many protected against the unreasonable conduct of the few. Of course, if the rules are oppressive and unsuitable, that can be made to appear, and by an intelligent community

NO SUCH RULE WILL BE SUSTAINED.

But there are no such oppressive rules in the Old People's Home of this city, so far as I know. If I knew of any such I would oppose them to the uttermost; so also would I urge the repeal of any rule that made upon the inmates an unjust demand, or deprived them of any liberty which it is safe to give them. But certain rules, which from one point of view might be regarded as oppressive, will be found on inquiry to be not only needful but wholly in the interests of the inmates themselves. I mention the two rules about which much complaint is made. First, the demand that inmates leaving the institution shall leave their keys with the Matron or her assistant. Why are the inmates required to do this?

The answer, in brief, is this: There are sixty-two inmates in the Home. Some of them are in rugged health and capable of caring for themselves; others are feeble in body; and some are feeble in mind. Some of those last ought not to be permitted to go out and in the Home at their discretion. It is not safe for them to do so, and would it be humane to permit it? Now, to treat all alike, the rule is made general; and so, instead of saying to the inmates "You must not leave the Home without permission," the Managers take the milder form, and request them to leave their keys with the Matron if they wish to go out of the building. It seems to me perfectly obvious that if such a regulation did not already exist, one ought to be made without the least delay.

The other rule of which complaint is made is that the Matron and the Visiting Committee shall have the right to enter any room in the institution when they wish so to do. This, it is said, "violates the private rights of the inmates," and deprives the room of the inmate of the "sanctity of a home." But suppose this be so,

HOW CAN IT BE HELPED?

Will any fair-minded, not to say humane, person say that elderly people such as compose the Home are to turn their keys on the Matron and on the Visiting Committee, and forbid their entering the rooms of the inmates, except when they choose to see them? Let any sensible person who has any idea of the infirmaties, weaknesses, and sicknesses which are always present in so large a family of elderly people give but five minutes serious thought to this question, and it is safe to trust to the correctness of his answer. Every room in the institution, from basement to attic, must be subject to the inspection of the Matron, and at all times, and not a member of the Board of Managers, or of the Board of Trustees, would be willing to hold office in the institution under any other regulation—for no other is safe, and no other is humane.

As I am writing this letter my attention is called to a statement in one of our daily papers, signed by the same person who has made most of the charges to which I have referred, to the effect that Mrs. Creagh "is to-day a prisoner in the Home, and a pitiful object of charity"; that she "has been refused any food, and for nearly a week has subsisted entirely upon such rations as his friends have been able to get to her"; that "she is 80 years of age and upwards," and so "feeble and decrepid that she could not walk a block," etc.

What are the facts? Mrs. Creagh, as already stated, was dismissed from the Home in December last, but the order of dismissal was not communicated to her until quite recently. At first, as I am informed, she seemed inclined to leave quietly, but asked for time to consider what she would do. This was given her, until finally she announced to the Visiting Committee that she had been advised to remain where she was, and should do so. She is now in her room at the Home, and refuses to leave it even for a moment for any purpose. If she is a "prisoner in the Home" it is because she voluntarily makes himself so, and because she is acting under the advice of some person who counsels her to play that rôle. But consider the supreme absurdity of talking about a person as "a prisoner," when the only demand which the authorities of the Home make upon her is to

LEAVE THE INSTITUTION

and be "free."

Furthermore, Mrs. Creagh is regularly served with meals by order of the Matron, and she will be so served and humanely treated as long as she remains within the building, no matter what her own conduct may be. But as Mrs. C. was placed in the Home by the Relief and Aid Society, and they have indorsed the action of the Board of Managers in removing her, the final disposition of her case may be safely left to the enlightened and considerate judgment of that Society.

But my story is long, and I must hasten to a conclusion.

You will understand from what I have here written that, if there be any just cause of complaint against the management of the Old People's Home, I am ignorant of it. There was a rule in reference to dining-room work which I thought not altogether judicious, but that was some time since repealed. At present it seems to me that the Home is fairly and properly conducted, so far as the Matron and the Board of Managers are concerned. If I am in error I desire to know it, for I yield to no one in my wish to have the Home as nearly as may be a united and happy family. I have been connected with it officially during nearly the whole period of its history, and have given more time and thought to it than to any other charitable institution in Chicago. And I am frank to say, that the present attitude of the Home grieves me deeply. Mrs. Blodgett and Mrs. Creagh have their rights, and have a certain claim upon our sympathies; but they are not the only persons in the Home that have rights which we are required to respect. There are sixty others that have rights as well as they. Those who are responsible for the control of the family are to consider

WHAT IS BEST FOR THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD.

The case of Mrs. Blodgett is before one of the courts, and we must await the decision of the proper tribunal as to whether she has any vested rights in the Home, of which, whatever may be her conduct, she cannot be deprived.

In the meantime it is painful to consider that certain persons who have been allowed free access to the Home, and to the rooms of the inmates, have abused that courtesy, and openly advised the inmates not to obey the rules, and led them to believe that they cannot be put out under any circumstances. And the effect of all this has been to compel the authorities of the Home to deny certain courtesies for the present to the general public, and to require that those wishing to visit the institution shall register their names, and if they wish to talk with any of the inmates they must do so in the public parlor. And to enforce this regulation the President of the Board of Trustees has placed a policeman at the main entrance to the institution. Hereafter the Home will be managed by the authorities elected and appointed for that purpose, and not by the outside public. The Trustees have counseled patience, forbearance, delay; and whatever wisdom there may have been in this advise, it is evident the time has now fully come when this whole question of the control of the Home should be

BROUGHT TO A DIRECT ISSUE.

One phase of it is now before a competent tribunal; the other phase of it is cheerfully submitted to those by whose bounty the Home has been thus far sustained. The annual meeting of the society of the Home is near at hand. Let the charitable public attend that meeting and decide whether in their judgment the institution is now well managed. And if, between this time and that, any person who has shown himself a friend to the Home by contributing to its support would like to visit the Home, and examine into its affairs, or take a meal with the inmates, by addressing me, I will see that the proper permit is obtained, and that it is good for a meal with the inmates at any time within a week of its issue. And if persons so visiting the Home will kindly inform me of anything they see or hear that needs correction, I shall be personally obliged. If there is anything wrong in the management of the Old People's Home, I repeat, I want to know it, and the sooner I know it the better for me. I trust I need not say to the people of Chicago that I am no friend to unfair dealing, or to cruel treatment anywhere, and I know of no place where such elements more thoroughly deserve to be condemned than dealing with elderly and enfeebled women. Very truly yours,

W. H. RYDER,
Secretary Board of Managers Old People's Home of the City of Chicago.

"TALC."

A Mineral Substance Which Makes Perfect Paper-Pulp—Discovery of a Mine of It in Northern New York—Excitement Among Paper-Makers—Fifty Mills Already Using It.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., March 22.—To-day I visited the great sensation of Northern New York, the paper mine. I do not mean a mine of paper, like many of the Colorado mines, but a mine of real paper. The substance is called "talc." It is of a sea-green white color, like asbestos, which it resembles. When ground, it becomes white and resembles snow. It exists in strata from six to eight feet thick, or in fissure-veins running at an angle of 45 degrees to an infinit depth. The talc, or crystallized paper, is blasted out in large chunks, as rocks are blasted. Then it is crushed in quartz-mills, and ground to a white powder. There is no grit in it. It will not dull a knife any more than cutting a piece of leather or an old cheese. It is soft as chalk, and has a fibre, when ground, like cotton. It is also as light, when ground, as cotton rags. It makes perfect paper-pulp when ground, 95 per cent of which will go into paper and stay there. The discovery has thrown all the paper-mills in the country into a great excitement, for it promises to make fortunes for the paper-men before it becomes known; and, after that, it promises to make paper very much cheaper.

HOW THE PAPER-MINE WAS DISCOVERED.

To-day I met Mr. A. Corbin, Jr., of Gouverneur, N. Y., who is developing the mine, and asked him about its discovery.

"The substance was discovered by Prof. Menthorn, an old mineralogist," he said. "It was found cropping out on the sides of a deep road-cut. The road was between Gouverneur and Edwards. The fissures all dip to the north. They are from six to eight feet thick. One fissure is separated from another by a talcose limestone wall from two to twenty feet thick."

"Has talc been discovered in other States?" I asked.

"Yes. A substance resembling our talc exists in several places; but it is not fibrous like our talc; neither is it light or white. Other talc exists in thin scales, or flakes; ours is a solid mass,—as solid as a coal-bed. It is entirely free from sand, iron, lime, or grit. See," he continued, stirring up a pailful of the white fibrous matter, "it looks as light as the froth on a pail of new milk."

HOW THE TALC, OR PAPER-PULP, LOOKS.

When I examined the pulverized paper-rock, it was like rags ground to powder. It has no taste. It is pure white. It is light enough to float a moment, and then gradually sinks. It will not make paint any more than ground rags will. It will not answer for adulterating flour or sugar, because it is too light. A pailful of wet talc looks like a pailful of damp snow.

Mr. Corbin has erected a mill near the mines, and is making twenty-five tons of paper-pulp daily.

The process of making pulp from the pulp-rock is simply to crush it and grind it on old-fashioned mill-stones. The Hungarian rollers, such as the millers are using in Minneapolis, are to be used hereafter.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PAPER-MEN.

The paper-mine has caused great excitement among the paper-men. They have visited Gouverneur from Troy, Niagara, and Rochester. The owner has been flooded with letters. Mr. Corbin did not like to have it go out that especial paper-makers were using it; but I found out that all the paper-manufacturers are buying all they can get. They pay readily $20 of $25 a ton for it at the mine. Ninety-five per cent of it goes into the paper. Paper-men desire the discovery kept secret. If it is once known that paper-men are using a cheaper substitute than rags, then the public will demand cheaper paper. But fifty paper-mills are using this talc in place of rags to-day. Many newspapers are printed on white paper made of talc and straw, with no rags. The New York *Tribune*, *Times*, and *Sun* paper is made of 25 per cent talc. Talc makes a fine finish for writing-paper. The discovery will eventually reduce the price of paper one-third. Mining facilities are being increased here daily. The capacity of the mines now is twenty-five tons a day. It will soon be fifty, seventy-five, or 100 tons.

I send a specimen of the ground talc, or pulp, to the editor of THE TRIBUNE with this letter. The specimen sent will verify the letter in every particular.

ELI PERKINS.

Clergymen, lawyers, editors, bankers, and ladies need Hop Bitters daily for nerve force.

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THE INDIANS.

Resume of Their Numbers, Present Condition, Tendency Towards Civilization, and Capacity for Improvement.

Cincinnati Commercial.

There are in the minds of most people very vague ideas of the number and character of the Indian population of the United States. The facts following are both interesting and instructive:

In Michigan there are about 10,000 Indians, 390 of whom are of mixed blood. All wear citizen's dress, and 1,270 of them are engaged in agricultural, and 1,700, including the agriculturists, are engaged in civilized pursuits. They have 8 day-schools, and over 300 Indian children attend them regularly. It costs the United States $3,000 a year to keep up these schools. Nearly 1,000 Indians can read, 115 of whom learned to do so during the past year. There are 11 churches and religious societies annually expend $1,600 on these Indians. During the year past 168 died and 225 were born. There are held in reserve for these Indians 66,332 acres of land. Last year they cultivated 7,650 acres and raised 13,374 bushels of wheat, 20,900 bushels of corn, and a large amount of vegetables. They will soon be self-supporting.

In Wisconsin there are 7,649 Indians, all but 600 of whom wear citizen's dress. About 2,800 of them are engaged in civil pursuits, 1,508 being farmers. There are two boarding-schools and nine day-schools, all of which cost the Government $6,250 a year. Religious societies have expended on them about $1,300. Over 1,200 of these Indians can read, 178 having learned to do so during the past year. There have beed during the year 183 deaths and 161 births. These Indians have in their reserves 845,498 acres, and till 8,645 acres. Last year they raised 7,605 bushels of wheat, 25,950 bushels of corn, and 21,020 bushels of barley, besides a large quantity of vegetables. They own 518 head of horses and 1,000 head of cattle.

In Minnesota there are 6,157 Indians, over 1,100 of them wear citizen's dress, 765 are agriculturists and 335 are engaged in other civil pursuits. They have three day-schools and three boarding-schools, the average daily attendance upon which is 106. The schools cost the Government $8,100, and religious societies spend upon them a small additional sum. The number who can read is about 490, sixty of whom learned to do so during the last year. These Indians hold in reserve over 4,700,000 acres of land, one-third of which is tillable. Last year they raised 26,200 bushels of wheat, 1,125 bushels of corn, 8,971 bushels of barley, 7,850 bushels of vegetables, built 6,650 rods of new fence, and cut 800 cords of wood. Twenty-five of them are professional fishermen.

In Dakota there are over 27,500 Indians, only about 10,000 of whom have assumed citizen's dress. About 2,900 of them are engaged in civil pursuits, and nearly all of these are farmers. They have twenty-one day-schools and eight boarding-schools.

There are 3,773 children of school age, of whom 548 girls and 517 boys attend school. Over 1,100 of the Dakota Indians can read, of whom 115 learned to do so during the past year. During the year there were 389 deaths and 530 births. These Indians hold in reserve nearly 42,000,000 acres of land, over 5,000,000 of which are excellent farming lands. They cultivate only 10,150 acres, and last year raised 24,171 bushels of wheat, 75,401 bushels of corn, 8,429 bushels of barley, and 62,593 bushels of vegetables. They own 24,195 horses, 6,781 head of cattle, and 532 swine.

Montana has 19,791 Indians, but 1,300 of whom wear citizen's dress. Only 486 are engaged in civil pursuits, 171 being farmers; 135 are professional hunters, and 142 scouts. They have two boarding and four day schools. There are 1,283 children of school age, but only 287 attend school. These schools last year cost the Government $7,965. The Montana Indians are believed to be increasing in numbers, but there are no reliable returns of the population. Only about 100 of them can read, thirty of whom learned last year. There is held in reservation 23,156,800 acres, 10,000,000 of which are tillable. As yet they till only 3,760 acres, and on this last year had raised 20,000 bushels of wheat, 5,000 bushels of barley, 4,150 bushels of corn, and 19,-[illegible] bushels of vegetables. They sawed 163,000 feet of lumber, built 4,000 rods of fence, cut 200 tons of hay, and took $54,000 worth of furs. They own 30,335 horses, 150 mules, 6,265 head of cattle, and 800 head of swine.

In Idaho there are 4,165 Indians. They are comparatively well advanced in civilization, and 1,583 wear citizen's dress; 1,094 are engaged in agriculture, and 163 in other civil pursuits. They have two boarding and nine day schools, at which 286 children attend. These schools for the past year cost Uncle Sam $8,362. Last year there were 79 deaths and 190 births. Of their reserve of 2,012,981 acres, over 1,000,000 are tillable. Last year they cultivated 3,632 acres, and raised 40,930 bushels of wheat, 2,500 bushels of corn, 5,455 bushels of barley, and 17,040 bushels of vegetables. They own 17,000 horses, 100 mules, 3,450 head of cattle, and 800 swine.

Washington Territory is the home of 14,468 Indians, three-fourths of whom have adopted civilized ways. Over 3,100 are engaged in civilized pursuits. There are seven day and seven boarding-schools, which last year cost the Government $27,788. Of the 2,824 children of school age, 510 attended school daily. There are 800 Indians who can read; 166 learned to do so during the past year. The Indian population is evidently increasing, but the returns are meagre. Their reserves amount to nearly 4,000,000 acres, of which one-half is tillable. Last year they cultivated 12,000 acres, of which 1,562 were newly-broken ground. They have 22,933 horses, 31 mules, 7,178 cattle, and 1,182 swine.

The Indians in Oregon number 5,826, of whom 2,465 are civilized. They have two boarding and three day schools, which cost the Government $9,732. The average attendance is 150. The Indian population is increasing at the rate of about 150 a year. Their reservations number 1,283,700 acres, of which they cultivate only 6,319. Last year they raised 28,527 bushels of wheat, 2,100 bushels of corn, 16,403 bushels of barley, and 11,706 bushels of vegetables. They have 23,123 horses, 65 mules, 8,027 head of cattle, 1,220 swine, and 1,479 sheep.

The aggregate number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is about 255,807, of whom 138,046 wear citizen's dress and are civilized or semi-civilized.

The most civilized of the Indians are the five tribes in the Indian Territory,—the Cherokees, 20,000; the Choctaws, 16,500; the Creeks, 14,500; the Chickasaws, 1,000; and the Seminoles, 2,500. All wear citizen's dress, and 33,650 can read,—2,450 learned to do so during the past year. These Indians occupy 16,250 houses; they built 2,709 new houses last year. They have 12 boarding and 188 day schools, which last year were attended by 6,250 scholars. To support these schools the tribes themselves last year paid $156,856, and the Government $3,500. They have 221 church buildings and 61 missionaries.

Of the other and less civilized Indian tribes 77,548 wear citizen's dress and 11,081 can read. They occupy 11,634 houses, 1,211 of which were built last year; have 107 day and 52 boarding schools, with 119 male and 157 female teachers, and attended daily, on the average, by 4,488 children. The whole number of Indian children, exclusive of the five tribes in Indian Territory, of school age is 34,433, of whom only 7,193 have ever been to school.

The foregoing statistics are worthy of careful study. They show that the Indians are capable of improvement, and are deserving of help from a philanthropic and patriotic people. There is reason to hope that as a race they may yet equal their white neighbors.

A WARNING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 24.—It has been reported that there are some persons traveling through the city engaged in peddling matches and other notions, and soliciting donations of money from people for (as they call it) the benefit of the deaf-mute schools of Chicago. We wish to say that the deaf-mute schools of the city, which are under the charge of the Board of Education, are supported by the State, and no persons are authorized to solicit aid for them from our citizens, and any one pretending to collect money for such purpose are impostors, and should be handed over to the police by any one whom they approach.

M. A. DE LANG, President Board of Education.
P. A. EMERY, Principal Deaf-Mute Schools.

The Hudson Entirely Unobstructed.

TROY, N. Y., March 22.—Half a dozen vessels have reached here to-day from points on the Lower Hudson. The steamer Drew, of the People's Line, which arrived from New York this morning, left Albany to-night with a full load of freight and a number of passengers. The river is clear all the way down. Ice still obstructs the canals in the vicinity of this city, and it will be a week or more before any attempt can be made to lock through into the river several hundred loaded boats which were caught by the ice last November. There are some loaded vessels in the basins at West Troy, Albany, and on the river above the State dam at this point, which can be started for New York in a day or two.

Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Open Strong, Break, and Then Recover.

False Rumor that the Government Would Buy $10,000,000 Bonds.

Finances Quiet at Chicago—Light Movement of Currency.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active and Unsettled—Grain Generally Easier.

Provisions Fluctuated Severely, but Closed Steadier—Trade and Commerce of Chicago in 1880.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened strong on the erroneous report that the Government would buy $10,000,000 of bonds. This caused the lighter bears to cover and sent prices up 1 per cent and more. A sharp bear raid then began on the Granger stocks and Union Pacific, which were, instead of the coal stocks, the objects of attack. Prices were easily pushed down. Chicago & Northwestern sold off from 122⅜ to 119, St Paul from 110⅜ to 108, Union Pacific from 117⅜ to 115. New York advices stated that buyers of St. Paul were absorbing all the stock offered, and contrariwise, other dispatches said apprehensions were felt that the pools in the Granger stocks were becoming discouraged, and were abandoning the bull movement. It was also reported that combinations were forming to break stocks that had not yet shown any serious decline. As usual, the aspect of the market was interprted in opposit ways by those interested. The bulls claim that about all the stock being offered is short stock, and to their notion the market has stood the bear raids remarkably well. Other observers point out that as long as the market declines it is active, but the moment prices begin to rise it becomes stagnant, showing that there are no new buyers of stocks. There are almost no cash buyers; in fact, very few buyers, except to cover short sales. Chicago operators for a decline very generally covered their short sales yesterday. One of the straws of business was the ease with which orders were filled at a concession in prices for the leading investment stocks. This proved that some holders at least were ready to realize. The demand from the shorts for coal stocks with which to make deliveries is said to have subsided.

Another dividend for Northwest, in the shape of a heavy snow-storm in Iowa, was reported yesterday, but inquiry failed to corroborate the news.

Gould is reported to have sold out his Lackawanna and JerseyCentral.

The editor of the *Wall-Street Daily News*, who has just returned from the South, traveled over the Iron Mountain Road and recommends it to tourists. The road-bed is of such a nature that the passenger gets the comforts of ocean and land travel combined. One moment it seems as if the car were on the crest of the wave and the next in the trough of the sea. The sensation of relief after the trip is at an end is indescribably delightful, and is almost worth braving the passage for.

"Northwest," the Chicago correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, reports that a prominent railroad manager said to him: "Many of our roads have spent nearly all their earnings for the last two months in fighting snow, and we are coming out of the winter with our men all used up and our rolling-stock in very bad shape. We had just managed before the terrible storm of Saturday to dig them out, and now the roads are all full again." This situation applies more to Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota than to Illinois, but the late storm has been very severe on the roads in Northern Illinois.

The Wall street gossip of the *World* says it has been an open secret for some days that Keene was putting himself right on the market in many of the Gould stocks, and, finding it very hard to cover his "shorts" in Iron Mountain, Union Pacific, and Western Union, made a proposition to the Gould side which was accepted, and with Gould away the market is allowed to droop so that Keene could cover. This was done or is doing in everything but Western Union, which was held up so that Keene was compelled to pay pretty heavily for Rufus' injunction game. In a few days it is understood that Keene is to set out in full cry on the "bull" side, and that with the assistance of others a summer "bull" boom is to be started.

The *Graphic* says:

Good prospects for crops or bad prospects; Funding bill or no Funding bill; easy money or active money—Mr. Keene is of the opinion that stocks are all too high and must decline. All the speculative elements and arguments have been discounted in the rise of prices, and many of them have been utterly eliminated out of the situation by the enormous losses of this unprecedented winter. But with doubtful prospects for the coming crops the outlook is even worse. Mr. Keene states that his advices show that Europe has a prospect of abundant crops, and should this expectation be realized, as it is fair to presume it may be, after three years of disaster, an export loss of 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 of bushels on wheat alone would inevitably result.

The Vanderbilt people claim that the Lake Shore Road now has more freight business offering than it can accommodate, and the earnings during the second week in March increased $65,000. Forty-six loaded freight-trains passed through Erie, Pa., over this road on Sunday last. The New York Central earnings increased the second week $35,000 over the corresponding period last year, and the March business of this Company was the largest month in 1880. From the same source comes a statement that the Michigan Central Road has more traffic offering than it can provide transportation for in forty days to come. The Canada Southern business, it is likewise stated, has recently increased largely.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
P. P. C. Co	143½	144	143⅜	144
C., B. & Q	161¼	162	161¼	161½
Illinois Central	133¼	133¼	133	134¼
Chicago & Alton	136¼			136¼
New York Central	143	143¼	142¼	142⅝
Michigan Central	110¾	111⅛	109⅝	109⅞
Louisville & Nashville	89½	90⅛	89	89½
Western Union*	113¼	113¼	112¼	112⅜
Pacific Mail	55	55⅝	55¼	54⅜
Reading	59	59½	57⅛	58⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	23¼			23¼
Do preferred	34			34
Cleveland & Columbus	85			85
C., C. & I. C	23¼	23⅝	23½	23¼
Hannibal & St. Jo	55	55½	53⅝	53⅞
Do preferred	102	102	100	100
Kansas & Texas	43½	44⅜	43½	43⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	121⅛	122⅜	119	120⅛
Do preferred	133			133
Erie	45⅜	46⅛	45⅛	45⅞
Do preferred	85			85
Erie, second mortgage	99¼	99⅜	99	99
Lake Shore	126⅜	127⅛	125⅛	126
Wabash, St. L. & Pac	44⅜	45¼	44⅜	44⅜
Do preferred	86	86⅜	85⅜	86
Union Pacific	116⅞	117¼	115	116⅛
Central Pacific	84⅜	84⅜	84	84
Northern Pacific	42	43⅜	41⅜	42
Do preferred	67⅜	68⅜	67⅜	67⅝
St. Paul	109⅜	110⅜	108	108⅝
Do preferred	121⅜	121⅜	121⅛	121⅜
New Jersey Central	97⅜	99	96⅜	97⅜
Delaware, Lack. & West	119⅜	120	117⅜	118⅞
Delaware & Hudson	107⅜	109	107⅜	107⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	43	43⅞	42⅜	42⅜
Chi., St. P. & Omaha	40⅜	42	40⅜	41
Do preferred	98⅜	99	96⅜	97
Iron Mountain	62⅜	64	62⅜	63
Chi., Rock Island & P	132	132⅜	131⅜	131⅜
Canada Southern	78⅜	79⅜	77	77⅜
Lake Erie & Western	52	52	50⅜	50⅜
Manhattan Elevated	38⅜	39	38⅜	38⅜
New York Elevated	123⅜			123⅜
Metropolitan Elevated	112⅜	113	112⅜	112⅜
Met. Elevated bonds	104⅜			104⅜
Central Arizona		4⅜		4⅜
Mobile & Ohio	23⅜	24	22⅜	23⅜
N. Y., Ont. & Western	34⅜	35	34	34⅜
Nashville & Chattanooga	83	83	76	76⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburg	131			131
Chicago, St. L. & N. O	71	71	70	70
St. L. & San F				39
Denver & Rio Grande	101⅜	102⅜	100⅜	101
Peoria, D. & E	36⅜			36⅜
Ohio Central	30⅜	30⅜	28	28
I., B. & W	70			70
Terre Haute	41⅜			41⅜
Do preferred	124⅜	124⅜	123⅜	123⅜
Amer. Dist. Tel. Co	65			65

*Western Union new stock opened at 78¾; highest 78¾; lowest, 78¾; closed, 78¾.

Foreign exchange closed weak. Sterling posted rates closed at 480½@483. For sixty-day commercial bills for prompt delivery, 477@478¾. For three weeks' delivery, 477¼@478¾. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre, 531¼@530, Bordeaux, 530. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 532½@530⅝. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94 for sixty-days and 94½ for demand; ninety-day prompt commercial bills, 92⅞@93. Sixty-day commercial, on bankers, delivered prompt, 93@93⅜; same, delivered in three weeks, 93⅜@93⅜. Commercial marks are very scarce, and there is a large demand for them. Commercial drawn on commercial parties were 92⅜. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39⅜ for sixty days and 39⅜ for demand; sixty-day commercial was 39⅜@39 3-16. Shippers' exchange on New York was 40@50c discount.

The subscriber, who made some inquiries regarding foreign exchange of us, under date of March 20, writes again: "While thanking you very much for your explanation under date of March 23, perhaps you will permit me to remark: Your quotations being based upon such facts as you state, they should be given with the name of the bidder or buyer, and not appear as current quotations in your daily financial article. I cannot help thinking that, on a reconsideration of your explanation, you will agree with me."

The suggestion of our correspondent does not seem a felicitous one. There is not, we believe, any financial or commercial paper of any standing in this country or Europe that appends the names of bidders to its quotations.

The exports from the port of New York for the week ending Tuesday were $7,800,595, against $8,325,399 last week and $8,146,413 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports since Jan. 1 were $92,168,579, against $76,507,129 for the same time in 1880. The items in last week's exports which go to make up the great bulk of the total are breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, and petroleum, and the ports to which the largest shipments were made were Liverpool, $1,337,011; London, $696,718; Hamburg, $545,277; Havre, $538,200; and Bremen, $323,719. Outside of these five leading ports the exports were unusually well distributed, nearly all quarters of the globe figuring in the detailed Custom-House return, which also shows that nearly every branch of American manufactures is represented in the shipments to the various countries.

Chicago bank clearings were $4,300,000. Country orders for currency were not large. New York exchange sold at 25c per $1,000 discount. Loans were in fair demand at 6@7 per cent.

On the Chicago Stock Board there were sales of $5,000 Burlington & Missouri 4s at 90½; $1,000 North Chicago City Railroad 6s at 112¼. The following quotations were made:

LOCAL AND RAILWAY STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
North Chicago City Railway, $100	165	....
West Division City Railway $100	280	300
Chicago City Railway, $100	240	....
Gas-Light and Coke Company, $100	....	195
Chamber of Commerce, $100	10	....
Inter-State Industrial Exhibition, $100	40	45
Chicago Metallic Packing Company	550	1000
International Electric Company	250	300

LOCAL AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 4s, 1907	113⅜	113¼
United States 4½s, 1891	111⅜	....
United States 5s, 1881	101⅜	....
United States 6s, 1881	102⅛	....
District of Columbia 3.65s, 1924	101⅜	103
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1890	117	....
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1892	120⅜	....
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1894	122	....
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1895	123⅜	....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1884	106	....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1890	110	112½
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1887	110⅜	....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1888	114⅜	....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1890	117	....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1892	120⅜	....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1893	121	....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1894	122	....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1895	124⅜	....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1896	124⅜	....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1898	127⅜	....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1899	127⅜	....
Chicago City bonds, 6s, 1896	113	114
Chicago City bonds, 4½s, 1900	106⅜	107½
Chicago City bonds, 4s	102⅜	103½
Cook County bonds, 7s, 1885	108⅜	109½
Cook County bonds, 7s, 1889	115⅜	....
Cook County bonds, 7s, 1890	118⅜	....
Cook County bonds, 7s, 1892	120⅜	122
Cook County bonds, 5s, 1899	107⅜	108
Cook County bonds, 4½s, 1900	105	....
West Chicago 5s, 1899	....	100½

RAILWAY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, I. & D. ex	120⅜	123
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Hast. & Dak	115	117
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Chic. & Pac	107⅜	109
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, South'n Min	105⅜	....
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Dub. Div	106⅜	108½
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 5s, Min. Point	98	100
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking fund	109⅜	111
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 4s, 1919	92	93½
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 5s, 1918	103⅜	105½
Burlington & Mo. 4s, in Nebraska, 1910	89⅜	91
Jacksonville & Southeastern 6s, 1910	98	100
Wabash, St. L. & P., 1st mort 5s, Chic. Div	94	96
North Chicago City Railway 6s, 1900	111⅜	112½
West Division City Railway 6s	108	....

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The share speculation was feverish and unsettled, the prevailing tendency going in the direction of lower prices. During the morning the market was fairly firm, and an advance of ¼ to 2 per cent was recorded, in which New Jersey Central, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and Union Pacific were most prominent. The higher range of quotations, however, soon brought out a goodly number of sellers, and a downward movement was commenced, which was materially assisted by the offering for sale of a large quantity of long stock, which the holders thereof desired to be relieved from carrying. There were also some heavy sales for the short account, and failing of support from any quarter, the speculation assumed a tone of severe depression. The lowest figures of the day were touched after the Second Board, the decline from the highest point of the morning ranging from ⅛ to 3½ per cent, and being most marked in the Granger properties, Union Pacific, the coal stocks, and the trunk line shares. In the final dealings the market became firmer, and closed at a recovery of ½ to 1¼ per cent, the latter in Union Pacific. Nashville & Chattanooga was again quite prominent in the dealings, and recorded some wide fluctuations, declining 5 per cent, recovering 3, selling off 5, and closing at a recovery of ¾ per cent.

The monetary situation continues unchanged, capital being in good supply at low rates of interest. During the morning call loans on pledge of stock collateral ruled at 5@6 per cent, but in the afternoon few loans were made above 5 per cent, and at the close the current quotation was 4 per cent. On United States bonds loans were effected at 4 per cent. Time loans and prime discounts are unchanged. The sterling exchange market was unchanged as to the nominal asking quotations, but a firmer tone prevailed, and there was some inquiry for bills for Saturday's mails.

Railroad mortgages were in light demand, and were generally weak and lower. Erie consolidated seconds advanced from 99⅛ to 99⅜, and declined to 99. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts rose from 60 to 60⅜, and fell off to 59. Ohio Central firsts receded from 104⅛ to 103⅜, and closed at 103⅜; do incomes declined from 60 to 59⅜, and closed at 59⅜. Canada Southern guaranteed firsts declined from 99⅞ to 99½; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central supplementary firsts from 109¼ to 108¼; do incomes from 69 to 68; Denver & Rio Grande construction 6s from 113⅛ to 113; Iron Mountain seconds from 111⅛ to 111; do first preferred incomes from 92⅞ to 92; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols, assented, from 109 to 108; Mobile & Ohio first debentures from 85 to 84½; New Jersey Central convertibles assented from 117 to 116½; Oregon Navigation firsts from 107 to 106; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville firsts from 107 to 106; St. Paul firsts (I. & D. extension) from 122½ to 121; Wabash convertibles from 110½ to 110; and Central Pacific firsts from 113¼ to 112¾. Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie firsts rose from 108 to 108¾; do incomes declined from 80 to 78; Michigan Central 7s advanced from 126 to 127; New York Central coupon firsts from 132 to 132½; Rock Island coupon firsts from 122 to 123; Texas Pacific land-grant incomes from 82¼ to 83; and Union Pacific sinking funds from 120¼ to 120½.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Governments were quiet and firm.

The railroad bonds were in light demand, and generally weak.

State securities were strong and active for Tennessee.

The stock market was strong in early dealings for the general list, which recorded an advance of ¼@2, the latter in New Jersey Central, but after the first Board speculation became weak, and prices steadily declined throughout the afternoon. Late dealings showed a drop of ½@3½. Northwest, St. Paul, Union Pacific, coal shares, and trunk-line stocks led the downward movement. In final sales there was a recovery of ½@1¼, in which Union Pacific, New Jersey Central, and Northwestern were most conspicuous. Nashville & Chattanooga was again quite erratic, declining from 83 to 78, selling up to 81, receding to 76, and closing at 76¾. Market was fairly steady at the close.

Transactions, 482,000 shares:

Canada Southern	12,000	Nash. & Chattanooga	21,000
C., C. & I. C.	3,000	New Jersey Central	29,000
D., L. & Western	142,000	New York Central	5,000
Delaware & Hudson	10,000	Northern Pacific	10,000
Den. & Rio Grande	5,000	Ohio & Mississippi	3,000
Erie	19,000	Ontario & Western	7,000
Hannibal & St. Jo	1,000	Ohio Central	6,000
Iron Mountain	10,000	Pacific Mail	10,000
Illinois Central	2,000	Reading	6,000
Kansas & Texas	3,000	St. Paul	31,000
Lake Shore	31,000	St. Paul & Omaha	5,000
Louisville & Nash	3,000	Sutro Tunnel	4,000
Michigan Central	9,000	Texas Pacific	2,000
Manhattan Elevated	3,000	Union Pacific	28,000
Mobile & Ohio	2,000	Wabash Pacific	15,000
Northwest	19,000	Western Union	5,000

Money 4@6; prime mercantile paper, 5@6.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, steady at 480¼; demand, 482¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	102¼	New 4s	113⅜
New 5s	101⅜	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
New 4½s	111⅜		

BONDS.

Louisiana	59	Virginia, deferred	115¼
Missouri	111	C. P. bonds	112⅜
St. Joe	108	U. P. firsts	115⅜
Tennessee, old	68⅜	U. P. land-grants	115⅜
Tennessee, new	67	U. P. Sinking Fund	120
Virginia, old	31	Lehigh & W	112⅜
Virginia, new	31	St. P. & S. C. firsts	112
Virginia, consols	115	Erie seconds	99

STOCKS.

Rock Island	131	Alton & Terre Haute	40
Panama	212	Do preferred	122
Fort Wayne	133⅜	Wab., St. L. & Pacific	44⅜
Cleve. & Pittsburg	131	Do preferred	85⅜
Illinois Central	133⅜	Hannibal & St. Joe	55⅜
C., B. & Q	161⅜	Do preferred	100
Chicago & Alton	136	Iron Mountain	63
Do preferred	140	St. L. & San Francisco	39
New York Central	142⅜	Do preferred	63
Harlem	199	Do first preferred	88⅜
Lake Shore	126⅜	C., St. L. & N. O	70
Canada Southern	77⅜	Kansas & Texas	43⅜
Michigan Central	109⅜	Union Pacific stock	116
Erie	45⅜	Central Pacific	84
Do preferred	85	Northern Pacific	42
Northwestern	120⅜	Do preferred	67⅜
Do preferred	133	Louisville & Nash	89⅜
St. Paul	108⅜	Nash. & Chattanooga	76⅜
St. Paul, preferred	121⅜	[illegible], N. A. & C	[illegible]
St. Paul & Omaha	41	Houston & Texas	[illegible]
Do preferred	97	[illegible] & R. G	100⅜
Del., L. & W	118⅜	Western Union	113
Morris & Essex	121	Atlantic & Pacific	[illegible]
Delaware & Hudson	107⅜	Pacific Mail	54⅜
New Jersey Central	97⅜	Adams	127
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	117
Ohio & Mississippi	42	American	70
Do preferred	105	United States Express	56

Chesapeake & Ohio	23	Quicksilver	14
Mobile & Ohio	22⅜	Do preferred	61
Cleve. & Columbus	85	Cariboo	2⅜
C., C. & I. C	23⅜	Central Arizona	4⅜
Ohio Central	29⅜	Homestake	20⅜
Lake Erie & Western	50⅜	Standard	25
Peoria, D. & E	36	Excelsior	5
Ontario & Western	34⅜	Little Pittsburg	3⅜
B., C. R. & N	74	Ontario	36

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, March 24.—In the Stock Exchange business was quiet and weaker as a rule, but without any special features, except, perhaps, the advance in American Bell Telephone, which moved up from 97½ to 99½@99. In railroad shares, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy declined from 163 to 162; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington from 14⅜ to 13⅜; Sandusky declined ¼, to 27; Summit Branch ⅛, to 26; Rutland preferred ⅜, to 29; Pullman ⅜, to 143; Flint ¼, to 29; Boston & Lowell ½, to 102; Atchison ⅜, to 137; Northern 2½, to 102½; Boston & Albany ¼, to 168; Little Rock ¼, to 66; Eastern advanced ½, to 38; Sonora blocks 5, to 75; Michigan Central ⅜, to 111⅜.

In bonds, Hartford & Erie 7s declined 1⅜, to 59⅜; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington 6s sold at 95; Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern 4s advanced ¼, to 104.

In land stocks, Boston Land declined 3-16, to 2⅜; Water-Power ⅜, to 10⅜; and Aspinwall was strong at 8.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, March 24.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	10⅜	Cin., San. & Cleve	27⅜
Boston Land	10⅜	Eastern Railroad	56
Boston H. & E. 7s	59⅜	Flint & P. Marquette	29
Eastern R. R. 4½s	105	Little Rock & Ft. S	66
Atchison & Topeka R	137	N. Y. & N. E	56⅜
Boston & Albany	168	O. & L. C. common	47
Boston & Maine	149	Rutland preferred	29
C., B. & Q	162		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 24.—Consols, 100 1-16; account, 100⅜.

American securities—New 5s, 104⅜; 4½s, 115; 4s, 115.

Railroad securities—Illinois Central, 139; Pennsylvania Central, 68⅜; New York Central, 148⅜; Erie, 47⅜; do seconds, 103; Reading, 30⅜.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased the past week £229,000.

Amount of bullion gone in, £50,000.

PARIS, March 24.—Rentes, 84f 65c.

Specie in the Bank of France increased the past week 37,039,000f. gold and 2,250,000f. silver.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—Sight exchange on New York, $1.00 per $1,000 premium; sterling, 480½.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 24.—Following are the closing quotations of stocks:

Alta	1⅜	Mono	20-32
Bechtel	1⅜	Noonday	1⅜
Belcher	1⅜	Northern Belle	12⅜
Best & Belcher	7⅜	Ophir	3⅜
Bullion	5-16	Oro	11-16
California	1	Overman	21-32
Chollar	1⅜	Potosi	2⅜
Consolidated Virginia	1⅜	Savage	2⅜
Crown Point	1⅜	Sierra Nevada	7⅜
Eureka Con	24	Silver King	23
Exchequer	27-32	Tip Top	4⅜
Gould & Curry	3⅜	Union Con	6⅜
Grand Prize	13-16	Wales	13-16
Hale & Norcross	3⅜	Yellow Jacket	3⅜
Mexican	4⅜	Jupiter	5-32

Crown Point levies an assessment of 50 cents per share.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, March 24.—In mining shares, Pewabic declined ⅛, to 16⅜; Catalpa 1-16, to 2⅜; Blue Hill ⅛, to 4⅜.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, March 24.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez	3	Franklin	13
Calumet & H	244	Pewabic	16⅜
Catalpa	2⅜	Quincy	33
Duncan Silver	3⅜	Silver Islet	28

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, March 24:

CITY PROPERTY.

Haynes court, 118 ft n of Lyman st, e f, 48x97¼ ft, dated March 23 (H. M. Sherwood to W. M. Cooke) $ 935

West Polk st, 108 ft e of Hermitage av, n f, 28x110 6-10 ft, dated March 22 (Adolph Loeb to J. R. Zimmer) 2,500

West Fourteenth st, 48 ft e of Throop, n f, 48x124 ft, dated March 24 (Heinrich Ulrich to Bridget White) 3,100

Page st, 75 ft n of West Kinzie, e f, 25x129 ft, dated March 14 (John M. B. Reynolds to Joanna Reynolds) 1,900

Fulton st, 100 ft w of Sangamon, n f, 20x100 ft, improved, dated March 16 (Auguste Kiasling to Wilhelm Schukraft) 2,650

Dearborn av, 102 8-10 ft n of Goethe st, w f, 28x130 ft, dated March 23 (Michael Hoffman to Joseph Fleishmann) 5,000

North La Salle st, 40 ft n of Schiller, w f, 30x58 ft, improved, dated March 22 (H. N. and R. S. Elder to Maria M. Gross) 6,750

North Lincoln st, 150 ft n of Augusta, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated March 24 (Fritz Bock to Carl Panzer) 1,400

South Dearborn st, 75 ft s of Thirty-seventh, e f, 25x124 ft, dated March 24 (William B. Snow to Jerry Reidy) 1,500

Nebraska st, 50 ft e of Loomis, s f, 25x102 9-10 ft, dated March 24 (Richard Bateman to John Nugent) 1,000

West Lake st, 41 ft e of Wood, n f, 22x152 ft, improved, dated March 2 (Walter B. Kingsbury to C. F. Geist) 8,000

Michigan st, 79 ft w of North State, n f, 60x100 ft, dated March 15 (Van H. Higgins to Henry F. T. Vehmeyer) 7,500

West Jackson st, 25 ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 10 (John C. Webster to John E. Owsley) 3,500

Hoyne av, 182 ft n of West Adams, w f, 25x126 8-10 ft, dated March 24 (E. and R. D. Brown to John F. Moore) 5,000

Lexington st, 178¾ ft w of Western av, n f, 25x124⅜ ft, dated March 14 (Mary Flagg to Francis P. Brown) 2,400

West Eighteenth st, 42 ft w of Johnson, s f, 21x100 ft, dated Feb. 26 (T. L. Barret to Bryan Lynch) 750

The premises No. 822 West Adams st, dated March 24 (Ellen Keenon to D. B. Cavenagh) 3,500

North Water st, n e cor of Rush, und ¼ of 100x120 ft, dated March 24 (George Keller to Thomas E. Patterson) 9,125

South Dearborn st, 75 ft s of Thirty-eighth, w f, 25x110 ft, dated March 24 (M. and J. Papik to Thomas P. Mahoney) 900

Seeley st, 68¾ ft n of Van Buren, w f, 24¾x124¼ ft, improved, dated March 19 (Mark Howard to Louis P. Scoville) 2,800

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

North Paulina st, n w cor of Commercial, e f, 50x125 ft, dated March 24 (C. W. Fullerton to J. Gnat) $ 600

North Paulina st, s w cor of Dunning, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated March 24 (same to L. Brieske) 650

Babetta st, 271 ft e of Racine av, n f, 25x128¼ ft, improved, dated March 18 (J. and L. Denton to J. P. Holmes) 900

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Union av, 270 ft w of Cottage Grove, n f, 25x180⅜ ft, dated Feb. 26 (James G. Hamilton to Joseph D. McNab) $ 3,750

Woodlawn av, s w cor of Forty-seventh st, e f, und ½ of 207x200 ft, dated March 28 (Master in Chancery to Joseph B. Leake) 3,000

Wentworth av, 125 ft n of Fifty-eighth, e f, 26⅜x123 ft, dated March 10 (Daniel Stauffer to John Lundquist) 483

Wentworth av, n w cor of Fifty-eighth st, e f, 48x123 ft, dated March 10 (same to E. G. Peterson) 880

Wallace st, 225 ft n of Forty-fifth, e f, 75x125½ ft, dated March 24 (Henry Cook to Peter Caldwell) 1,575

Lot 29, Block 2, Kay's Addition, dated March 24 (E. Koch to J. Muller) 260

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	8,092	8,868	14,087	10,016
Wheat, bu	4,520	47,352	8,429	50,917
Corn, bu	49,215	215,876	50,744	247,769
Oats, bu	37,286	54,932	39,007	79,716
Rye, bu	2,740	2,330	4,629	3,912
Barley, bu	7,840	8,324	4,251	7,066
Grass seed, lbs	213,842	151,374	316,751	265,887
Flaxseed, lbs	88,000	63,126	188,948	223,355
Broom-corn, lbs	....	10,625	3,266	23,530
Cured meats, lbs	108,000	852,200	1,376,036	2,014,318
Beef, tcs	....	....	49	....
Beef, brls	....	....	234	85
Pork, brls	....	89	597	1,294
Lard, lbs	168,800	448,720	280,0[illegible]	1,828,880
Tallow, lbs	47,975	63,315	43,241	55,103
Butter, lbs	49,027	62,452	80,224	106,405
Dressed hogs, No	....	164	108	....
Live hogs, No	14,746	18,610	6,005	7,060
Cattle, No	5,311	6,216	2,778	2,342
Sheep, No	22	3,340	....	....
Hides, lbs	140,381	228,480	226,801	227,800
Highwines, brls	....	....	....	50
Wool, lbs	47,789	42,840	30,60[illegible]	20,700
Potatoes, bu	2,00[illegible]	4,543	40	469
Coal, tons	12,75[illegible]	7,705	1,24[illegible]	1,631
Hay, tons	16	90	5	50
Lumber, m ft	42	385	1,03[illegible]	1,450
Shingles, m	33	240	....	400
Salt, brls	1,47[illegible]	1,453	1,05[illegible]	2,396
Poultry, lbs	1,56[illegible]	6,998	1,04[illegible]	4,190
Eggs, pkgs	8	665	....	46
Cheese, bxs	27	508	2,85[illegible]	2,942
Green apples, brls	15	190	1	18
Beans, bu	35	454	95	56

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: Two cars low grade winter wheat, 7 cars No. 2 spring, 2 cars No. 3 do (11 wheat); 7 cars No. 2 corn, 21 cars high mixed, 70 cars rejected, etc. (98 corn); 12 cars No. 2 white oats, 1 car No. 2 mixed, 7 cars rejected (20 oats); 1 car rejected rye; 4 cars No. 3 barley, 6 cars No. 4 do, 1 car No. 5 do. Total, 141 cars, or 73,000 bu. Inspected out: 3,691 bu wheat, 892 bu corn, 10,083 bu oats, 9,544 bu rye, 1,181 bu barley.

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 2,322 bu wheat.

A sentence in the commercial column of yesterday in reference to the attitude of a certain party in the provision deal should have read: "Some of the folks who listened to him said 'He is a *bear*, and talking in his own interest.'"

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and presented much the same general features, in point of irregularity, as the previous day. Provisions weakened early, then rallied, and again turned downward. The lead was followed by wheat to some extent, and corn and oats sympathized with wheat. The British markets were tending downward, and there was more selling of wheat by people supposed to represent parties in Northern Iowa and Minnesota. This was looked upon as significant of brighter prospects in the Northwest, though the skies were murky enough here, in spite of predictions to the contrary. Some operators agreed in the remark that the markets were weak, chiefly because there were too many bulls, and not enough shorts to go round. They were probably about right. Mess pork was closed 7½c lower, at $14.80@14.82½ for April, and $14.92½@14.95 for May. Lard closed 2½c higher, at $10.20@10.22½ for April and $10.32½@10.35 for May. Short ribs closed steady at $7.55@7.57½ for May. Wheat closed ⅛c lower, at $1.00⅝@1.00¾ for April and $1.05⅝@1.05¾ for May. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 38⅝c bid for April and 42½c bid for May. Oats closed ⅛c lower, at 32c for gilt-edged, 29⅜@29½c for regular, and 34@34⅛c for May. Rye closed firmer at 98c for regular, 98c for April, and $1.01 for May. Barley closed steady at nominally $1.04@1.05 for No. 2 cash, 86c for No. 3, and 80c for No. 4, with May No. 3 selling at 89c. Hogs were dull and 10c lower, at $5.50@5.85 for light and at $5.40@6.25 for heavy. Cattle were unchanged. Sales were at $2.50@6.40.

The demand for staple and fancy dry goods, though on a somewhat more generous scale than for some days previous, was by no means active. Prices were without noteworthy change, ruling steady. There was a quiet market for boots and shoes, while in rubber goods the movement continues free. Groceries were quoted as before. Trade was dull, but prices were well supported all around, and holders were confident in the expectation of unusual activity as soon as the present obstructions to trade are out of the way. In the dried-fruit market there was continued quiet, with no important variation in prices. Fish met with a free inquiry, and a fair aggregate of sales was effected at former prices. Dairy products remained quiet as last quoted. Oils, pig-iron, and coal were without change.

There is no change to note in the broom-corn market. Eggs were in abundant supply, and sold at 16@17c per doz. The Kinzie street markets for hides, wool, tallow, and grease are dull, with a weak feeling evident in the two first-named trades. Few apples are coming in, and the market is consequently firm for small fruit. Hay was steady at the previous day's quotations. There is a fair trade in hops at unchanged rates. The lumber yards report an active trade for the season. Metals and tinners' ware are in active demand, and a good order trade is reported. Potatoes continue firm and unchanged. Poultry is scarce and still sells at high rates. Salt continues steady and unchanged. Seeds were dull, with few offerings and as few buyers, and the market was quotable at about the previous day's prices. There were no round lots of dressed hogs on the market. Cooperage was quiet and unchanged.

Railroad freights were quiet. The rates to New York are 40c per 100 lbs on provisions and 35c on grain. Through freights are quoted at 57½c on provisions to Liverpool and 72½c do to Antwerp. Flour freights were quoted at 55½c to Liverpool and 61c to Glasgow.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported for yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Louis, and Detroit were 88,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 195,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore aggregated 422,000 bu.

The produce movement reported from New York yesterday included the following: Receipts—Flour, 15,764 brls; wheat, 187,832 bu; corn, 173,858 bu; oats, 49,950 bu; corn-meal, 1,796 pkgs; rye, 16,920 bu; barley, 108,935 bu; malt, 14,800 bu; pork, 562 brls; beef, 953 brls; cut meats, 2,229 pkgs; lard, 1,662 tcs; whisky, 638 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 33,000 brls; wheat, 232,000 bu; corn, 110,000 bu.

The following were the quantities of breadstuffs reported as on passage to Europe as dated:

	March 19, 1881.	March 12, 1881.	March 20, 1880.
Wheat and flour, qrs.	2,351,000	2,400,000	2,125,000
Corn, qrs.	440,000	430,000	670,000

A good many members of the Board of Trade seem to be in favor of abolishing the settling boys, as a class. The institution has long been known to be a moral sore, and the recent tragedy is reviving a good many unpleasant memories associated with the settling room. The only difficulty is in knowing what to do without it. Why not organize a clearing-house system, such as has been proposed several times in the past? The boys might still be utilized as messengers, and would probably have a less overwhelming sense of their own importance than that which oppresses so many of them now.

A letter from St. Louis says "some of our customers in from Illinois confirm damage to the growing crop of wheat." A letter from Logan County, Illinois, says "it is hard to tell about winter wheat, to what extent it is injured, but farmer's reports are to the effect that the prospect is not so encouraging as it was a short time ago."

Letters from Iowa represent that the stock of corn on hand is not in the best condition; that much of that remaining in the fields has sadly deteriorated, and that the stock in bins, from the constant accumulation of snow and ice which have found their way into the very centre, has in many instances become unfit for market. These letters also represent that corn has been used largely for fuel during the winter, and that many stock-raisers will hardly have enough for feeding purposes until the grazing season arrives. These letters, as well as others from Michigan, predict a late sowing for spring wheat on account of the deep snow and the extraordinary depth to which the frost has gone during the winter.

Jeemes suggests that possibly the reason why the Weather Bureau has halted so much of late is the fact that Gen. Hazen hasn't yet settled down to his work. When he gets used to the chair, *then* look out for squalls.

COMMERCE OF LAST YEAR.

The twenty-third annual report of the Trade and Commerce of Chicago, being for the year 1880, issued by the Board of Trade, is just out, compiled by Charles Randolph, Esq., Secretary. The report is an improvement over its predecessors. It contains a great deal of information outside of reports of business transacted by the Board of Trade, as crop yields of the United States, statistics of population, National imports and exports, city valuations, etc., with the census return of manufactures of this city and Cook County for the year 1879-80.

The following were the receipts of flour and grain for three years. Flour is reduced, in the footings, to its equivalent in wheat.

	1878.	1879.	1880.
Flour manufact'd, brls.	308,284	285,904	196,041
Flour received	3,030,562	3,320,058	3,215,359
Wheat received, bu	29,714,577	34,106,109	23,541,607
Corn received, bu	63,651,518	64,339,321	97,272,844
Oats received, bu	18,830,297	16,684,428	23,490,915
Rye received, bu	2,490,615	2,497,340	1,864,218
Barley received, bu	5,754,059	4,986,502	5,211,536
Total, bu	134,084,595	138,154,871	165,855,370

The following were the receipts of other leading articles of produce:

	1878.	1879.	1880.
Beef, pkgs	2,536	4,367	6,282
Pork, brls	33,073	64,189	39,091
Other cured meats, lbs	103,130,335	151,131,767	164,467,255
Lard, lbs	37,748,958	75,754,117	68,387,204
Butter, lbs	48,379,292	54,023,223	67,337,044
Wool, lbs	42,428,408	46,830,549	40,195,606
Hides, lbs	44,020,421	56,610,500	73,124,519
Seeds, lbs	133,990,391	109,772,521	245,930,484
Salt, brls	1,382,197	1,461,283	1,707,446
Liquors and highwines, brls	75,294	98,771	127,465
Coal, tons	1,832,085	2,384,974	2,706,088
Lumber, m ft	1,180,586	1,469,878	1,561,779
Shingles, No	692,544,000	690,614,000	649,546,646

The following were the shipments of flour and grain for three years:

	1878.	1879.	1880.
Flour, brls	2,779,640	3,090,540	2,862,737
Wheat, bu	24,211,739	31,006,789	22,796,288
Corn, bu	59,944,281	61,294,376	88,572,984
Oats, bu	16,464,513	13,514,020	24,649,427
Rye, bu	2,025,654	2,234,363	1,365,165
Barley, bu	3,530,183	3,566,401	3,110,365
Total bu	118,675,469	125,528,379	154,377,115

The shipments of other leading articles of produce were:

	1878.	1879.	1880.
Beef, pkgs	67,657	110,431	117,203
Pork, brls	346,396	354,255	367,324
Other cured meats, lbs	747,239,174	835,620,549	958,034,113
Lard, lbs	244,323,938	251,024,285	333,839,138
Butter, lbs	44,567,509	51,262,151	59,970,601
Wool, lbs	43,000,697	47,513,038	38,587,102
Hides, lbs	51,875,447	61,381,778	76,399,285
Seeds, lbs	94,421,270	133,506,590	195,116,050
Salt, brls	341,092	367,351	1,062,028
Liquors and highwines, brls	164,076	176,088	218,582
Coal, tons	305,094	527,844	631,998
Lumber, m. ft	686,725	753,179	925,682
Shingles, No	123,223,000	148,820,450	134,375,010

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, in a speculative way, with little doing in spot, and were irregularly weak. The local hog market was quoted easier, and Liverpool reported another 6d decline on lard. This prepared the market for weakness, when a few selling orders came in from outside, and the market dropped heavily. It afterwards jumped back, when those orders had been filled, but again weakened, as there seemed to be little real demand. Some points in the market indicated that there has been a little of over description in regard to the dullness in meats as a consequence of the recent scare in Europe, as there certainly have been some buying orders here, and seemed to be some on the floor yesterday, but the holders of them keep as quiet as possible to avoid causing an advance in prices. A notable fact in connection with the recent scare is the great falling of in England in the demand for lard. The people there are using much less than formerly, except what they take under the designation of butter.

MESS PORK—Declined 25@27½c per brl, advanced 22½c, again fell off, and closed 7½c below the latest price of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 11,500 brls seller April at $14.80@14.95; 67,000 brls seller May at $14.75@15.05; and 16,000 brls seller June at $14.90@15.22½. Total, 94,500 brls. The market closed unsettled at $14.77½@14.80 for round lots, spot and seller April; $14.92½@14.95 seller May; and $15.07½@15.10 seller June. On the afternoon call May closed at $14.92½@14.95.

LARD—Declined 7½@10c per 100 lbs, then advanced 15c, and closed about the same as Wednesday afternoon. Sales were reported of 500 tcs spot at $10.20; 4,000 tcs seller April at $10.12½@10.25; 19,750 tcs seller May at $10.22½@10.37½; 7,000 tcs seller June at $10.35@10.47½; 1,750 tcs seller July at $10.45@10.57½; and 1,250 tcs seller the year at $10.20; total, 33,250 tcs. The market closed steady at $10.20 for round lots, spot, or seller April; $10.30@10.32½ seller May; and $10.42½@10.45 seller June. On the afternoon call May closed at $10.32½@10.35.

MEATS—Declined 7½@10c per 100 lbs and closed about 5c below the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 75 tcs sweet pickled hams (20 lbs) at 8¾c; 3,610,000 lbs short ribs at $7.40 spot, $7.40@7.45 seller April, $7.47½@7.57½ for May, and $7.52½@7.67½ for June. Prices of leading cuts of meats were as follows at 2 o'clock for full cured, unless otherwise specified:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$7.45	$4.75	$7.60	$7.80
Do. boxed	7.65	4.95	7.80	8.00
March	7.45	4.75	7.60	7.80
April, loose	7.45	4.75	7.60	7.80
May, loose	7.55	4.85	7.70	7.90
June, loose	7.65	4.95	7.80	8.00

Short ribs, seller May, closed at $7.55@7.57½. Long clears quoted at $7.45 loose and $7.65 boxed; Cumberlands, 7¾@8c boxed; long cut hams, 9@9½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 8¼@8¾c for 18@16 average; green hams, same average, 7¼@8c.

Bacon quoted at 5½@5¾c for shoulders, 8@8¼c for short ribs, 8¼@8½c for short clears, 10@10½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $8.75@9.00 for mess, $9.75@10.00 for extra mess, and $21.50@21.50 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very quiet, and without material change in prices. Scarcely anything was done outside of the purchase of a couple of lots for export. Sales were reported of 175 brls and 200 sacks springs at $3.35 for Minnesotas, and 1,400 sacks no grade at $3.50@3.75. Export flours were quoted at $4.25@4.50 for good to choice, and rye at $4.65@4.75.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in limited demand and again easier. Sales were reported of 3 cars of bran at $13.25; 2 cars shorts at $13.75@14.50; and 1 car coarse corn-meal at $15.50 per ton to arrive on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was rather less active, and again unsettled, but within a narrower range than the previous day; declining about ⅜c from the latest prices of Wednesday. The British markets were quiet, with a reported advance of 3d per quarter on cargoes off coast, but a decline of 6d for prompt shipment. New York was called dull, and there were apparently several selling orders in hand from parties in Minnesota and Northern Iowa, which was supposed to mean that wheat prospects in that important region are improving. This tended to depress prices, but the awkward looking skies here probably prevented a big decline in consequence. Local operators were selling very freely. There was rather more doing in cash lots, closing at $1.00 for regular No. 2, to $1.05½ bid for gilt-edged receipts of do. Spot sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at $1.01; 8,400 bu do at $1.02@1.03; 5,400 bu No. 3 at 94@94½c; 14,200 bu do, winter receipts, at 95@95½c; 1,800 bu rejected; gilt-edged receipts, at 81@82c; and 2,400 bu by sample at 84@94c. Total, 32,800 bu. Seller May opened at $1.06¼@1.06⅜, declined to $1.05⅜, advanced to $1.06⅜, and fell off to $1.05⅝ bid at the close. Seller the month was nearly nominal at $1.00@1.00⅛, closing at the inside. April ranged at $1.00⅝@1.01⅛, closing at $1.00¾. June sold at $1.05⅝@1.06⅜, the year at 94⅞@95⅛c, and July was about 1c below May. On the afternoon call May closed at $1.05⅝@1.05¾.

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2 winter gilt-edged receipts at 98c, 400 bu No. 3 at 94c, and 400 bu rejected, on track, at 85c.

CORN—Was generally tame and easier, but steady most of the time, closing ⅛c below the latest prices of Wednesday. Liverpool reported a decline of 6d per quarter on cargoes to arrive, while our receipts showed an increase, but were yet small and chiefly of the lower grades. These were wanted by shippers to New England, but they discriminated about ½c against arrivals at the Twelfth-street depot. Futures were depressed by sympathy with wheat, and there were fewer buyers except at much lower prices than were touched yesterday. Cash No. 2 closed at 38⅝c for regular, to about 40½c for gilt-edged receipts. Spot sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 40@40½c; 7,000 bu new high-mixed, winter receipts, at 37½c; 2,400 bu new mixed at 38⅜@39⅛c; 23,000 bu do, winter receipts, at 37@37¼c; 1,000 bu rejected at 38⅜@38½c; 1,000 bu do, winter receipts, at 37c; 15,000 bu by sample at 40@41c on track; 41,000 bu do at 40@43½c free on board cars; and 800 bu ears at at 40@41c. Total, 94,200 bu. Seller May opened at 43⅛c, declined to 42⅜c, and closed at 42½c bid. Seller the month was nearly nominal at 38⅜@38½c. April sold at 38⅝@38⅞c, June at 42⅝@43⅛c, July at 43⅜@43⅝c, and August at 43⅞@44c: all closing at about the inside bid. On the afternoon call May closed at 42½@42⅝c.

OATS—Were active and lower, the market opening at a trifle under Wednesday's prices, and continuing steady until near the close, when a large purchase was made for May delivery at 34c, being ½c under the sale immediately previous, which completely demoralized the market. Regular was quoted at 29⅜@29½c and gilt-edged sold early at 32c. April was salable at 29½c, May closed at 34c, and June at 34⅜@34½c. A fair business was done in the sample market. Cash sales were made of 1,300 bu at 32c for gilt-edged in store; 2,600 bu by sample at 34½c for rejected white; 35@36c for No. 2 white on track; 13,000 bu at 31@32½c for rejected; 34½c for rejected white; 35@35½c for No. 2; 35½@36c for No. 2 white; and 37½c for choice white. Total, 13,900 bu.

RYE—Was steady and firm, with light offerings. There was some inquiry by shippers for car-lots, but little business was done. Gilt-edged was nominally $1.00 and regular was quotable at 98c. April sold at 97½c and May at $1.01. Cash sales were made of 2,000 bu at 98c for No. 2 regular in store; 500 bu by sample at $1.00 on track; 400 bu at $1.02 for No. 2 free on board. Total, 2,900 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull, with no trading except in the lower grades. No. 2 was nominally $1.04@1.05; No. 3, 86c; and No. 4 about 80c. There was little doing in futures, a sale of No. 3 for May being made at 89c. Trade was light in the sample market. Cash sales were made of 500 bu at 86c for No. 3 in store; 2,200 bu by sample at 85c for No. 3; 80@83c for No. 4 on track; 500 bu at 90c for No. 3 free on board. Total, 3,200 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed ⅛c lower, at $1.00@1.00⅛ for March, $1.00⅝@1.00¾ for April, $1.05⅝@1.05¾ for May, and $1.05⅝@1.05¾ for June. Sales were made of 1,075,000 bu at $1.00⅝@1.00⅞ seller April, $1.05⅝@1.05⅞ seller May, $1.05⅝@1.05⅞ seller June, $1.04⅝@1.04¾ seller July, and 94⅞c seller the year. Corn closed easy at 38⅝@38¾c for April, 42½@42⅝c for May, 42⅝@42¾c for June, 43⅜@43½c for July, and 43⅞@44c for August. Sales were made of 410,000 bu at 42½@42⅝c seller May, 42¾c seller June, 43½c seller July, and 43⅞c seller August. Oats closed unchanged, at 29⅜@29½c for April, 34@34⅛c for May, and 34⅜@34½c for June, with sales of 50,000 bu at 34@34⅛c seller May, and 33⅞c seller July. Rye closed a shade firmer at 98c for April. Pork closed unchanged, at $14.85 for April, $14.92½@14.95 for May, and $15.07½@15.10 for June. Sales were made of 2,500 brls at $14.85 seller April, $14.95 seller May, and $15.07½@15.10 seller June. Lard closed 2½c higher, at $10.17½@10.20 for April, $10.32½@10.35 for May, $10.42½@10.45 for June, and $10.55@10.57½ for July. Sales were made of 400 tcs at $10.32½ seller May, $10.42½@10.45 seller June, $10.55 seller July, and $10.22½ seller the year. Shoulders closed steady on the basis of $4.95@5.00 seller June. Short ribs closed 2½c higher, at $7.40@7.42½ for April, $7.55@7.57½ for May, and $7.65@7.67½ for June, with sales of 150,000 lbs at $7.55 seller May.

After the call, upon war rumors in circulation, May pork closed at $15.05, May lard at $10.37½, and May wheat sold at $1.05⅞.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Dealers report an active trade at our quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	7 @8
Green, self-working	5½@6
Red-tipped do	4½@5
Inferior and common	3½@4
Crooked	2½@4

BUTTER—The very small receipts of the past few days have enabled holders to fully sustain prices despite the limited character of the demand. The tendency, however, seems to be to lower quotations, and there is a pretty general desire to avoid any accumulation of stock. We repeat our list:

Creamery	20@24	Ladle-packed	16@20
Dairy, choice	25@28	Packing stock	13@15
Dairy, fair to good	21@24	Grease	8@10

BAGGING—Business was as quiet as it could well be. The few orders received were filled at previous prices. We quote:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu	12 @14½
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	22 @24
American	20	Wool sacks	38 @43

CHEESE—Nothing new was developed. Only fine goods were receiving any considerable attention, and whatever of firmness the market may have displayed was confined to that class. Our outside quotation for full cream is obtained in a small way only. We repeat our list:

Full cream	13 @14
Part skim, choice	10½@11
Part skim, fair to good	9 @10
Part skim, hard	7 @ 8
Low grades	4 @ 5

COAL—Retailers were filling orders as far as practicable, but they were enabled to only partially supply the wants of their customers, the condition of the streets rendering deliveries extremely difficult. We quote:

Anthracite	$8.50	Blossburg	$6.50
Erie	8.50	Cannel	9.00
Baltimore & Ohio	7.00	Indiana block	5.25
Piedmont	7.00	Illinois	4.25

COOPERAGE—Was steady at 75c for pork barrels, and $1.02½@1.05 for lard tierces.

DRESSED HOGS—There were none on the market.

EGGS—Were in plentiful supply, and were selling at 16@17c per dozen.

FISH—A very good demand existed and the market was again reported firm and unchanged:

Whitefish, No. 1, per ½-brl	$ 7.00 @ 7.25
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.90 @ 4.00
Trout, per ½-brl	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Extra bloaters	18.00 @20.00
Mackerel—Extra mess	14.00 @15.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 2 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—Large family	4.75 @ 5.00
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Bloaters, smoked, per 100	1.25
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	6.00
Codfish—Grand Bank	4.75 @ 5.00
Codfish—Dressed	7½@ 8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50 @ 8.00
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	5.00 @ 5.25
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.00 @ 1.05
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl	7.50

FRUITS AND NUTS—In this market there were no changes. Both domestic and foreign fruits are firm, and, under the active demand that is likely to succeed the enforced quietude of the past two weeks, a pretty general stiffening of prices is looked for. We quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5½@ 5¾
Figs, layers	15 @ 20
Turkish prunes, old	4¾@ 5¼
Do, new	6¼@ 6½
Raisins, layers	2.20 @2.25
Raisins, London, layers	2.40 @2.50
Raisins, Valencia, new	9½@ 9¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.25 @2.30
Zante currants	6½@ 6¾
Citron	19 @ 20

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	8 @ 8½
Apples, Eastern, new	4½@ 4¾
Apples, Southern, new	4 @ 4½
Peaches, unpared, halves, new	5½@ 6
Raspberries	27 @ 28
Blackberries, new	8 @ 8½
Pitted cherries	19 @ 19½

NUTS.

Filberts	9 @ 10
Almonds, Tarragona	16 @ 16½
Naples walnuts	14 @ 15
Brazils	6 @ 6½
Pecans	7 @ 9

GREASE—The market is slow at the following quotations:

City white	7 @7¼
City brown	[illegible]
City yellow	[illegible]
Country white "A"	[illegible]
Country white "B"	[illegible]
Country yellow	[illegible]
Country brown	[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—Were active and firm for the sound stock at our quotations:

Apples, per brl	$2.00@2.25
Cranberries, per brl	[illegible]
Lemons, per box	[illegible]
Valencia oranges	[illegible]
Messinas, per box	[illegible]
Florida oranges, per box	[illegible]
Cocoanuts, per 100	[illegible]
California bell pears, per box	[illegible]

GROCERIES—Remain as previously quoted. There was a slight increase in the volume of orders, but the movement was very far from being satisfactory. Prices ruled steady as given below:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7½
Louisiana	5¾@ 7¼
Rangoon	6½@ 6¾

COFFEE.

Java	20 @27
Mocha	27 @28
Maracaibo	14 @18
Rio, fancy	15 @16¼
Rio, prime to choice	14½@15¼
Rio, fair to good	13¼@14
Rio, common	12 @12½
Rio, roasting	11 @11½

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10 @10¼
Crushed	10 @10¼
Powdered	10 @10¼
Granulated standard	9¾@ 9⅞
Granulated, not standard	9½@ 9¾
A standard	9½@ 9⅝
A No. 2	9 @ 9⅛
Extra C	8½@ 8⅝
No. 1	8¼@ 8½
Yellow	8½@ 8

SIRUPS.

Corn	30 @35
Sugar	37 @40
Blackstrap	27 @30
N. O. molasses	45 @60

SPICES.

Allspice	19 @20
Cloves	42 @45
Pepper	17 @18
Nutmegs	92 @95

HAY—The market was a little more active in a local way and rates were steady. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, ton	$14.50@15.50
No. 2 timothy, ton on track	13.50@14.00
Mixed	12.50@13.50
Upland prairie	11.50@13.50
No. 1 prairie	9.50@10.00

HIDES—Dullness still characterizes the trade, and the stock is still rapidly increasing. We quote:

Green-cured, light, lb	9 @ 9½
Green-cured, heavy	8½@ 8¾
Part-cured	7¾@ 8
Damaged hides	7¼
Calf, lb	14 @14½
Dry-salted, lb	13
Dry flint, No. 1	16
Damaged dry	13
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	30 @85

HOPS—There is a good trade in the medium quanties at our quotations:

New York choice to fancy, per lb	24@28
New York fair to choice	19@22
New York low grades	15@18
Pacific Coast choice	22@24
Pacific Coast mediums	18@20
Wisconsins	8@16

LEAD—The market is steady at $4.60 per 100 lbs in car-lots, and $4.70 in smaller lots.

LUMBER—The yards are fully employed in filling orders, mostly on local account. We quote:

First and second clear, 3 inch	$ 50.00
First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	45.00
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ inch	43.00
Third clear do	38.00
First and second clear, rough, 1 inch	43.00
Third clear do	37.00
First and second clear dressed siding	20.00
Common dressed siding	18.50
Flooring, second common dressed	32.00
Box boards, 13 inch	42.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	35.00@37.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	30.00@33.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	24.00@28.00
Fencing, first quality	14.00
Fencing, No. 2	12.00
Common boards, 12@18 ft	14.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.50
Common boards, No. 2, 12@18 ft	12.00
Common dimension stuff	12.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	14.00@20.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft under	13.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.25
Shingles, standard	2.90
Shingles, extra	3.00
Shingles, clear	3.25

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Are in active demand at the following rates:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., ⅌ box	$ 7.00
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	9.00
Tin-plates, 11x20, IC., roofing	5.50
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.50
Pig-tin, ⅌ lb	24@ 25
Bar-tin	26½
Solder	14@ 16
Bar-lead	6
Lead pipe	5
Copper bottoms, ⅌ lb	29
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	27
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	36
Planished, cut to size	37
Sheet-zinc, ⅌ lb	8
Sheet-iron, No. 24	4.10
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 to 26	4.30
Sheet-iron, No. 27	4.50½
Common bar-iron rates	2.50
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 12	14@ 15
American planished iron, "B"	10
American do, "A"	12
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	11@ 15
Fence wire, ⅌ lb	4

Discount on galvanized iron is 35 per cent on Juniata and 35 to 46 on charcoal.

NAILS—Were quoted at $3.30 rates, or $3.10 by the car-load.

OILS—Business remains very quiet. Prices ranged as follows:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 17½
Carbon, 110 test	9½
Carbon, 150 test	10½
Carbon, 175 test	15½
Carbon, snow-white and W. W	12
Carbon, Wis. and Mich. test, P. W	14
Carbon, Wis. and Mich test, W. W	16
Lard, winter-strained	85
Lard, No. 1	65@ 66
Lard, No. 2	51@ 52
Linseed, raw	58@ 59
Linseed, boiled	61@ 62
Sperm	1.30@1.35
Whale, winter-bleached	67
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	58
Bank oil	50
Straits	52
Turpentine	48
Miners' oil	60@ 65
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	12½
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	14½
Gasoline, 87 degrees	23

POTATOES—Are in active demand and firm, the few coming in, if sound, being readily disposed of. Peachblows are selling at 90@95c per bu by the car-lot, and early rose at 80@85c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry is scarce, with turkeys selling at 14@15c, chickens at 12@13c, and geese at 9@10c. Wild fowl were more plenty, small ducks selling at $1.00 per doz, mallards at $2.00, and canvas-backs at $3.00.

SALT—A steady trade is noted at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York	$ 1.05
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.35
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.55
Dairy, without sacks	1.30
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

SEEDS—Were slow, with little trading in any description. The offerings were small, but even these were not all sold. There was an increased demand for mammoth clover and some inquiry for Hungarian. Clover was salable at $4.70@4.90 for fair to high prime; timothy at $2.60@2.62 for prime; and flaxseed at $1.18½ delivered. Sales were made of 15 bags of prime clover at $4.80; 135 bags timothy at $2.50 for good; 5 cars flaxseed at $1.18½ delivered.

TALLOW—The market is weak, with very little inquiry; prime city is salable at 6¼c; No. 1 county at 6@6¼c; No. 2 at 5¼@5½c.

WHISKY—Was quoted in fair demand at the decline of March 10. The base price was $1.08 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—The market is dull at our quotations:

Good to choice medium tub	42@45
Coarse and dingy tub	35@42
Fine and unwashed fleece	19@23
Coarse and unwashed fleece	18@24
Medium unwashed fleece	27@28
Medium washed fleece	38@41
Fine washed fleece	37@40
Coarse washed fleece	32@35

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	208	1,981	....
Tuesday	2,280	6,232	1,113
Wednesday	5,292	14,746	274
Thursday	6,000	15,000	3,500
Total	13,880	37,979	4,887
Same time last week	15,171	56,781	5,941
Shipments—			
Monday	1,136	3,350	526
Tuesday	1,480	2,932	395
Wednesday	2,788	6,068	....
Total	5,408	12,350	921

CATTLE—The increase in the arrivals was not as marked as many had expected, and, under a continued good demand from the several classes of buyers, holders found it possible to work off most of their stock without submitting to any further decline. The market, however, had an undertone of weakness which it is thought more than likely will take shape in a sharp reduction before the week is out. Of stock suited to the wants of canners and butchers there is a continued short supply, and of stockers and feeders, also, the offerings are altogether inadequate; consequently, those descriptions sold stronger than did the better grades of cattle, but there was no class for which sellers were obliged to make any quotable reduction from the closing prices of the day before. As to quality, the supply was a good average. Few poor droves were to be seen, and sales at prices below $4.00 did not cut much of a figure in the day's transactions. There were a number of prime droves for which $5.50@5.80 was obtained, and two extra lots (18 and 9 head), averaging 1,469 and 1,577 lbs, that sold at $6.10 and $6.40, respectively. They were sold by George Adams, Burke & Brother, and will go to England. Sales were mostly at $4.40@5.15 for common to good fat shipping steers, and at $3.50@4.25 for butchers' stuff. Feeders were salable at $4.00@4.40, and stockers at $3.40@3.90.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$6.10@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	5.60@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.00@5.40
Medium grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,300 lbs	4.60@4.90
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter weighing 850 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 850 to 1,000 lbs	3.10@4.20
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.50@3.00
Veals—Per 100 lbs	[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
9	1,577	$6.40	21	1,117	$4.75
13	1,440	6.10	10	1,125	4.75
18	1,463	5.60	12	1,189	4.75
35	1,347	5.50	28	1,187	4.65
17	1,425	5.50	25	1,136	4.65
16	1,440	5.50	24	1,044	4.65
80	1,407	5.50	18	1,123	4.65
21	1,375	5.40	28	1,173	4.65
17	1,333	5.40	19	1,036	4.60
82	1,424	5.40	12	1,182	4.60
33	1,387	5.37½	21	1,033	4.60
65	1,337	5.30	58	1,189	4.60
58	1,310	5.15	50	1,232	4.60
35	1,371	5.10	14	987	4.55
22	1,305	5.05	20	1,073	4.50
17	1,305	5.00	17	1,070	4.40
31	1,217	5.00	29	1,000	4.35
34	1,276	5.20	25	1,094	4.35
60	1,288	4.95	9	857	4.25
41	1,240	4.95	2	944	4.25
62	1,406	5.40	17 feeders	994	4.25
15	1,247	5.12½	30 feeders	957	4.10
26	1,172	5.00	19 cows	930	2.75
20	1,184	4.85	18 cows	927	2.75
18	1,273	4.85	12	1,010	2.70
15	1,349	4.85	15 mixed	1,160	2.65
20	1,155	4.85	10 cows	911	2.50
29	1,175	4.85	1 cows	871	2.30
64	1,385	4.90	5 cows	873	2.12½

HOGS—Were dull all day, and decidedly lower. The market opened about 5c off, but it grew worse as the day advanced, and during the closing hours it was "up hill" work to obtain within 10c of Wednesday's prices. The decline extended to all grades, though mixed packing lots showed the change the most, as local cutters did not seem inclined to do much. Shippers were the principal buyers, and as their wants did not reach more than half the supply a good many hogs were left over unsold. Sales were at $5.15@6.35 for inferior to choice, with the bulk at $5.35@5.85. The market closed at $5.50@5.85 for light; at $5.40@6.25 for heavy, and at $4.75@5.25 for skips and culls.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]	6.30	46....210	5.85	55....233	5.55
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45....238	5.90	48....240	5.65	84....183	5.00

SHEEP—There were buyers for most the offerings and at full prices, the market ruling steady at $4.25@5.75 per 100 lbs for poor to strictly choice. The following were noted:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
163	113	$5.65	22	97	$4.90	250	123	$5.50
23	99	4.90	99	110	5.40	165	103	5.40
60	97	5.00	102	122	5.50	65	98	5.40
80	97	5.10	232	121	5.50			

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,700; shipments, 1,400; opened fairly active and steady, but became weak and slow. Exporters', $5.25@5.75; good to choice, $4.60@5.10; medium to fair, $4.00@4.50; best butchers' steers, $4.25@4.60; fair to good, $3.50@4.00; cows and heifers, $3.25@4.25; fair to good corn fed Texan steers, $3.25@3.75; do Colorado steers, $3.75@4.25; stockers, $3.00@3.75; feeders, $4.00@4.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,300; shipments, 1,300; steady and unchanged; medium to good, $3.50@5.00; choice to fancy, $5.25@5.80.

HOGS—Slow and 5@10c lower; Yorkers and Baltimores, $5.60@5.80; mixed packing, $5.25@5.60; light butchers', $5.80@6.00; choice to fancy heavy, $6.00@6.25. Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 3,600.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 24.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 112. Market—Good demand; prices a shade higher; all offerings taken; good to choice steers, $5.00@5.35; extra, $5.40@5.60; nothing done in other classes of stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,700; market fairly active; a shade higher; fair to good Western, $5.00@5.70; choice to fancy, $5.85@6.25; Western lambs, common to good, $5.40@6.75; best grades disposed of.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,200; market quiet; offerings principally light grades; fair to good York weights, $5.95@6.20; one load still-fed heavy at $6.15; pigs, common to good, $5.00@5.50; few extra at $5.75; all sold.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 24.—BEEVES—Receipts, 120 head; arrivals mainly sold before received; no trade to speak of. Dressed beef firm at 8@9¾c for sides. Shipments, 1,500 quarters beef, 360 carcasses mutton. 500 dressed pigs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,260 head; steady and firm; 5¼@6¾c; yearling lambs, 6¼@7¼c; car-load wethers, 156 lbs average, 6¾c.

SWINE—Receipts, 1,950 head; none offered alive; nominally quoted at $6.00@6.40 per 100 lbs.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 24.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts the past week, 2,579; shipments, 2,424; market a little weak; native shippers, $4.80@5.35; native stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.00; native cows, $2.65@3.65.

HOGS—Receipts the past week, 17,714; shipments, 4,132; slow and weaker; choice, $5.10@5.12½; light shipping and mixed packing, $4.85@5.05.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, March 24.—CATTLE—receipts, 422 head; market firm at yesterday's prices; very few cattle on this market for sale.

HOGS—Receipts 1,900 head; Philadelphias, $6.50@6.65; Yorkers, $5.85@6.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800; selling firm at yesterday's prices.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—HOGS—Quiet but steady; common, $4.75@5.25; light and packing, $5.40@5.90; butchers', $6.00@6.50; receipts, 1,800; shipments, 600.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 8s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 3d; spring, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 6d. Corn—New, 5s 0d; old, 5s 6¼d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 68s. Lard, 53s 5d.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—2:30 p. m.—Beef—India mess dull at 79s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 53s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—4 p. m.—Lard 53s 6d. Best unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—Evening—COTTON—Tending down; 6¼@6¾s; sales, 8,000; speculation and export, 500; American, 7,000.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 53s 3d.

LONDON, March 24.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6¾@7¼s.

SPERM OIL—63s; field, 28@29s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 33s.

ANTWERP, March 24.—PETROLEUM—19¼f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Wheat quiet and steady; red winter, 9s 10d; No. 2 spring, 9s 8d; No. 3 do, 9s 1d. Corn steady at 5s 6d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat—California firmer, and advanced 3d; others dull; red winter declined 3d. Corn dull at 3d decline. To arrive—Wheat rather easier; California declined 6d. Corn dull. Pork, 68s. Lard dull and depressed at 6d decline; 53s 6d. Bacon—L. C., 39s; S. C., 41s. Tallow, 34s 9d. Cheese, 69s. Beef, 75s.

LONDON, March 24.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat and corn steady. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat—Whites firmly held, while reds are very dull; fair average red winter, 49s@48s 6d; fair average California, 47s 6d. Corn rather easier; fair average American mixed, 27s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat inactive; fair average quality of American spring wheat for prompt shipment, 44s 6d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 24.—GRAIN—Wheat—Free arrivals by the Hudson River, increasing activity in the forwarding movement from the interior, adverse reports from the West, and unfavorable advices by cable bore decidedly against wheat, which in the winter product further declined ¼@1¼c a bushel on a generally heavy and unsettled market, closing, as a rule, at the lowest quotations of that day. At the current figures a liberal business was transacted, mostly in the home line, but to a fair extent for shipment, though the export call was checked in part by the hardening tendency of berth freights. Spring wheat was partially neglected and unsettled. Sales No. 1 red in lots at $1.28@1.29¼, closing at $1.28¾ bid and $1.29 asked for towing lots; No. 2 red at $1.24@1.24¼, closing at $1.24¼; do free on board at $1.23¼; do March at $1.23¾@1.24¼, closing at $1.23¾ bid; do April at $1.21¾@1.23, closing at $1.21¾; do May at $1.20¼@1.21¾, closing at $1.20¼; do June at $1.19½@1.20¼, closing at $1.19¾; No. 3 red at $1.20@1.20¼; ungraded red at $1.17@1.28, as to quality; ungraded spring at $1.08¾. Corn has also given way ¼@1c, generally ¼@¾c, a bu on liberal offerings, and a moderate inquiry, in good part for export. Sales mixed Western ungraded at 56@60¾c, as to quality; New York steamer mixed at 58¾@59¼c, closing at 59c asked; No. 2 white at 60@60¾c; steamer yellow at 59¼@59½c; Jersey white at 59c; do yellow at 57¼c from dock. Oats fairly active, in good part on speculative account, but at a further reduction of about ¼@½c per bushel. Sales of white Western ungraded at 44@48c, as to quality; mixed at 43@45c; white State at 48@50c; mixed State nominal; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 44¼c. Rye further advanced, as in limited supply and wanted by shippers, quoted strong; car-loads of State and Jersey went at $1.05@1.05½; prime State at $1.05¾. Barley quoted heavy and unsettled on much freer offerings and a very limited inquiry.

PROVISIONS—A further decline occurred in hog products on an unsettled and generally spiritless market, Western steam lard alone attracting much attention, and this chiefly in the option line. Western mess pork partially neglected for early delivery; quoted at the close at $14.80@14.90 for old mess and standard brands, and at $15.75@16.00 for new do, and in the option line wholly nominal, operators continuing apart in their views. April options quoted down to $15.50 bid and $15.70 asked; May at $15.65 bid and $15.80 asked. A tame market noted for bacon, long clear closing at $8.25, and short clear at $8.75; 1,000 boxes long and short clear sold at $8.52½. Western steam lard in very moderate request for early delivery, leaving off at $10.67½ for contract grade, and in the option line fairly active, but lower and unsettled, with March options closing at $10.65@10.67½; April at $10.65@10.67½; May at $10.72½; June at $10.75; July at $10.77½; April at $10.62½. Sales 2,500 tcs May at $10.62½@10.77½; 2,250 tcs June at $10.67½@10.80; 4,000 tcs July at $10.75@10.87½; 2,250 tcs year option at $10.30@10.35, closing at $10.30.

TALLOW—Unchanged, with sales noted at 6¼@6¾c.

SUGARS—Raw in more demand, and quoted firmer, with fair refining muscovado closing at 7 3-16@7¼c; refined in fair request at firmer and hardening prices, with cut loaf quoted as closing at 9¾c; crushed at 9¾@9⅞c; powdered at 9½@9⅝c; granulated at 9¼c.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have shown rather more animation, chiefly in the line of contracts for grain rates, on which class of freights rates have hardened a little, the large receipts of grain and much lower range of wheat and corn in the market moving to strengthen the views of owners and agents. For Liverpool the engagements reported by steam are: Flour at 1s 9d@2s 3d, mostly through freight and forward shipment, and by outport steamers as low as 1s 5d; local shipments at 2s 3d asked. Corn at 4½d@4¾d. Provisions at 18s 9d@25s, largely through freight and forward shipment, part by outport steamers as low as 18s 9d@20s.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 24.—COTTON—Quiet; 10¾@11c; futures dull; March, 10.54c; April, 10.55c; May, 10.63c; June, 10.71c; July, 10.79c; August, 10.85c; September, 10.51c; October, 10.22c; November, 10.10c; December, 10.10c.

FLOUR—Heavy; receipts, 16,000 brls; exports, 33,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $3.50@4.00; common to good extra, $4.30@5.00; good to choice, $5.10@6.75; white wheat extra, $5.00@6.50; extra Ohio, $4.30@6.75; St. Louis, $4.30@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.50@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; receipts, 188,000 bu; exports, 223,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.08¾; ungraded red, $1.17@1.28; No. 3 do, $1.20; No. 2 do, $1.24@1.24¼; No. 1 do, $1.28@1.28¾; mixed winter, $1.20@1.20¼; ungraded white, $1.20; No. 2 do, $1.20@1.20¼; No. 1 do, $1.21@1.21¼; No. 2 red, March, $1.23¾@1.24¼; April, $1.21¾@1.23; May, $1.20¼@1.21¾; June, $1.19½@1.20¼. Corn ¼@¾c lower; receipts, 118,000 bu; exports, 109,500 bu; ungraded, 57¾@60¾c; steamer, yellow, 59¼@59½c; No. 2 white, 60@60¾c; No. 2 March, 59¾@60¼c; April, 57¾@57⅞c; May, 54¼@55c; June, 54¼@54¾c. Oats lower; receipts, 45,000 bu; Western mixed, 43@45c; white Western, 45@48c.

HAY—Quiet; $1.00@1.05.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 7½@7⅝c. Molasses—Demand fair and market firm. Rice steady, with a good demand.

PETROLEUM—Dull and weak; United, 77½c; crude, 6½@7½c; refined, 8c asked.

TALLOW—Steady, with a fair demand; 6¼@6¾c.

RESIN—Steady and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 44c.

EGGS—Quiet, but firm; 13½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Beef steady. Cut meats dull and nominal. Lard weak; prime steam $10.75.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet, but steady; 10@12¾c.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—There were 22,855 bu of corn shipped from here to New Orleans by rail to-day, and 58,688 by river. There were 3,385 bu of wheat shipped by rail and 28,311 by river. Freight on corn, 8c; on wheat, 8¾c.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 24.—FLOUR—Easier; not lower.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and unsettled; No. 2 red, $1.06¼@1.04 cash; $1.04¾@1.05@1.06¼ April; $1.06@1.06¼@1.05¾ May; $1.05¼@1.10@1.05¾ June; 98¼c bid the year; No. 3 do, 98c; No. 4 do, 90¾c. Corn easier at 41¾@41½c cash; 41½c March; 41¼@41¾c April; 41¾@41¾c May; 41¼@41¾c June; 41@41¾c July. Oats lower, 36¼c cash; 36c March; 34¼c April. Rye firmer at 1.04¾; $1.05 bid. Barley dull at 85c@$1.05.

LEAD—Dull at 4¼c.

BUTTER—Firmer; dairy, 18@28c.

EGGS—Steady at 13¼c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.06.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $15.50. Dry salt meats lower at $4.90, $7.60, $7.80. Bacon lower at $5.60, $8.40, $8.65. Lard quiet at 10¼c bid.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 84,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 155,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 24.—The tow-boat Port Eads and barges left here this morning for New Orleans with 155,000 bu of bulk wheat for export. The freight is 8c per bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 24.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm; Minnesota extras, $5.00@6.25; Ohio extras, $5.50@5.75; winter patents, $5.12½.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 red on track, $1.17; do elevator, $1.19¾; No. 2 red, March, $1.19¼@1.19¾; April, $1.19¾@1.19¾; May, $1.19¾@1.19¾; June, $1.18½@1.18¾. Corn dull and weak; sail mixed, elevator, 56¾c; steamer, on track, 54¾c; sail mixed, March, 56¼@56¾c; April, 55¼@55¾c; May, 54@54¾c; June, 53¼@53¾c. Oats firm; No. 1 white, 46¾c; No. 2 do, 45@45¼c; No. 3 do, 43¼@43¾c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Active and firm for fresh; old dull; prices unchanged.

EGGS—Firm at 20½@21c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; 8c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,100 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 101,400 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 34,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—FLOUR—Firm and without change.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western easier, closing firm; No. 2 Western red, spot and March, $1.20@1.20¼; April $1.20¼@1.20¾; May, $1.20@1.20¾; June, $1.19¾@1.19¾. Corn—Western lower, closing firm; Western mixed, spot and March, 56¼@56¾c; April, 55¼@55¾c; May, 54¼@54¾c; steamer, 54c. Oats easier; Western white, 47@47c; mixed, 43@44c; Pennsylvania, 45@46c. Rye firmer at $1.10.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet.

EGGS—Higher; 19c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar firm.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.10.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,789 brls; wheat, 53,918 bu; corn, 163,780 bu; oats, 3,758 bu; rye, 436 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 154,570 bu; corn, 55,803 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 352,036 bu; corn, 173,350 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—GRAIN—Oats active, but lower; 53¼@54c.

CORN-MEAL—Easier; $2.90.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; old, $15.25; new, $16.25. Lard dull and lower; tierce, 10¾c; keg, 11c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, loose, 5¼c; packed, $5.40; clear rib, 8c; clear, 8¾.

BRAN—Easier; $1.02½.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to good, 10¾@13¼c. Sugar in good demand at 5¾@6¾c; fair to fully fair, 6¾@6¾c; prime to choice, 6¾@7¾c; yellow clarified, 8@8¾c. Molasses dull; common, 23@25c; centrifugal, 30@35c; fair, 33@34c; prime to choice, 33@51c; frosted, 35c; cistern bottoms, 30@48c; fermenting, 30@35c. Rice scarce and firm; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 4¾@6¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; closed firm; No. 1 nominal; No. 2 fresh, $1.01; March, 98¾c; April, 99¼c; May, $1.04¾; June, $1.05¼; No. 3, 93@93¼c; No. 4, 82c; rejected, nominal. Corn dull; No. 2, 40¼c. Oats inactive; No. 2 at 31¼c bid, 32c asked. Rye dull; No. 1, $1.09. Barley weaker; No. 2 spring, 84c.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $14.85 cash and April; $15.00 May. Lard—$10.25 cash and April; $10.35 May.

HOGS—Quiet—$5.35@5.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; oats, 4,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., March 24.—COTTON—Quiet at 10¼c.

FLOUR—In fair demand, firm, and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active, firm, and higher; No. 2 red, $1.08@1.10. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 42c. Oats demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed, 38@38¼c. Rye dull; No. 2, $1.13. Barley in good demand; No. 2 spring, $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $15.00. Lard dull at $10.25. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, $4.85; clear rib, $7.65. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, $5.87½; clear rib, $8.00; clear, $8.87½.

WHISKY—Demand fair and price higher; $1.06.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 24.—FLOUR—Demand fair at full prices; Western superfine, $4.00@4.25; common extras, $4.50@4.75; spring patents, $7.00@8.25; winter do, $6.50@7.75.

GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 61@62¼c. Oats in moderate demand; No. 1 and extra white, 48¼@53c; No. 2 white, 47½c. Rye nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

EGGS—Nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 brls, 3,400 sacks; corn, 67,000 bu; wheat, 7,500 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 350 brls.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., March 24.—GRAIN—Wheat easier; amber Michigan, $1.08¼; No. 2 red Wabash, spot and April, $1.08¼; May, $1.09½; June, $1.10; July, $1.04¾; No. 3 red, $1.04; No. 2, Dayton & Michigan red, $1.08. Corn easier; No. 2 spot, May and June, 45½c; rejected, 93¼c. Oats dull and nominal.

CLOSED—Wheat easier; No. 2 red, April, $1.07½; May and June, $1.09¾; July, $1.04¾.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 73,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 81,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., March 24.—GRAIN—Corn quiet; new high mixed, 42@42½c; new mixed, 41¾@42c. Oats inactive; No. 2 white, 35@35¼c. Rye steady; No. 2, $1.09¼@1.10.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.06.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,825 bu; corn, 29,500 bu; oats, 6,800 bu; rye, 900 bu; barley, 2,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,500 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 15,750 bu; rye, 4,500 bu; barley, 600 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 24.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts the past week, 31,674 bu; shipments, 48,718; weaker; No. 3 cash, 87c; April, 87c; No. 2 cash, 91c; April, 90c bid; No. 1 cash, 97c asked. Corn—Receipts the past week, 45,924 bu; shipments, 52,886 bu; dull; No. 2 cash, 33c; April, 33¾c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 24.—FLOUR—Declining.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 1 white, $1.04½; No. 2 white, $1.02; No. 2 red nominal. Receipts, 23,000 bu; shipments, 24,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 24.—GRAIN—Corn active and better supply; 25 cars No. 2 high mixed at 52c on track. Other grains neglected and quotations nominally unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 24.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn nominally unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Jobbing trade is fairly active, but business continues moderate with package houses; cotton goods unsettled, and some well-known makes of wide sheetings, denims, corset jeans, and ticks slightly reduced by agents; prints in moderate demand; ginghams active; men's wear of woolens quiet.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., March 24.—PETROLEUM—Steady; Standard white, 110 test, 8c.

PITTSBURG, March 24.—PETROLEUM—Active, weak and lower; United certificates, 76½c; refined, 8c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 24.—PETROLEUM—The oil market opened at 80c; highest, 80c; lowest, 76½c; closed at 76¼c; shipments, 35,024 gallons; charters, 34,764; runs, 67,350.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11c; low middling, 9¾c; good ordinary, 8¾c; net receipts, 12,650 bales; gross, 13,935; exports to the Continent, 6,685; sales, 4,000; stock, 302,830.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, March 24.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 42c.

It Was All Right.

Detroit Free Press.

Several people were making purchases in a Woodward avenue grocery yesterday when an old man with a cane in one hand and a bundle in the other stood in the door and asked:

"Did any of you drive up here in a sleigh?"
"Yes, I did," replied one.
"Was it an old white hoss?"
"Yes."
"And an old woman in the cutter?"
"Yes."
"And can she manage the hoss?"
"I guess she can."

"Then it's all right," said the man of the cane and bundle. "The old hoss has run away and the old woman is hanging to the dashboard and yelling murder! with all her might, but if she can manage him there's no use of anybody getting excited over it. Let me inquire what the price of cranberries is to-day."

Sad and Romantic.

A history almost as sad and romantic as that of Romeo and Juliet is attached to Green Mount, the well-known cemetery at Baltimore, Md. The property was once owned by John Oliver, a wealthy English merchant. His only child, a beautiful girl of 20, was loved by a young man whose only unfitness to become her husband lay in the fact that a personal feud existed between him and the girl's stern father. They met clandestinely and planned an elopement. The father found it out and gave orders to his servant to patrol the grounds by night and shoot all trespassers. Disguised in man's clothing the girl attempted to escape, and was shot dead at the gate. Grief-stricken, her father erected a mausoleum upon the spot and deeded the entire property to the city for a cemetery.

Shaker sarsaparilla, dandelion, yellow dock mandrake, garget, black cohosh, Indian hemp, Prince's pine, and the berries of juniper and cubeb united with iodide of potassium made by the Society, are the ingredients of the Shakers' Sarsaparilla.

MARINE NEWS.

News from the Straits Indicative of an Opening by the 20th of April.

Condition of the Ice Elsewhere—Striking Cases of Decay and Preservation of Timber.

A New Schooner to Be Built for Chicago Parties—Several Vessel Transfers.

The O. B. Green—Michigan City Matters—Coal Charters—Personal and General.

CHEERFUL NEWS FROM THE STRAITS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, March 24.—The recent mild weather has made a decided impression on the ice in the Straits. The immense quantity of snow upon it has checked its progress in thickness during the intense and prevailing cold this winter, and the snow, which has turned to slush and water, will penetrate the clear blue ice, making it, with a week more of mild weather, spongy and porous. Light teams, though crossing, are very cautious in avoiding defective places, and the utmost care is taken in crossing over in safety. The average temperature for the last twelve days at noon has been about 30 above zero, when it would average at midnight about 5 above. The indications at present point to a long spell of fine spring weather. If such is the case it will not be surprising to see an opening of the Straits between the 15th and 20th of April. The ice in the middle of the Straits is about six inches in thickness, and the water working through, with the weight of snow upon it, will weaken it to such an extent that it will give out very quickly when affected. Then it will open through the entire passage; and when broken up and drifting will soon sink to the bottom, which is generally the case when weighted with snow.

ICE AND NAVIGATION.

Capt. McKee, keeper of the lighthouse crib, came to the city yesterday in a small boat. He reports that, with the exception of a channel shoreward, the lake is covered with ice as far as the eye can reach in a northerly, easterly, and southerly direction. In his opinion navigation on this lake will not be resumed for one month yet. According to appearances there is little open water between this port and St. Joseph, Mich., where the little fishing tug Angler, of Grand Haven, lies fast in the ice.

According to the Hancock *Mining Journal* the outlook for an early opening of navigation on Portage Lake and Lake Superior is not so bad as many people think. The fact that much of the ice is made up of frozen snow coupled with the favorable condition of the weather makes it highly probable that the opening will not be later than usual.

The keepers of lifeboat stations at Marblehead Point and Cleveland report that Lake Erie is clear of ice at those points. The little steamer American Eagle is making daily trips between Sandusky City and the Islands, and sailing vessels are busily engaged in transporting stone from Marblehead to Sandusky and Cleveland.

The Milwaukee *Republican* says: "Capt. Campbell, of the schooner Three Bells, that was frozen in Garden Bay last November, where she has remained since, was in receipt of a letter yesterday from Garden Bay, which stated that the ice in the bay was still very solid and horses drawing loaded wagons were crossing the bay daily. The Three Bells has on board 175,000 feet of lumber for this port. The schooner Cuyahoga is frozen up at the same place."

There is still plenty of ice in Lake Erie at the north end of Point au Pelee Island.

Lake Michigan, between Grand Haven and Milwaukee, is entirely free of ice.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

Early in the year 1877, Messrs. W. T. Baker & Co., of this city, contracted with Messrs. Linn & Craig, of Gibraltar, Mich., for the completion of a schooner of upwards of 650 tons burden, which had lain in the stocks at their yard, in frame only, for a period of two or three seasons. The vessel was completed and went into commission in October, 1877, and who was named Rutherford B. Hayes. According to the Marine Register issued last year by the Inland Lloyds her classification stood A2½. During the past winter another inspection indicated that the Hayes would have to be placed on the B1 class, as no less than half a dozen of her cants forward and aft were in an advanced stage of decay. With the view of maintaining an A classification, Messrs. Baker & Co. have ordered the decayed cants to be removed and new ones of sound timber substituted. The change will necessitate the introduction of considerable new ceiling also to replace that torn out in order to get at the cants. The cost of these repairs cannot fall much short of $1,500.

In striking contrast with the condition of the schooner Hayes is that of the schooner Racine, a vessel measuring 213 tons burden. The Racine was built at Cleveland in 1844 by Messrs. Sanford & Moses. Although now 37 years of age she still classes B1, and, what is far more remarkable, she carries her original frame entire, nearly every portion of which is said to be as sound to-day as when first put in position. The Racine has been replanked and recelled on several occasions, but it has never been found necessary to substitute new frames for the old. At least such is the information imparted to the reporter of THE TRIBUNE by a gentleman who claims to be well posted in the history of the vessel.

The striking contrast of decay and preservation cited above will afford great latitude for comment and discussion among shipbuilders and vessel men generally.

NEW VESSEL UNDER CONTRACT.

Messrs. Hanson & Scove have entered into a contract to build for Capt. C. W. Elphicke and others, of this city, a three-and-aft schooner of about the following dimensions: Length of keel, 182 feet; length on deck, 190 feet; breadth of beam, thirty-three feet; depth of hold, thirteen feet six inches; carrying capacity, 42,000 bushels of wheat. Mr. H. M. Scove was in the city yesterday perfecting minor details of the contract. The new craft is to be completed, ready for business, by the 1st of September. The model indicates that she will combine a long floor with good ends above the light-draught line. In other words, it calls for a good business vessel, without any especial pretensions to speed. The estimate of cost, complete, could not be learned.

VESSEL TRANSFERS.

Record was made at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday of the transfer of a half interest in the steam canal-boat Victor by John F. Storm to Nelson G. Meyers for $1,000.

J. P. Low, Receiving Teller of the Merchants' Savings Loan Trust Company's Bank, has sold the small tug Martin Green to Capt. Edward Van Dalson for $3,150. Three or four years ago Mr. Low paid $7,000 for the Green. It is altogether probable that Capt. Van Dalson will in the near future transfer her boiler and engine to a larger hull. The engine has a 16x16 cylinder.

J. L. Higgie has sold a one-half interest in the schooner John Miner to Mrs. W. E. Holmes for $4,500.

Finn Brothers have sold the canal schooner Trinidad to D. R. Holt, of the lumber firm of Holt & Balcom, for $10,000 cash. The Trinidad classes A 2½. She will hereafter be employed in the lumber trade.

John Saveland and others, of Milwaukee, have sold a half-interest in the scow Hunter to Peter Keating for $1,250.

THE O. B. GREEN.

Yesterday the tug A. Mosher landed one and one-half tons of coal on the ice three-quarters of a mile distant from the tug O. B. Green. A large force of men accompanied the Mosher, and transferred the coal to the Green in a skiff hauled over the ice. These men were brought back shortly after noon. Capt. Sinclair gives it as his opinion that the field of ice which holds the Green a prisoner is securely anchored upon the bottom.

MICHIGAN CITY MATTERS.

Capt. A. D. Campbell, of the tug Annie C. Waters, reports that the scow South Haven has received a thorough rebuild at Michigan City during the past winter. The reconstruction includes new sides, frames, plankshire, bulwarks, and rails, and cost $2,100. The South Haven is now in first-class order. She belongs to parties residing in Chicago.

The tug Annie C. Waters has been overhauled and given a top strake of outside plank, new wales, plankshire, stanchions, inside and outside stringers under rails, new rails, bulwarks, monkey rails, etc. She is now in first-class condition,—Capt. Campbell claims even better than the day she was launched.

The United States Government dredge is being almost entirely reconstructed at a cost of $7,000. This dredge will have plenty of work to do in east-shore harbors.

The tug Harrison needs only to have her boiler filled to be ready for business. She is under a two months' contract with Capt. Campbell for the fishing business.

The pound-net fishermen have their piles on hand, and are now waiting for the ice to leave. They expect to do a much larger business than last season.

An iron drawbridge is to be placed across Trail Creek, in Michigan City harbor. Toledo parties have the contract, and will erect the bridge soon after the opening of navigation.

The people of Michigan City look for a large increase in their lumber trade over any previous season.

The object of Capt. Campbell's visit was to purchase the whistle of the tug J. C. Campbell, to which he has taken a great fancy.

COAL-CARRYING.

Coal-carrying is in the lead at present, and a number of charters are being made. Already capacity to the extent of 27,350 tons of hard and soft coal are taken for shipment to Chicago, and 600 tons to Milwaukee.

The following are a number of recent charters of coal for Chicago at $1 free: For Chicago—Helvetia, 1,300 tons; George D. Russell, 1,300 tons; C. J. Magill, 600; C. H. Burton, 1,000; Emma C. Hutchinson, 1,400; M. J. Cummings, 600; Swallow, 600; John Martin, 1,700; Selah Chamberlain, 1,400; West Side, 600; Montgomery, 600; Montana, 750; Montmorency, 600; Mont Blanc, 600; Montcalm, 600. For Milwaukee—Itasca, 600 tons.

The following vessels loaded last fall in Buffalo with hard coal, and laid up here during the winter: M. E. Tremble, 1,000 tons; Elizabeth Jones, 1,100; Pensaukee, 1,000; Lucerne, 1,200; L. Van Valkenburg, 600; Comanche, 550; Henry Chisholm, 1,600.

The following loaded here with soft coal last fall: Niagara, 1,100 tons; Camden, 1,300; Superior and consort Sandusky, 1,000 each; A. Everett, 1,200; Fayette Brown, 1,000; Escanaba, 850; Raleigh, 1,200. The Anna Smith and Brightie are loaded in Ashtabula for Chicago.—*Cleveland Herald.*

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION PROPELLERS.

The Western Transportation Company are overhauling the propellers of their fleet at Buffalo. The Badger State has received new bulwarks, and her passenger cabin is being extended aft the full length of the boat, with a smoking-room at the extreme end and wash-room and water-closets just off it. The Empire State has new bulwarks. The Arabia, which has an iron hull, has had her floor removed and thoroughly scraped and cleaned, a durable coat of paint put on it, and a new floor is now being laid. Her sides, where rusty, scraped and painted. The Fountain City will soon go into Mills' dry-dock for a thorough overhauling. All of the boats of the line have received such general repairs as were necessary, and paint is being freely used to give them a bright and cheerful appearance.

CLEVELAND, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., March 24.—The season of navigation was practically opened this morning by the departure of the schooner Selkirk for Kelley's Island, in the tow of the tug James Amadeus. She will bring back a load of limestone. The schooners J. F. Card and S. H. Kimball expect to leave to-night for the same place and purpose in tow of the tug Jonnson. The latter will go to release the tug Samson, leaving the vessels to sail back. The tug Myrtie arrived to-day from Sandusky to go into dry-dock.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—The Captain of the schooner Sea Star, which arrived here to-day from Ahnapee with a cargo of cordwood, reports that the lake is almost entirely clear of ice.

The Vessel-Owners' Association deny that they will regulate the carrying rate. They have organized solely to correct certain abuses that vessel-owners are subject to. They say that freights must be governed by the law of supply and demand.

THE ICE-BOUND FISHING TUG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 24.—The fishing-tug Angler still lies off to the north of this port fast in the ice. The crew came ashore to-day over six miles of ice, after being over fifty hours without food. They will procure a stock of provisions and attempt to return to the boat to-night. The boat has sustained no damage thus far.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The tug A. Mosher yesterday morning towed the schooner Kate Darley to Division street bridge, in the Ogden Canal, where the vessel shipped her centre-board. She was afterwards towed to the Indiana street bridge.

The tug Charmer towed the schooner Lincoln Dall up the river yesterday to a convenient dock where the vessel can be painted.

Yesterday the schooner A. Mosher was shifted to the coal-dock near the Air Line Elevator to receive a fresh coat of paint.

The tug Alert was engaged in towing dump-scows yesterday.

A day or two since the boiler of the tug Robbie Knapp was officially subjected to a hydraulic pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch and allowed a steam-pressure of 100 pounds. The engine is in good order, and this, with such an excellent boiler, renders her in every respect as good as an entirely new boat throughout.

The tugs Maggie and Laughlin have been rebuilt at Port Colborne.

Navigation on the Hudson River was suspended 109 days. The towboat lines are busily engaged in the transferring business.

On the 1st of April Capt. George H. Tower will succeed Oliver P. Perdue as lighthouse-keeper at Cleveland.

On Wednesday the schooner Mariner reached Milwaukee from Manitowoc.

Capt. M. Madden has reached Milwaukee to look after the steam-barge D. Ballentine.

Saturday is fixed upon for the departure of the schooner Rob Roy from Milwaukee for North Bay with a cargo of supplies which she has had on board all winter.

Capt. J. H. Thompson will command the steam-barge New York, purchased during the past winter from the Northern Transit Company by Capt. Shepard, of Erie.

The North-western National Insurance Company is represented in Chicago by Capt. Calvin Carr.

Capt. James McKenzie, of the United States steamer Haze, is preparing to start out on his annual inspection tour.

The Goodrich Transportation Company's new iron propellers are to be launched at Wyandotte early in July.

Last evening the Goodrich Transportation Company's propeller Oconto left Milwaukee for northern ports, intending to reach the Sturgeon Bay Canal. She is to come to Chicago on her return.

The Green Bay Dredge Company are actively at work building a new tug. She is sixty-five feet long and fourteen feet beam. The machinery of the tug Jennie Ball will be placed in the new tug.

Workmen have been engaged all winter in making slight repairs to the vessels of the Inter-Ocean Transportation Company at Milwaukee and Chicago.

Milwaukee towing rates will be the same as last fall, with 20 per cent off for cash. The tug-owners of that port are put to their wits' end to make the boats pay expenses.

The steamer Grace McMillan has been chartered by parties in Port Huron, who will place her on the route between that city and Detroit.

Cleveland ship-chandlers will furnish the outfit for a new three-masted schooner building at Black River for the Braum Brothers.

Sandusky pound fishermen are getting their stakes ready for spring operations.

Capt. John Martin will sail the schooner Guido Pfister, and superintend her repairs at Manitowoc.

The Ogdensburg tug Seymour is to put in a new steel boiler before going into commission.

At Clayton, N. Y., the schooner Gipsey has nearly completed a thorough rebuild. She will be ready to launch about the 15th of April.

The Michigan Salt Association has contracted with the Commercial Line of propellers to carry salt from Saginaw River to Western lake ports for 15 cents per barrel.

Capt. William Waters, who sailed the schooner San Diego last season, will take charge of the schooner Scotia, vice Capt. Martin.

The tug International has been towed to Buffalo from Black Rock for an overhauling.

The steamer Jay Cooke has been sawed out of the ice at Put-in-Bay, and will be towed to Sandusky in a day or two.

Milwaukee parties are to supply the furniture and necessary stateroom outfits of the new steamer City of Milwaukee.

Capt. Homer Durand will this season command the schooner Carlingford.

Towing rates on the Saginaw River will open at least 10 per cent higher than last season.

At Buffalo on Tuesday the steam-barge C. J. Kershaw and tug J. B. Griffin came out of Mills' Dry-Dock. The propeller Fountain City was run in.

Richmond Growing and Progressing.

The common impression of Richmond seems to be that it has gone to decay, or has at least been stagnant, since it ceased, by the total overthrow of the Southern cause, to be the Capital of the Confederacy. The impression is entirely erroneous, however, as those who have lately visited that city must have discovered. During the War it was naturally overcrowded; everything had an artificial, unwholesome growth; the whole community was demoralized. For two or three years after Lee's surrender the town suffered from the reaction and was very dull. After that period it began to improve, and now presents for a Southern city a brisk and animated appearance. The population is given at about 75,000, double the number it had just before the civil strife,—37,910 was the enumeration of 1860,—and general business is far more active than it has ever been. The spirit of that Capital has materially changed. Although there is still a good deal of the ancient Southern feeling among the old families, with whom pro-slavery passions and prejudices die hard, the place has taken on a Northern aspect and quality which would have been impossible during the era of the peculiar institution. Although Richmond has commercial ambition, the fact of it being 150 miles from the mouth of the James River, while Norfolk is virtually on the seaboard, will be apt to interfere with its commercial importance, and always subordinate it to that very fine port. Richmond must mainly depend for its prosperity on manufactures, for which it has excellent facilities through water-power and the like. It already has not far from 600 manufacturing establishments, most of them devoted to tobacco, flour, and iron. The Haxall, Crenshaw, and Gallego flour-mills are among the largest in the country, and the noted Tredegar Works, which made so many Rebel cannon, is one of the most extensive rolling-mills in the South. The total number of hogsheads of tobacco inspected in a good year usually reaches 50,000. The people of Richmond, two-fifths of whom are colored, are anxious to induce Northern capital thither for the further development of the city. They include many Germans, who are always a very desirable element in a community. It is thought that the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, when it is extended eastward to Newport News and westward into Kentucky, will be of great help to the town, which is at present somewhat lacking in railway requirements. The Virginia Capital becomes every year more and more interesting to tourists and sight-seers from the paramount part it played during the Civil War. The Capitol, where the Confederate Congress met; St. Paul's Church, in which Jefferson Davis was seated on the memorable Sunday—April 2, 1865—when informed by a messenger from Gen. Lee of the breaking of the lines near Petersburg; the Central School Building, formerly his executive residence; the Marshall Clubhouse, where Gen. Lee formerly lived; Belle Isle, and the military prisons are among the most attractive places. St. John's Church, where Patrick Henry delivered his celebrated "Give me liberty or give me death" speech in 1775, is at the corner of Broad and Twenty-fifth streets, and continues, though a wooden structure, in excellent preservation. The entire region around Richmond is eminently historic in a double sense.

Sale of a Celebrated Collection of Paintings.

A sale of paintings which has excited interest in all parts of the world occurred at Paris on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of last week, when the celebrated collection of Mr. John W. Wilson was disposed of. On Monday the sale of modern paintings took place, the following being the largest prices realized: Millet's "L'Angelus," $32,000, to M. Petit; Millet's "Faneuse dans une Prairie," $4,740, to M. Haro; Delacroix's "Tigre surpris par une Serpent," $4,820; Decamp's "Interieur de Cour en Italie," $7,360; Troyon's "Devant Honfleur," $1,780; Diaz's "La Mare, $2,460; Daubigny's "Le Marias," $2,510, to MM. Arnold and Tripp; Ziem's "Venice," $3,500, to M. Gaucher; Rousseau's "Paysage," $1,940; Rousseau's "Un Hameau en Normandie," $4,000, Bargue's "La Sentinelle," $5,600, and "Le Joueur de Flute," $6,000, to MM. Arnold and Tripp; Diaz's "Sous la Feuillée," $3,200; Corot's "Soleil Couchant," $2,400; Decamp's "Le Remouleur," $2,200; Troyan's "Vallee de la Soille," $3,440; Couture's "Apres le Bal Masque," $980; Clay's "Le Zuyderzee," $1,260; and Troyn's "Tete de Belier Mort," $305, the latter being purchased for the Louvre.

The second day's sale comprised examples of the old masters, for which the following prices were obtained: Franz Hals' two portraits of Scriverius and his wife, each scarcely six inches long, to the Duc d'Aumale, for $16,000; another portrait by the same artist, of a member of a Dutch family, $8,620; by the same, "Portrait of Peter van den Broecke," $15,620, to M. Petit; Ruben's "Mercury, Argus, and Io," $9,600; by the same, "Le Mage Grec," $4,000; "Le Mage Assyrien," $3,100; and "Le Mage Ethiopian," $3,520, all to the Duc d'Aumale; Van der Velde's "Un Calme," $4,200; Cuyp's "L'Artiste Dessinant d'Apres Nature," $14,600, to the Duc d'Aumale; Jan Steen's "Le Roi Boit," $3,200; and Van Ostade's "L'Homme a la Fenêtre Rustique," $1,800.

The third day witnessed the sale of Rembrandt's "Portrait d'Homme," which brought $40,000, though some think it was not actually sold. Poussin's "L'Enfance de Bacchus" brought $1,800; Watteau's "L'Ile Enchantee," $4,000; Rembrandt's "Un Rabbin" and "Le Golgotha," $2,500 and $1,820, respectively; Holbein's "Portrait d'Etienne Gardiner," $13,340, and the younger Teniers' "Interieur de la Cuisine de l'Archiduc Leopold," $4,600. All the fine examples of the English school, with the exception of Sir Thomas Lawrence's "Lady Ellenborough," which brought $2,000, and Sir Joshua Reynolds' "La Veuve et Son Enfant," which brought $3,100, the latter being a very faded work, went for a mere song. A superb George Morland, "La Halte," only brought $1,704; Constable's "Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk," only $600; his "The Glebe Farm," $730; old Crome's "La Grange" but $306; his "Environs de Norwich," $410; and Mulready's "L'Abreuvoir" but $196. The Paris *Figaro* announces that Millet's picture, "Angelus," which was knocked down to M. Petit, is now in the possession of M. Secretan. Two amateurs, Secretan and Defoer, were determined to get the picture at any price, not knowing what might be bid. Had they not come to a private understanding Petit was commissioned to buy the picture at any cost, and it was arranged that the rivals should draw lots. Fortune favored Secretan. Several fine works in the collection were bought for Berlin and Brussels museums.

The deadly grip of pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH.

REMARKABLE LETTER

FROM

The Speaker of the House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 12, 1881.

For the first time in my life I am induced to give a testimonial. Noticing in some paper an advertisement of Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush, I sent $3.00 for one, and find it indeed a remarkable brush. My wife has for years suffered with headaches. The brush cures them at once. Several friends have used it for headaches, and it has never failed. My wife was also getting prematurely bald, but the brush has entirely stopped the falling hair and started a new growth. I use it to remove dandruff, and it works like a charm. Five times the cost would not buy my brush if I could not replace it. To-day I bought of McAlmont, druggist of this place, two brushes to send to friends who have tried mine and requested me to buy for them. Col. Ponder, Mayor of Walnut Ridge, was attacked by a severe case of sick headache while at my house. He was very sick. My wife proposed to try the brush, which he finally consented to do, with no faith in it, however. In three minutes he said he never felt better in his life, and directed me to send him a brush. I have authorized McAlmont, the druggist, to use my name in recommending it.

Yours truly,
GEORGE THORNBURGH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Little Rock, Ark.

Mr. Thornburgh is also Grand High Priest Royal Arch Masons and Past Grand Master of Masons of Arkansas.

This testimonial came to us unsolicited, and we get such every day. Pamphlets mailed free. This remarkable Brush has met with great success, and is warranted to cure Nervous or Bilious Headaches in five or seven minutes, cure Neuralgia and Rheumatism in two to five minutes, and to quickly stop falling hair and baldness. All dealers are authorized to return the price if not as represented. A Beautiful Pure Bristle Brush. We will send it post-paid on receipt of $3.00, or by Express, C. O. D., at your expense, with privilege of examination.

The Pall Mall Electric Association, 842 Broadway, Wallack's Theatre Building.

For sale at all Drug and Fancy stores.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Military Supplies.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, ST. PAUL, Minn., March 24, 1881.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office or at the offices of the Quartermasters of the following named posts, and at Yankton and Bismarck, D. T., and Helena, M. T., until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d day of April, 1881, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1881, and ending June 30th, 1882, of such quantities of

Wood, Coal, Hay, Straw, Corn, Oats, and Bran,

as may be required during said fiscal year at St. Paul and Fort Snelling, Minn. (Post and Headquarters of Department); Yankton, Forts Pembina, Sisseton, Totten, Buford, Stevenson, Abraham Lincoln, Meade, Yates, Bennett, Hale, Randall, Sully, Cantonment Bad Lands, and Bismarck, D. T. (Quartermaster's Depot); Forts Keogh, Custer, Ellis, Shaw, Missoula, Benton, Assinniboine, Maginnis, and Camps Poplar River and Poplar, M. T.

Delivery of such supplies—Grain and Bran—as the Government may need before June 30th, 1881 (to be paid for from current appropriations), will be required.

Proposals for either class of the stores mentioned, or for quantities less than the whole required, will be received. Separate proposals (in triplicate) are required for each post.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

In bidding for grain, bidders are requested to state the rate per 100 pounds, and not per bushel; and in all cases where grain is to be delivered in sacks, such grain will not be received if the sacks contain a greater quantity than 100 pounds.

Blank Proposals and printed circulars stating the kind and estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, of bonds to accompany proposals, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office or to the Quartermasters, at the various posts named.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for ________ at ________," and addressed to the undersigned, or to the respective Post or Depot Quartermasters.

E. B. GIBBS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.
In charge of Office Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Dakota.

EDUCATIONAL.

Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College.

Courses in Chemistry, Pure and Applied, in Civil and Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, and Geology, and in General Scientific Studies, with English, French, and German, Political Economy, History, etc. For particulars address PROF. GEORGE J. BRUSH, Executive Officer, New Haven, Conn.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Pa.; civil engineering, military, classics, English; degrees conferred. Col. THEO. HYATT, Pres.

ST. JACOBS OIL.



ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of **50 Cents,** and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE.

/ / / / / /

CONSTIPATION

Invariably causes general derangement of the entire system and begets many diseases that are gloomy in their aspect, and often hazardous to health and life. Persons of a costive habit are subject to melancholy feelings, headache, low spirits, timidity, defective memory, gloomy forebodings, nervousness, fevers, languor, drowsiness, irritable temper, indisposition, and other consequent symptoms which often unfits the sufferer for business or agreeable associations.

Regular Habit of Body

alone can correct the evils enumerated above, and nothing succeeds so well in achieving and maintaining this condition as

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

By its use not only is the system renovated and cleansed of all impurities, but in consequence of the *harmonious changes* thus created there pervades the entire organism a feeling of satiety; the mental faculties perform their functions with renewed vivacity, and there is an exhilaration of mind, freedom of thought, and perfect heart's ease, that bespeak the full enjoyment of health.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE will prove of inestimable value to the weak and debilitated of both sexes. In all cases of nervous, mental, and physical suffering, brought about by stoppages, its use is especially valuable. The cleansing and depurating properties of the preparation create changes that are both marvelous and gratifying; murky, gloomy, and sallow complexions, with blue and dark discolorations about the eyes (conditions that are allied to biliousness, dissipation, and ill-health), are by degrees normally corrected and transformed into bright and clear complexions, in which the ruddy tints of health are bountifully depicted.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is put up in bronzed tin boxes only.

Price, 25 cents.
Large boxes, 60 cents.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

For Breakfast!

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MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIVATE DISPENSARY, DR. LUCAS, 133 South Clark-st.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the "special, scientific, and speedy cure" of private, nervous, chronic, and urinary diseases. Consultation free. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8, and 6 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. only.

NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 m.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Brink's Express office, Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and the depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aCedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aCedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aPacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
aSioux City & Yankton	[illegible]	[illegible]
aOmaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aCedar Rapids Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aDes Moines Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aDes Moines Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aSioux City & Yankton	[illegible]	[illegible]
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
aFreeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMil. Green Bay & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
bGreen Bay, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bPierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMinnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMinnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
aElgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aElgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aElgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aElgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aElgin Sunday Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office, foot of Indiana-av., Central Depot, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa, Streator & Galesburg Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
bNebraska Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
bDowner's Grove Accommoda'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
bPacific Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bKansas, Colorado & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
bAurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMendota, Ottawa & St. Louis Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
bRockford & Freeport Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bAurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
bAurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
bAurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
cTexas Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
cKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Theatre Train—Wed. & Sat. only	11:15 p m	[illegible]

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"Pan-Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Libertyville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Kirkland Pass. (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Special Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

All Minnesota trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse & Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡On Saturday night to Gilman only.
§On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depot corner Stewart and Archer-avs. (Twenty-third-st.). Archer-av. cars via State-st. run to the depot. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.
NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining Chair Sleeping Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-sts., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Santa Fe & Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington Fast Express ton & Keokuk Ex. via Chenoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Ex. (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Petoskey Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

aOn Sundays this train leaves at [illegible].

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lightning Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket-offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

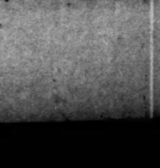
(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville & Florida Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Daily except Sunday. *Daily.

SCALES.



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